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WORTHIES OF LEEDS.

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“DUM VIVIMUS, VIVAMUS.”

THE
BIOGRAPHIA LEODIENSIS;
OR,
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF THE
ORTHIES OF LEEDS AND NEIGHBOURHOOD,

From the Norman Conquest to the Present Time;

MPILED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, AND ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER;
WITH AN
INTRODUCTION ON THE STUDY OF BIOGRAPHY,
AND COPIOUS INDEXES.

BY THE
REV. R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.,
CURATE OF ST. BARNABAS', HOLBECK;

e of King's College, London; and formerly an Assistant Master in the Leeds Grammar School, &c.

"The worth of a State in the long run is the worth of the individuals composing it."—J. S. Mill.

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."—Pope.



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THESE
“BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE WORTHIES OF
LEEDS AND NEIGHBOURHOOD,”

ARE, BY PERMISSION, MOST RESPECTFULLY

Dedicated to

EDWARD BAINES, Esq., M.P.;
GEORGE SKIRROW BEECROFT, Esq., M.P.;
THE REV. CANON ATLAY, D.D., VICAR;
THE REV. WILLIAM GEORGE HENDERSON, D.C.L.,
HEAD-MASTER OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL;
JOHN BLOSSET MAULE, Esq., RECORDER;
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PREFACE.

A LONG preface is generally a waste both of time and paper, being scarcely ever read, especially by the young, for whom these *Biographical Sketches* are chiefly intended. Therefore, to plunge *in medias res*, it may be stated that the greater part of these *Sketches*, especially the earlier ones, were written out some years ago, during the time the compiler was an Assistant-Master at the Leeds Grammar School; certainly not with the intention of being printed, but solely for his own information and amusement. Having been absent from Leeds, more or less, for about seven or eight years, and having noticed during that time, in the local journals, obituary notices of some of the most eminent men of his native town; and on his return, about two years ago (in June, 1863), having also observed the great progress and improvement that had taken place, and was taking place, in Leeds and neighbourhood, not only as regards the population, the places of business, the streets, and public buildings, but also as regards the moral, social, and religious condition of the people, he offered his *Sketches* of local *Worthies*, as they then were, or rather portions of them, to Mr. John Hamer, printer and publisher, who had succeeded Mr. Heaton, for insertion in the *Leeds Herald* (a Monthly Journal and Railway Time Table), which were at once accepted. After eight or nine contributions had appeared, the compiler found, on making a more extensive search, that his materials increased much faster than they were wanted, and that it would take a very long time to exhaust them at the rate of two or three pages a month. He therefore expressed a wish to have them, when re-written and enlarged, re-published in a separate form, and at as low a price as possible. Prospectuses were issued, and in a very short period upwards of 300 copies were subscribed for.

The number of copies now bespoke, as may be seen from the subscription list, amount to upwards of 650; and many more names might have been obtained, if it had been thought absolutely necessary. Doubtless such a work has been frequently contemplated from Thoresby's time to our own. Several, somewhat similar, have been published in other parts of the country; therefore why should not Leeds, which has been styled the Metropolis of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, have also a book of its *Worthies*?

The author is exceedingly obliged to all the subscribers, but especially to the earlier ones, who not only gave in their names for two or more copies, but also allowed him to retain them (notwithstanding a little opposition), thereby evincing their confidence in him. He only hopes that they may be satisfied with the book as a whole. Of course, as a first attempt, it will have many shortcomings. Many things, doubtless, will have been inserted that ought not to have been inserted; and many more things omitted that ought not to have been omitted; but the size and small price of the book, with many urgent engagements, must be an excuse to a certain extent. It is the first of its kind, at all events, in this neighbourhood, and it is to be hoped that it will not be the last. Why should not each large town or city have a similar, if not a superior, collection? And not merely "Biographical Sketches of their Worthies," but also a Local (as well as a National) Portrait Gallery? There is now a decided tendency in that direction: may it grow and flourish!

The compiler's object in publishing this book has certainly not been to make money, because the little he will receive from it will not half or quarter repay him for his trouble, &c. But the work has been a labour of love; and if it afford only a tenth part of the pleasure to the reader that it has to the compiler, it will not have been written in vain. His thanks are due to those who have forwarded contributions, and also to those who have kindly revised these *Biographical Sketches*.*

* Here it might be observed that by *rerising the Sketch* is meant merely looking it over and passing it, if free from error; if facts have been wrongly stated, correcting them: thus it is, as it were, a general voucher for the

But his best thanks are chiefly due to the Messrs. Baines and to Mr. Kemplay, for their great kindness in allowing him to examine those volumes of the *Leeds Mercury* and the *Leeds Intelligencer* which are not in the Leeds Library, without which these *Sketches*, especially the later ones, would have been very meagre indeed. Much valuable information has also been derived from the biographical notices in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c.

It will be said, perhaps, that the merits of all, or most of the *Leeds Worthies*, have previously been recorded by contemporary writers. They have, at least to a certain extent, by Thoresby, Whitaker, and by a few others, as in the local newspapers, whose ponderous and costly folios can only be consulted in great public repositories, or in the libraries of the wealthy—mostly inaccessible, and always inconvenient, to the general mass of readers, and still more so to the majority of those who reside in the neighbouring villages. And these notices are very frequently in detached fragments, and rarely brought together under one connected view.*

His principal aim, therefore, has been to collect and arrange these scattered notices, and to gather together in one volume these *Biographical Sketches of the Worthies of Leeds and neighbourhood*. Disclaiming all pretensions to authorship in the compilation of these *Biographical*

accuracy of the statements, without the revisers being at all responsible for any eulogistic phrases the *Sketches* may contain. Several gentlemen have desired their names to be omitted on that account; many have been, others were received too late; but with this explanation, it is to be hoped that they will all be satisfied. It was the only way of insuring accuracy, and their names being attached, takes the responsibility off the compiler's shoulders, and makes the burden much easier to be borne when there are many, and several of them well able to bear it. Many of the *Sketches* were examined, and returned unaltered; many only slightly corrected, and several were not returned at all, it being, perhaps, considered unnecessary. Thus the *Sketches*, as they appear, are almost wholly as they were when written.

* It was intended to have had as a Frontispiece a fine Engraving of the Leeds Town Hall, or a first-class wood Engraving of Thoresby's portrait; but the expense of printing such a vast amount of matter in the shape of *Notes*, which must otherwise have been omitted, has been so great, that the small profits leave no room, unfortunately, for either the one or the other.—There must almost of necessity, in a work of this character, be occasionally some slight repetition, either in the text or notes, which cannot altogether be avoided; neither is it, perhaps, at all times desirable that it should be, seeing that with a little repetition much new information is always recorded.

Sketches, he is still disposed to think they will not be found deficient in interest, or wanting in variety.

This work professes no more than to introduce to the reader a slight acquaintance (for further information references are given to larger works, in connection) with the several *Worthies* that have been born in, or connected with, this large and important town and neighbourhood. As it comprises characters in every profession, of all parties, and several religious denominations, the author has not undertaken to decide upon the professional merits of those whose *Lives* he has endeavoured to depict, but has faithfully detailed the judgments which have obtained public credit. As to matters of opinion, whether political or religious, his rule has been to make each speak for himself in his own words, or by his own actions. He enters into no engagement to withhold his own sentiments occasionally; but he does not judge, much less condemn, the judgment of others.

Should a second edition of this work be desired in two or three years' time, the compiler would then endeavour to make it much more worthy of the public support than it is at present. Contributions, corrections, &c., might be sent to the publisher, Mr. John Hamer, at the *Mercury* office, Leeds; or to the Rev.

RICHARD VICKERMAN TAYLOR.

GREEN-MOUNT TERRACE,
HOLBECK, LEEDS, April, 1865.

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1749. Edward Gray	1807. Edward Markland, 2nd
1750. John Firth	1808. Thomas Tennant
1751. Henry Hall	1809. Richard Pullan
1752. Thomas Micklethwait, 2nd	1810. Alexander Turner, 2nd
1753. Sir Henry Ibbetson, Bart.	1811. Charles Brown
1754. (William Denison) John Brook, 2nd	1812. Henry Hall, 2nd
1755. (William Denison) Robert Deni- son, 3rd	1813. William Greenwood
1756. Thomas Denison	1814. John Brooke, 2nd
1757. (William Denison) Walter Wade	1815. Whittel York, 2nd
1758. William Denison	1816. William Prest
1759. Edmund Lodge	1817. John Hill
1760. Thomas Medhurst	1818. George Banks
1761. John Blayds	1819. Christopher Beckett
1762. William Wilson	1820. William Hey, jun.
1763. Samuel Harper	1821. Lepton Dobson
1764. Samuel Davenport	1822. Benjamin Sadler
1765. Joshua Dixon	1823. Thomas Tennant, 2nd
1766. James Kenion	1824. Charles Brown, 2nd
1767. Luke Sechwell	1825. Henry Hall, 3rd
1768. Edward Gray, 2nd	1826. Thomas Beckett

1827. Thomas Blayds
 1828. Ralph Markland
 1829. Christopher Beckett, 2nd
 1830. R. W. Disney Thorp, M.D.

1831. William Hey, 2nd
 1832. Thomas Tennant, 3rd
 1833. Benjamin Sadler, 2nd
 1834. Griffith Wright

Mayors since Municipal Corporations Act, 1835.

1835. Griffith Wright, 2nd
 1836. George Goodman
 1837. James Williamson, M.D.
 1838. Thomas William Tottie
 1839. James Holdforth
 1840. William Smith
 1841. William Smith, 2nd
 1842. William Pawson
 1843. Henry Cowper Marshall
 1844. Hamer Stausfeld
 1845. Darnton Lupton
 1846. John Darnton Luccock
 1847. Charles Gascoigne Maclea, and
 George Goodman, 2nd
 1848. Francis Carbutt
 1849. John Hope Shaw

1850. Joseph Bateson
 1851. George Goodman, 3rd
 1852. Sir George Goodman, 4th
 1853. John Hope Shaw, 2nd
 1854. John Wilson
 1855. Joseph Richardson
 1856. Thomas Willington George
 1857. John Botterill
 1858. Peter Fairbairn
 1859. Sir Peter Fairbairn
 1860. William Kelsall
 1861. James Kitson
 1862. James Kitson, 2nd
 1863. Joseph Ogdin March
 1864. Obadiah Nussey
 1865. John Darnton Luccock, 2nd

CORONERS.

1680. Samuel Brogden
 1718. Thomas Simpson
 1727. Edward Brogden
 1736. Morgan Lowry
 1755. James Newport

1790. John Atkinson
 1824. Robert Barr
 1835. John Lofthouse
 1836. John Blackburn, Esq.

TOWN CLERKS.

1626. Francis Bellhouse
 1661. George Bannister
 1662. Samuel Brogden
 1684. Castilion Morris
 John Jackson
 1702. Henry Adam
 1725. John Lazenby

1753. Thomas Atkinson
 1765. Thomas Barstow, jun.
 1792. Lucas Nicholson
 1812. James Nicholson
 1836. Edwin Eddison
 1843. John Arthur Ikin
 1860. John Edward Smith, Esq.

BOROUGH TREASURERS.

1676. Samuel Sykes
 1684. William Sawer
 1685. Henry Stanhope
 Christopher Pawson
 1687. Henry Stanhope
 Joshua Ibbetson
 1688. Thomas Hardwicke
 1689. John Dodgson
 1696. William Cottam
 1701. Joshua Pickersgill
 1705. William Cookson, jun.
 1706. Jeremiah Dixon
 1709. John Douglas

1718. George Dover
 1730. John Wilkinson
 1736. Henry Hall
 1751. Samuel Howgate
 1761. John Micklethwait
 1785. Edward Sanderson
 1795. Edward Markland
 1811. Christopher Beckett
 Mr. Gawthorp
 1836. John Smith
 1855. William Whitehead
 1858. W. E. Hepper, Esq.

CLERKS OF THE PEACE.

1831. James Richardson

1862. J. W. Hamilton Richardson, Esq.

CLERK TO THE MAGISTRATES.

1836. Robert Barr, Esq.

BOROUGH SURVEYORS.

1846. Charles Tinley, C.E.

| 1859. Edward Filliter, C.E.

PRESENT JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

J. R. W. Atkinson, Esq.	Richard Harrison, Esq.
Joseph Bateson, Esq.	John Heaton, Esq.
Sir Thomas Beckett, Bart.	Robert Hudson, Esq.
Thomas Benyon, Esq.	Edward Irwin, Esq.
John Botterill, Esq.	William Kelsall, Esq.
Richard Bramley, Esq.	James Kitson, Esq.
John Burton, Esq.	John Darnton Luccock, Esq. (<i>Mayor</i>)
Francis Carbutt, Esq.	Darnton Lupton, Esq.
Charles Chadwick, Esq., M.D.	Joseph Ogdin March, Esq.
Henry Chorley, Esq.	Henry Cowper Marshall, Esq.
Joseph Cliff, Esq.	John Marshall, Esq.
John Cooper, Esq.	Edmund Maude, Esq.
John Crofts, Esq.	Obadiah Nussey, Esq.
John Ellershaw, jun., Esq.	Hamer Stansfeld, Esq.
William Firth, Esq.	Thomas Pridgin Teale, Esq., F.R.S.
Thomas Willington George, Esq.	Joseph Mason Tennant, Esq.
Edward Grace, Esq.	Thomas Tennant, Esq.
S. B. Hargreave, Esq.	John Wilson, Esq.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE BOROUGH OF LEEDS.

1644. —Adam Baynes, Esq., of Knostrop, near Leeds

* * *

1832, Dec.—John Marshall, jun., Esq. (Whig)	2,012
Thomas Babington Macaulay, Esq. (Whig)	1,984
<i>Michael Thomas Sadler, Esq. (Tory)</i>	1,596
1834, Feb.—Edward Baines, Esq. (Whig, vice Macaulay, India)	1,951
<i>Sir John Beckett, Bart. (Tory)</i>	1,917
1835, Jan.—Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart. (Tory)	1,941
Edward Baines, Esq. (Whig)	1,803
<i>William Brougham, Esq. (Whig)</i>	1,665
1837, July—Edward Baines, Esq. (Whig)	2,028
Sir William Molesworth, Bart. (Radical)	1,880
<i>Sir John Beckett, Bart. (Tory)</i>	1,759
1841, July—William Beckett, Esq. (Tory)	2,076
William Aldam, jun., Esq. (Whig)	2,043
<i>Joseph Hume, Esq. (Whig)</i>	2,033
<i>Lord Jocelyn (Tory)</i>	1,926
1847, July—William Beckett, Esq. (Conservative)	2,529
James Garth Marshall, Esq. (Liberal)	2,172
<i>Joseph Sturge, Esq. (Liberal)</i>	1,978
1852, July—Sir George Goodman, Knt. (Liberal)	2,344
Right Hon. M. T. Baines, Esq. (Liberal)	2,311
<i>Robert Hall, Esq. (Conservative)</i>	1,132
<i>Thomas Sidney, Esq. (Conservative)</i>	1,089
1857, March—Right Hon. M. T. Baines, Esq. (Liberal)	2,329
<i>Robert Hall, Esq. (Conservative)</i>	2,237
<i>John Remington Mills, Esq. (Liberal)</i>	2,143
1857, June—George Skirrow Beecroft, Esq. (Conservative, vice Robert Hall, Esq., deceased)	2,070
<i>John Remington Mills, Esq. (Liberal)</i>	2,064
(6,204 registered, 4,134 voted)	
1859, April—Edward Baines, jun., Esq. (Liberal)	2,343
George S. Beecroft, Esq. (Conservative)	2,302
<i>William Edward Forster, Esq. (Liberal)</i>	2,280

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

WORTHIES OF LEEDS AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

INTRODUCTION;

ON THE STUDY OF BIOGRAPHY, ETC.*

BIOGRAPHY is a species of history which records the lives and characters of remarkable persons. This is at once the most entertaining and instructive kind of history. History itself is chiefly made up of biographies; a biography, therefore, may be said to be “history in miniature.” It is a repository of the actions and fortunes of great men, which admits of all the painting and passion of romance; but with this capital difference, that our passions are more keenly interested, because the characters and incidents are not only agreeable to nature, but strictly true. No books are so fit to be put into the hands of young people. According to Archbishop Whately, “Biography is allowed on all hands to be one of the most attractive and profitable kinds of reading.”

Biographia, or the history of particular men’s lives, is in dignity inferior to history and annals, yet in pleasure and instruction it equals, or even excels, both of them. It is not only commended by ancient practice to celebrate the memory of great and *worthy* men, as the best thanks which posterity can pay them, but also the examples of virtue are of more vigour, when they are thus contracted into individuals. As the sun-beams, united in a burning-glass to a point, have greater force than when they are darted from a plain superficies, so the virtues and actions of one man, drawn together into a single story, strike upon our minds a stronger and more lively impres-

* Compiled from various sources.

sion than the scattered relations of many men and many actions; and by the same means that they give us pleasure, they afford us profit too. For when the understanding is intent and fixed on a single thing, it carries closer to the mark; every part of the object sinks into it, and the soul receives it unmixed and whole. There is nothing of the tyrant in example, but it gently glides into us, is easy and pleasant in its passage, and, in one word, reduces into practice our speculative notions; therefore, the more powerful examples are, they are the more useful also, and by being more known they are more powerful (Dryden). Alexander Pope says:—“The proper study of mankind is *man*;” and from the author of *Sartor Resuritus* we learn that “the great minister, Von Goethe, has penetratingly remarked that ‘*man*’ is properly the *only* object that interests *man*;” thus I too have noted that our whole conversation is little or nothing else but biography or auto-biography; ever humano-anecdotal. Biography is by nature the most universally profitable, universally pleasant, of all things; especially biography of distinguished individuals.” And in his *Lectures on Heroes* he states that “universal history, the history of what man has accomplished in this world, is at bottom the history of the great men who have worked here. They were the leaders of men, these great ones; the modellers, patterns, and in a wide sense creators, of whatsoever the general mass of men contrived to do or to attain; all things that we see standing accomplished in the world are properly the outer material result, the practical realization and embodiment of thoughts that dwelt in the great men sent into the world: the soul of the whole world’s history, it may justly be considered, were the history of these. Too clearly it is a topic we shall do no sufficient justice to in this place! One comfort is, that great men, taken up in any way, are profitable company. We cannot look, however imperfectly, upon a great man, without gaining something by him. He is the living light-fountain, which it is good and pleasant to be near,—the light which enlightens, which has enlightened the darkness of the world; and this not as a kindled lamp only, but rather as a natural luminary shining by the gift of Heaven; a flowing light-fountain of native, original insight, of manhood and heroic nobleness; in whose radiance all souls feel that it is well with them. On any terms whatsoever, you will not grudge to wander in such neighbourhood for a while. The history of the world is indeed the biography of great men. And what is notable, in no time whatever can they entirely eradicate out of

living men's hearts a certain altogether peculiar reverence for great men, genuine admiration, loyalty, adoration, however dim and perverted it may be. Hero-worship endures for ever while man endures. In all times and places, the hero has been worshipped. It will ever be so. We all love great men; love, venerate, and bow down submissive before great men: nay, can we honestly bow down to anything else? Ah! does not every true man feel that he is himself made higher by doing reverence to what is really above him! No nobler or more blessed feeling dwells in man's heart."

"These men are Fortune's jewels, moulded bright;
Brought forth with their own fire and light."—COWLEY.

The subjects of biography are the lives either of public or private persons; for many useful observations in the conduct of human life may be made from just accounts of those who have been eminent and beneficial to the world in either station. Nay, the lives of vicious persons are not without their use, as warnings to others, by observing the fatal consequences which sooner or later generally follow such practices. But for those who exposed their lives, or otherwise employed their time and labour for the service of their fellow-creatures, it seems but a just debt that their memories should be perpetuated after them, and posterity acquainted with their benefactors. The expectation of this was no small incentive to virtue in the ancient pagan world. And perhaps every one, upon due reflection, will be convinced how natural this passion is to mankind in general. And it was for this reason, probably, that Virgil places not only his heroes, but also the inventors of useful arts and sciences, and other persons of distinguished merit, in the Elysian Fields, where he thus describes them:—

"Here patriots live, who, for their country's good,
In fighting-fields were prodigal of blood;
Priests of unblemished lives here make abode,
And poets *worthy* their inspiring God;
And searching wits of more *mechanic* parts,
Who grac'd their age with new-invented arts;
Those who to *worth* their bounty did extend,
And those who knew that bounty to commend:
The heads of these with holy fillets bound,
And all their temples were with garlands crown'd."

Aeneid vi. 660-65.

It is a proverb no less truthful than common, that "example is better than precept." The latter is compulsive, the former attractive. There can be no question as to which is more powerful, the statue-like principle or its living impersonation; and here is the *advantage* of biography. A few only can be

benefited by the actual converse and example of the great and good; but this may be in part embalmed. In fact, not only does "the evil that men do live after them, but the good is oft interred with their bones;" their actions, also, while remembered, are all instinct with influences of some sort or another. In the pages that do honour to their memory, motives may often be revealed, and actions viewed in all their consequences; in imagination we hold converse with the dead or absent, mark the tenour of their way, and breathe the spirit of the time; now stimulated to exertion, and now, it may be, restrained from wanton injury and wrong. Human sympathies are strong; indeed, there are no mightier agencies in the world than those affections which unite man to man. They have both nurtured and destroyed communities; and individuals tending towards each other, or a common centre, they have lured together to ruin or success. Biography has corresponding power for good or ill; the portrait has its magic charm, if the friendly grasp boasts its electric fire. Biography of every description is thus included among the departments subsidiary to history. Indeed, it has been proved by some late brilliant examples—in the case of Macaulay's *England*, for instance—that the historian who rightly understands his business can glean nearly as much material suitable for his purpose, from the lives of private persons as from those of princes, statesmen, or generals. This branch of literature opens with auto-biographies, which, when well executed, constitute its most valuable and interesting portion. We have but little to set by the side of the charming "*mémoires*," in innumerable volumes, which form so piquant a portion of the literature of France. In biography, exclusive of auto-biography, we may distinguish—1. General compilations; 2. National compilations; 3. Class biographies; and 4. Personal biographies. Of the first kind, it is to our reproach that until the last few years we have had no specimen deserving of mention. Chalmers was the first to bring out a *Biographical Dictionary* of any pretension, but even in this the omissions are numerous and important. In our own day, two enterprising publishers have done, and are doing, much to supply the deficiency—Mr. Knight, by the *Biographical* portion of the *English Cyclopaedia*, and Mr. Mackenzie, by his *Imperial Dictionary of Biography*, now in course of publication at Glasgow. Of the second kind, we have the *Biographia Britannica*, a work of great research, though with many and serious omissions. The original edition embraced the entire alphabet; but its defects

were so glaring as to determine Dr. Kippis and others to undertake a re-issue of the work upon an enlarged scale; the new edition, however, was never carried further than the commencement of the letter F. Fuller's *Worthies of England* is a work of the same description. Of class biographies, the chief examples are Walton's *Lives of Anglican Divines*; Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, which is a collection of short *Memoirs* of all the writers and bishops educated at Oxford from 1500 to 1695; Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*; Hartley Coleridge's *Biographia Borealis, or Lives of Northern Worthies*; Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors*; and Dr. Hook's *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*, &c. Among personal biographies, Boswell's *Life of Johnson* holds confessedly the first place. It must be owned that we English have not done that part of our hero-worship particularly well, which consists in writing really good lives of our heroes. Shakespeare's life was never written at all; and many of the others fall far beneath their subjects. Lord Bacon says: "The writing of lives is not frequent;" but whatever reason there might have been in former days, to complain of the want of due respect to the memory of distinguished persons, it can hardly be said of our times, that an indifference prevails in regard to departed merit.

There is a growing desire to know more of men who have made a place in the world's memory. We, who are of humanity, are gratified at seeing our nature in its highest phases and most glorious aspects. We feel as though we were bound to the individual by his greatness. Biography has been called the "Romance of History." It is more than that: it is its vital truth—its inner life. We gather into one chronicle the records of peoples and ages. We note all the thoughts, mark down all the acts, read the whole progress of the mass. Then we feel that something is wanting. In that crowd there must be some point to rest upon. Among the thousands there is surely some man who does more towards the age than his fellows. We desire to know him. He can tell us not only what was done, but why it was done. He can show us the springs of the machine, of which we see but the outside. We yearn to know the secrets of the heart, that through other agencies moves the world. Most great deeds seem to be done by the multitude, yet we have a consciousness it is not so. We feel that there is some "foremost man of all his time," that in him other men centre to a focus, as the rays of light do in a burning-glass. He concentrates the faint hopes of others into

a burning desire. He gathers together the confused thoughts of the many, and gives them an articulate expression. He binds up the impulsive tendencies of thousands, till they become strong enough for effort. Such men are Representative men, and something more.

“The wise and active conquer difficulties
By daring to attempt them; sloth and folly
Shiver and shrink at sight of toil and hazard,
And make the impossibility they fear.”—ROWE.

In the lives of public persons, their public characters are principally but not solely to be regarded. The world is inquisitive to know the conduct of princes and other great men, as well in private as public. And both, as has been said, may be of service, considering the influence of their examples. But to be over-inquisitive in searching into the weaknesses and infirmities of the greatest or best of men, is, to say no more of it, but a needless curiosity.

There is no sort of reading more profitable than that of the lives and characters of wise and good men. To find that great lengths have been actually gone in learning and virtue, that high degrees of perfection have been actually attained by men like ourselves, entangled among the infirmities, the temptations, the opposition from wicked men, and the other various evils of life,—how does this show us to ourselves as utterly inexcusable, if we do not endeavour to emulate the heights we know have been reached by others of our fellow-creatures! Biography, in short, brings us into the most intimate acquaintance with the real characters of the illustrious dead; shows us what they have been, and, consequently, what we ourselves may be:—“What *man* has done, *man* may do;”—sets before us the whole character of a person who has made himself conspicuous either by his virtues or his vices; shows us how he came first to take a right or wrong turn; how he afterwards proceeded greater and greater lengths; the prospects which invited him to aspire to higher degrees of glory, or the delusions which misled him from his virtue and his peace; the circumstances which raised him to true greatness, or the rocks on which he split and sunk to infamy. And how can we more effectually, or in a more entertaining manner, learn the important lesson—what we ought to pursue, and what we ought to avoid? Such lives as those found in this volume teach young men that if they will only attend to their business and keep out of scrapes, that they are rising men, and have all the prizes of the nation before them; teach them that nothing great or good can be

accomplished without labour; “that a cat in gloves catches no mice;” and that the performances of the human heart, at which we look with praise or wonder, are instances of the resistless force of human energy. It is by this that the quarry becomes a pyramid, and that distant countries are united by canals. If a man was to compare the effect of a single stroke of a pick-axe, or of one impression of the spade, with the general design and last result, he would be overwhelmed by the sense of their disproportion; yet those petty operations, incessantly continued, in time surmount the greatest difficulties, and mountains are levelled, and oceans bounded, by the slender force of human beings. Industry, if no more than habit, is at least an excellent one. If you ask us, kind reader, which is the real hereditary sin of human nature, do you imagine we should answer pride, or luxury, or ambition, or egotism? No; we should say, Indolence. Who conquers indolence, will conquer all the rest. Indeed, all good principles must stagnate without mental activity. Generally speaking, the life of all truly great men has been a life of intense and incessant labour. They have commonly passed the first half of life in the gross darkness of indigent humility,—overlooked, mistaken, contemned by weaker men,—thinking while others slept, reading while others rioted, feeling something within them, that told them they should not always be kept down among the dregs of the world; and then, when their time was come, and some little accident has given them their first occasion, they have burst out into the light and glory of public life, rich with the spoils of time, and mighty in all the labours and struggles of the mind.

“The heights, by great men reached and kept,
 Were not attained by sudden flight;
 But they, while their companions slept,
 Were toiling upwards in the night.”—LONGFELLOW.

Handel was forty-eight before he gave the world assurance of a man; Dryden came up to London, from the provinces, dressed in drugged, somewhat above thirty, and did not even then know that he could write a line of poetry; Milton was upwards of fifty when he began his great work; Cowper knew not his own might till he was far beyond his thirtieth year, and his *Task* was not written till near his fiftieth year; Sir Walter Scott was also upwards of thirty before he published his *Minstrelsy*, and all his greatness was yet to come.

“Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men.”—Prov. xxii. 29.

Emerson, in his *Representative Men*, says : "It is natural to believe in great men. If the companions of our childhood should turn out to be heroes, and their condition regal, it would not surprise us. All mythology opens with demi-gods, and the circumstance is high and poetic ; that is, their genius is paramount. Nature seems to exist for the excellent. The world is upheld by the veracity of great men : they make the earth wholesome. They who lived with them found life glad and nutritious. Life is sweet and tolerable only in our belief in such society ; and actually, or ideally, we manage to live with superiors,—we call our children and our lands by their names. Their names are wrought into the verbs of language, their works and effigies are in our houses, and every circumstance of the day recalls an anecdote of them. The search after the great is the dream of youth, and the most serious occupation of manhood.

"The knowledge, that in the city is a man who invented the railroad, &c., raises the credit of all the citizens. How easily we adopt their labours ! Every ship that sails to America got its chart from Columbus. Every novel is a debtor to Homer. Every carpenter who shaves with a fore-plane borrows the genius of a forgotten inventor. Life is girt all round with a zodiac of sciences, the contributions of men who have perished to add their point of light to our sky. Engineer, broker, jurist, physician, moralist, theologian, and every man, inasmuch as he has any science, is a definer and map-maker of the latitudes and longitudes of our condition. These road-makers on every hand enrich us. We must extend the area of life, and multiply our relations. We are as much gainers by finding a new property in the old earth, as by acquiring a new planet.

"To ascend one step, we are better served through our sympathy. Activity is contagious. Looking where others look, and conversing with the same things, we catch the charm which lured them. Napoleon said, 'You must not fight too often with one enemy, or you will teach him all your art of war.' Talk much with any man of vigorous mind, and we acquire very fast the habit of looking at things in the same light, and, on each occurrence, we anticipate his thought. All mental and moral force is a positive good. It goes out from you, whether you will or not, and profits me whom you never thought of. I cannot even hear of personal vigour of any kind, great power of performance, without fresh resolution. We are emulous of all that man can do. Cecil's saying of Sir Walter Raleigh, 'I know that he can toil terribly,' is an electric touch. So are Clarendon's portraits,—of Hampden ; 'who was of an

industry and vigilance not to be tired out or wearied by the most laborious, and of parts not to be imposed on by the most subtle and sharp, and of a personal courage equal to his best parts,—of Falkland; ‘who was so severe an adorer of truth, that he could as easily have given himself leave to steal as to dissemble.’ We cannot read Plutarch, without a tingling of the blood; and I accept the saying of the Chinese Mencius: ‘A sage is the instructor of a hundred ages. When the manners of Loo are heard of, the stupid become intelligent, and the wavering, determined.’ This is the moral of biography; yet it is hard for departed men to touch the quick like our own companions, whose names may not last as long. What is he whom I never think of? whilst in every solitude are those who succour our genius, and stimulate us in wonderful manners. Under this head, too, falls that homage, very pure, as I think, which all ranks pay to the hero of the day, from Coriolanus and Gracchus down to Pitt, Lafayette, Wellington, Webster, Lamartine, and Garibaldi, &c. We are as elastic as the gas of gunpowder, and a sentence in a book, or a word dropped in conversation, sets free our fancy, and instantly our heads are bathed with galaxies, and our feet tread the floor of the pit. These great men correct the delirium of the animal spirits, make us considerate, and engage us to new aims and powers. The veneration of mankind selects these for the highest place. Witness the multitude of statues, pictures, and memorials which recall their genius in every city, village, house, and ship:—

‘Ever their phantoms rise before us,
Our loftier brothers, but one in blood;
At bed and table they lord it o'er us,
With looks of beauty, and words of good.’

Every child of the Saxon race is educated to wish to be first. It is our system; and a man comes to measure his greatness by the regrets, envies, and hatreds of his competitors. But in these new fields there is room; here are no self-esteems, no exclusions.

“We admire great men of all classes, those who stand for facts and for thoughts. We love to associate with heroic persons, since our receptivity is unlimited; and, with the great, our thoughts and manners easily become great. We are all wise in capacity, though so few in energy. There needs but one wise man in a company, and all are wise, so rapid is the contagion. Great men are thus a collyrium to clear our eyes from egotism, and enable us to see other people and their works. Again, it is very easy to be as wise and good as your companions. We

learn of our contemporaries what they know, without effort, and almost through the pores of the skin. We catch it by sympathy, or, as a wife arrives at the intellectual and moral elevations of her husband. But we stop where they stop. Very hardly can we take another step. The great, or such as take hold of nature, and transcend fashions, by their fidelity to universal ideas, are saviours from these federal errors, and defend us from our contemporaries ; they are the exceptions which we want, where all grows alike. Thus we feed on genius, and refresh ourselves from too much conversation with our mates, and exult in the depth of nature in that direction in which he leads us. What indemnification is one great man for populations of pygmies ! Every mother wishes one son a genius, though all the rest should be mediocre. But a new danger appears in the excess of influence of the great man. His attractions warp us from our place. We have become underlings and intellectual suicides. Ah ! yonder in the horizon is our help ; other great men, new qualities, counterweights and checks on each other. We cloy of the honey of each peculiar greatness."

Dr. Smiles, in his *Self-Help*, informs us that "The chief use of biography consists in the noble models of character in which it abounds. Our great forefathers still live among us in the records of their lives, as well as in the acts they have done, and which live also ; still sit by us at table, and hold us by the hand ; furnishing examples for our benefit, which we may still study, admire, and imitate. Indeed, whoever has left behind him the record of a noble life, has bequeathed to posterity an enduring source of good, for it lives as a model for others, to form themselves by, in all time to come ; still breathing fresh life into us, helping us to reproduce his life anew, and to illustrate his character in other forms. Hence a book containing the life of a true man is full of precious seed. To use Milton's words, 'it is the precious life-blood of a master-spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.' Such a book never ceases to exercise an elevating influence, and a power for good. It may not have the power of the living life of a man ; but it is a record of greatness, which we cannot help admiring ; and unconsciously imitating, while we admire. No young man can rise from the perusal of such lives, without feeling his mind and heart made better, and his best resolves invigorated. Such biographies increase a man's self-reliance, by demonstrating what men can be, and what they can do ; fortifying our hopes and elevating our aims in life.

"Thus it is impossible to say where a good example may not reach, or where it will end, if indeed it have an end. Hence the advantage, in literature as in life, of keeping the best society, reading the best books, and wisely admiring and imitating the best things we find in them. 'In literature,' said Lord Dudley, 'I am fond of confining myself to the best company, which consists chiefly of my old acquaintance, with whom I am desirous of becoming more intimate; and I suspect that nine times out of ten it is more profitable, if not more agreeable, to read an old book over again, than to read a new one for the first time.' Sometimes a book containing a noble exemplar of life, taken up at random, merely with the object of reading it as a pastime, has been known to call forth energies whose existence had not before been suspected.

"Example is one of the most potent of instructors, though it teaches without a tongue. Contact with the good never fails to impart good, and we carry away with us some of the blessing, as travellers' garments retain the odour of the flowers and shrubs through which they have passed."

According to Dr. Hamilton, "There are few influences on society more wholesome than the fame of its *Worthies*."

And the author of *Self-Advancement* says: "Of all the studies that can be presented to human contemplation, that of the human character is the most interesting and the most useful. We love to trace in others the spring of actions, by which our own interests may be indirectly affected, or to see them wind their way through the same labyrinths of life, which it may be our lot to tread. We are glad to find difficulties vanquished, and virtuous principles meet with their due reward, because, independently of that benevolent instinct which teaches us to rejoice in the success of moral truth and rectitude, our self-love, flattering us with possessing some degree of the same excellence, impels us to hope that some degree of the same good which has befallen another, may at a future period befall ourselves, or those dear to us. Nor is there anything in this feeling that can be reprehended. From viewing with pleasure the advancement of others, we learn to emulate the virtues or the talents by which it may have been attained. For young persons in particular, it is desirable that this should be the case; and it is chiefly for them that the following pages have been compiled: to quicken their ingenuous sympathy in the trials and difficulties, with which it has been the fate of many to contend; to rouse them to more lively admiration of the energy that could conquer the most discouraging obstacles: and to teach

them that there is no laudable object of ambition, but what may be hoped for, by steadily fixing the mind, and directing the conduct for its attainment."

We must ourselves *be* and *do*, and not rest satisfied merely with reading and meditating over what other men have written and done. According to Lord Chesterfield, we should "aim at perfection in everything, though in most things it is unattainable. However, they who aim at it and persevere will come much nearer to it, than those whose laziness and despondency make them give it up as unattainable."

"No species of writing," says the author of the *Rambler*, "seems more worthy of cultivation than biography, since none can be more delightful, or more useful; none can more certainly enchain the heart by irresistible interest, or more widely diffuse instruction to every diversity of condition."

"Study the lives, and study the thoughts of good men," says Dean Stanley. "They are the salt not only of the world, but of the church. In them we see, close at hand, what on the public stage of history we see through every kind of distorted medium and deceptive refraction. In them we can trace the history, if not of 'the Catholic Church,' at least of 'the Communion of Saints.' Such biographies are the common, perhaps the only common, literature alike of rich and poor. Hearts, to whom even the Bible speaks in vain, have by such works been roused to a sense of duty and holiness. However cold the response of mankind has been to other portions of history, this has always commanded a reverential, even an excessive attention."

In no other publication of a character purely literary are instruction and entertainment so intimately blended as in the "Biographies of Worthy Men:" hence arises the general demand for works of this class, as well as the extensive and lasting popularity, which they have always enjoyed. Materials for the supply of this demand were never so abundant, or accessible, as they have been in our own times; and yet scarcely in any other country in Christendom, have the wants of the public in this particular been, hitherto, less liberally provided for than in England.

The following sketches give brief, but we trust not unsatisfactory records of the lives of our *Worthies*. Brief as they are, they cannot be read without advantage; for, as it has been well observed, "We feel ourselves grow stronger, and we become more hopeful respecting what we can do and endure, when we follow the course of men who, though laden with all our in-

firmities, and some even with greater, have, nevertheless, conquered circumstances; overcome what appeared insurmountable obstacles; and, by dint of strong-hearted toil and courage, have fought their way to usefulness and honour." Such men were Smeaton and the Milners, &c., whose examples may be held out as beacons of hope to all industrious and enterprising men, who, as was their case, may enter into life obscure and unknown, but who, by imitating their industry, energy, perseverance, sobriety, and honesty, may leave behind them names for their children to revere, and for posterity to honour.

" Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

" Footprints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
Some forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, may take heart again.

" Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour, and to wait."—LONGFELLOW.

The following selection comprises such persons as were either born in Leeds or neighbourhood, or connected with it in some other way—persons who, by their enterprise, genius, learning, bravery, piety, benevolence, scientific or other pursuits, rendered themselves more than ordinarily attractive among their contemporaries, and objects of attention for the consideration of posterity—to instruct by their wisdom, and encourage by their example. It may be remarked for the further guidance of the reader, as well as by way of explanation,—that several names are necessarily omitted in this selection, of persons who stood more or less connected with the events of the times in which they lived;—that a few persons have been introduced in humble circumstances—in russet costume—who, though their fame was far from being trumpet-tongued, exercised, nevertheless, a certain modicum of influence on society, and, if not permitted to stand by the side of the more gorgeous flowers that adorn the gardens of the great, may be allowed, like the daisy of the field, the wild hedge-rose, the cowslip, the primrose, and the forget-me-not, to have a glance bestowed upon them, while gemming the humbler walks of life;—that while the list presents, at one view, the biographical wealth of the town and neighbourhood, it is still to be characterized as comprising a *selection* only—*sufficient*, though by no means *perfect*; and to be valued chiefly for the sake of *reference*, and as *memorial sketches*; as the notices could

not, with propriety, be extended to too great length, and they fail to produce the effect, in an isolated form, which they are calculated to accomplish according to the present arrangement.

It is always pleasant to become acquainted with the history of men who have distinguished themselves, whether by the performance of noble and heroic acts; the discovery or the promulgation of important inventions, or the advocacy of great principles in any branch of human knowledge; and that pleasure is generally increased, in proportion to the association of the reader with the subject of the history under consideration. Hence local biographies possess a special interest in a local point of view, and they have a deeper influence within than without the pale of what we may denominate their own domain. The *Worthies* in this book include men whose life-history has had an interest extending far beyond the limits of the town of Leeds and its neighbourhood.

The men who have elevated themselves to distinction by their eminent attainments in literature and science, and who have proceeded from this district, have been exceedingly numerous; and it will soon appear that scarcely any region of the British empire has produced such a number of distinguished characters, the honour of their country and their age. It will, of course, be impossible for us to give more than very abbreviated *Sketches* of their history. From the most approved authorities, we shall, however, present all those particulars which it may be the most important for our readers to know.

This volume contains, in chronological order, *Biographical Sketches* of the principal persons who have lived in and around Leeds, from the date of the most remote authentic histories down to the present time. The particulars have been selected and condensed from every source of information within the reach of the compiler, and, through the kindness of friends, several curious and interesting particulars are now published for the first time. Great care has been taken to avoid giving a party or political bias to the work, and to add to its value by making each sketch as impartial as possible.

In conclusion, the following lines, "Know Others," by the Rev. Francis Fawkes, M.A. (a sketch of whom will be found in a subsequent part of this volume), seem to be especially appropriate at the present time:—

"Know thou thyself," was always said of old,
A maxim not quite absolute, I hold:
It had been better far, you must allow,
And more our interest, "*other men to know.*"

BIOGRAPHIA LEODIENSIS.

THE NORMAN BARONS;

Lords of the Manor of Leeds, &c.

“Wealth, and the high estate of pride,
With what untimely speed they glide:
How soon depart!”

—1109.

RALPH PAYNEL [OR PAGANEL].

ALL the historians of Leeds have ever been of opinion that prior to the Norman conquest it was a town of considerable national importance. In the Anglo-Saxon history of Britain, both political and ecclesiastical, but more especially the latter, many of the great movements recorded there will be found to have occurred either in the immediate neighbourhood of Leeds, or at least in the territories of that peculiar and independent kingdom of Elmete, of which Leeds is supposed to have been the primitive capital. The Roman has erected his altars and constructed his camps on all sides of the town; and the Saxon, when converted from paganism, sent his first northern missionary, Paulinus, to preach in our streets; whilst his kings built their royal residences in the pleasant valleys, and roamed over the thickly-wooded hill, or galloped across the wide expanse of moor in pursuit of their favourite pastime—the chase.*

But whatever may have been the celebrity of Leeds anterior to the Norman conquest, it certainly did not retain a title of

* For a long account of Leeds under the Romans and Anglo-Saxons, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*; Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*; and Parsons' *History of Leeds*, &c.

The following places, so familiar to the people of Leeds, are mostly derived from the language of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. Leeds is supposed by Thoresby to be derived from the British *Cair Loid Coit*, a town in the wood; by the venerable Bede (who was born in 664), from the first Saxon possessor named *Loidi*; others suppose it to be derived from our German ancestors, as there is a town called *Leedes* on the river Dender, in East Flanders, near which is the village of Holbeck. Briggate, the *Bridge-gate*; Kirkgate, the

its importance after that event. With the advent of the Normans, Saxon institutions were ignored, and Saxon municipalities despised, except in cases where the Saxon thane had selected a spot pre-eminently suitable for the erection of the fortress of the Norman knight. Such, however, appears not to have been the case with Leeds; and to that cause we may doubtless refer its immediate retrogression under the early Norman kings.

It was in the latter half of the year 1069, that William the Conqueror made his second, and successful, invasion of Northumbria. His army advanced into Yorkshire along the old Roman road, which led them through Doncaster and Pontefract. At the latter place the invaders were detained for three weeks, on account of the swollen waters of the river Aire, and their own ignorance as to the exact position of the fords. William accompanied his army; and, being annoyed at the delay, he despatched a knight, who carefully sounded the river, both above and below the town, in order to discover a place where the army might pass. At length, with great difficulty, he discovered a ford at the town now called Ferry-Bridge, and crossed over the river at the head of sixty bold men-at-arms. They were immediately charged by the Saxons, but stoutly held their ground against the assault, and the next day the army crossed without further difficulty or delay. The name of the knight, Lisois des Moutiers, fortunately has been preserved; and, as we shall

Church-gate: *Swingate*, so called from leading to a beck or stream where those animals were washed. *Boar-lane* had probably a similar derivation.

ALLERTON, *Alder*, a tree, and *ton*, town.

ARMLEY, *Arm* or *Orm*, a proper name, and *ley*, field.

BEESTON, *Bede*, a proper name, and *ton*, town.

BRAMLEY, *Bram* or *bramble*, a wild shrub, and *ley*, field.

BURLEY, *Bur*, a tree, and *ley*, field.

FARNLEY, *Fern*, a wild plant, and *ley*, field.

FARSLEY, *Furze*, a wild plant, and *ley*, field.

GLEDHOW, *Gled*, hawk, and *how*, hill.

GIFTON, *Gip*, a proper name, and *ton*, town.

HEADINGLEY, *Heath*, moor, *ing*, meadow, and *ley*, field.

HOLBECK, *Hol*, a low place, and *beck*, stream.

HUNSLET, *Hounde*, hound, and *leet*, a meeting.

KIRKSTALL, *Kirk*, church, and *stall*, place.

KNOWSTHORPE, *Knowl*, the brow of a hill, and *thorpe*, village.

MEANWOOD, *Mense*, in common, and *wood*.

OSMUNDTHORPE, *Osmund*, a proper name, and *thorpe*, village.

POTTERNEWTON, *New-town*, near the pottery.

RODLEY, *Rood*, a cross, and *ley*, field.

STANNINGLEY, *Stan*, stone, *ing*, meadow, and *ley*, field.

WEETWOOD, *Weet*, wet or marshy, and *wood*.

WORTLEY, *Wort*, a wild plant, and *ley*, field.

At a place in Armley, formerly called *Giant's-hill*, was an extensive earth-work, described by Thoresby as being thrown up and used by the Danes as a

afterwards show, from it we discover, among the invaders, the presence of the first Norman baron of Leeds. Along with that Norman army came Ilbert de Laci, and to him was confided the task of subduing the western portions of the rebellious kingdom; and well did he, and the mail-clad adventurers whom he led, achieve the task. The first to enter upon the wild districts of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, there to dispute at the sword's point with broken and scattered but indomitable Northumbrians, Ilbert was the fortunate soldier who hurled to the dust all their hopes of the restoration of their nationality; and the vast tract of country, stretching from Pontefract, which was to be the seat of his barony, to Blackburn in Lancashire, was his personal share of the district he had subdued. His subordinate companions received proportionately ample shares of the lands their valour had won; some of them shared with him, as tenant-in-chief, while others received, as separate and distinct grants, the remaining lands of the dispossessed Saxon. Leeds, then an important town, was a portion of Ilbert's newly-acquired domain, but, although its absolute lord, he did not long retain it in his own hands. Ilbert de Laci was, in Normandy, a baron of no mean importance; being the owner of Bois l'Eveque, near Darnetal. He does not, however, appear to have been at the head of the house of Laci, but a younger brother; the elder being Walter de Laci, now called Lassi, on the road from Aulnai to Vire. Walter received a grant from the Conqueror of more than one hundred and twenty manors, in the districts first sub-

fort, or place of security, whence they might issue at leisure to lay waste and plunder the surrounding country. It must have been a very strong and advantageous post, the northern side thereof being defended by a high and precipitous hill, at the foot of which ran the river Aire. Like the other camps of this people, it was of circular form, measuring twenty perches in circumference; the ramparts being about eighteen or twenty feet high. Whether, before the establishment of the Roman power in the island, any city, or centre of population, was to be found in the neighbourhood, depends on the question whether the *Cair Loid Coit*, which occurs in the list of British cities given by Nemius, was Leeds. Thoresby, observing a region called *Loidis* to be spoken of by Bede in connection with Elmet wood, argues in favour of this hypothesis; and his opinion has been seconded and enlarged upon by Mr. James, in an ingenious Paper read at the meeting of the Archaeological Association at Leeds in October, 1863, and printed in their *Journal* of March 31st, 1864. As regards the name of Leeds, it is probably of Saxon origin. Dr. Whitaker (*Loidis and Elmeto*) considers it as "merely the genitive case of the name borne by *Loidi*, the first Saxon possessor. Others (as in Gibson's *Camden*) derive it from the Saxon *Loid*, "people," implying it to have been a populous place in Saxon times. This view receives some slight confirmation from the fact of other places of the name being found in Germanic countries. In Domesday Book Leeds is spelt *Ledes*; and in Eastern Flanders, near Alost, is a town called *Lede*. See also the index to Kemble's *Code Diplomaticus* (1848).

jugated—those in the West of England. This fact may be considered strong evidence that the superior chieftains of the conquest received their large rewards, according to the order of priority established by their feudal rank ; and therefore, when two are found bearing the same name, the first to whom lands are apportioned, may be considered of the highest primogenital or feudal importance. Among his companions in arms was a Norman named Ralph Paynel, or Paganel, to whom he subinfeudated the manors of Leeds and Headingley, and others in the immediate neighbourhood ; and in whose hands, or those of his descendants, the several manors continued for more than two centuries.

This Ralph Paynel, the first Norman lord who exercised jurisdiction over Leeds, was one of the leaders of the Norman army, who brought his little contingent to swell the ranks of that band, whose fortunes were to be won or lost at Hastings ; and one of the most favoured was he, of the many favoured adventurers who won that terrible battle. His paternal chateau stood either upon the summit of a hill in the *département de la Manche*, whose sloping sides bore the picturesque little town of Haie Paisnel, with its beautiful and fascinating aspect, and whose base was washed by the waters of the river Thar ; or it was the renowned fortress of Moutiers-Hubert, celebrated in Anglo-Norman history for the subsequent actions of one of his descendants. Moutiers-Hubert has certainly ever been the cradle of the family of Paynel ; and if we recollect that the knight who first forded the Aire was called Lisois des Moutiers, by his name we shall recognize in him a feudal tenant of a Paynel of the House of Moutiers-Hubert. Sprung from an old Scandinavian stock, Ralph's Norman ancestors appear to have retained the Viking's contempt for Christianity, until at length that contempt gained for them the generic appellation of "Paganus," or the Pagan, which afterwards became softened or corrupted into Paganellus, and eventually changed into Paynel or Paganel. Ralph, the hero of the conquest, certainly possessed all the characteristic bravery of his ancestors, although there are the most conclusive proofs that their pagan contempt for the worship of Christ, had, in him, changed into the devotion of a true Christian ; without, as they supposed, operating inimically to the development of that fierce courage which marks the unrestrained warrior. But brave and warlike as the bravest of his redoubtable ancestors, must have been Ralph Paynel ; for not only do we find him possessed in fee of Leeds, Headingley, and the other adjacent manors, but also of vast domains in

several parts of the country, which must have been his reward for other and former conquests.

In Yorkshire, the principal part of his personal estates lay along the banks of the Ouse, and the Aire at its junction with the parent stream: and as those districts lay in the route of the Normans during their first invasion, they were probably by anticipation of eventual success, given to him as the reward of his services during that campaign. The success thus anticipated followed, and with it the disposal of the lands formerly belonging to a noble Northumbrian named Marlesweyn, who, along with Edgar Atheling, Cospatrie, and other celebrated chieftains, had been most prominent in their opposition to the Normans. Drax, Armine, Camblesforth, and Barlow manors, formerly belonging to Marlesweyn, were given to him *in capite*, as well as considerable estates in the city and neighbourhood of York. Leeds and Headingley, as we have seen, were at the same time possessed by him under Ilbert de Laci; and the service due for them was reckoned at one knight's fee and a half. Adel, Arthington, Burdonhead, and Eccup, devolved upon him in right of his wife Matilda, the daughter and co-heiress, if not sole heiress, of Richard de Surdeval, baron of Surdeval, in Normandy, a town near his paternal residence. This Richard, one of the first band of Norman adventurers, had obtained large grants of land in the neighbourhood of Leeds, which fell to Ralph Paynel on his marriage with Matilda, and for long afterwards were the possessions of the lord of the manor of Leeds.

Leeds, however, was never the chief seat of the Paynels. From the earliest period of their possession Drax was undoubtedly their home, and there they immediately built a strong castle, which was doubtless constructed by Ralph about the same time as was Pontefract castle by Ilbert de Laci. The castle of Leeds, about which so very little is known, was probably built simultaneously with the other two;* but one thing is certain, that it never was the important feudal fortress they were; being rather a strongly-fortified manor-house, similar in its nature and construction to the one erected by Ilbert de Laci at Rothwell. Ralph Paynel founded the priory of the Holy Trinity in York, and gave to it the churches of Leeds and Adel

* It is most probable that the castle of Leeds (in which it is said that Richard II. was confined, prior to his removal to Pontefract castle) was erected about the year 1081, by the De Lacies, of Pontefract. It occupied the site at present surrounded by Mill Hill, Bishopgate, and the south-western part of Boar Lane. It was in all probability surrounded by a moat and an extensive park, as we may gather from the names Park Row, Park Square, Park Place, and Park Lane. In excavating for the foundations

in 1089. In a charter beginning in a remarkably grandiloquent strain, he states that—"I, Ralph, surnamed Paynel, inflamed by the fire of divine love, desiring to treasure up in heaven what I can after this life receive a hundredfold, having at the city of York, of the fief of the king of the English, a certain church constructed in the honour of the Holy Trinity, formerly adorned with canons, and rents of farms, and ecclesiastical ornaments, but now by sins which cry for vengeance almost reduced to nothing, in the desire of re-establishing it in the service of God, which has been abandoned, I have delivered it to the blessed Martin of Marmoutier, and to his monks, to be in their possession for ever, for the soul of my lord King William, and of his wife Matilda, and for the redemption and good estate of the realm of his son William, who has also willingly authorized this gift, with the assent of my wife Matilda, and of my sons William, Jordan, Elias, and Alexander; in order that the abbot of Marmoutier may have free faculty of ordaining the establishment of the said church, and the distribution of its endowments, and the introduction of monks serving God in the aforesaid church hereafter; so that we may deserve to have, in time to come, a share of the blessed resurrection, through their assiduous prayers." He then proceeds to enumerate the list of benefactions he made to the said church—a list which speaks highly as to his religious enthusiasm, and in which we find that in his *will* of Drax he gives one fishery, and the tithe of the rest of the fisheries; and also the church of Leeds and whatsoever belongs to it, and the tithe of the demesne, and half a carucate of land which Reginald had held, in increase of the glebe which belonged to the church.

Ralph's gift of the church of Adel is positive evidence of the existence of a Saxon church anterior to Domesday; although that record neither mentions a church nor a priest, and from its silence it has been supposed that, at the time of the conquest, there was no church existing there. The donation could not refer to the present structure, which is known to have been built by the monks of Holy Trinity in the lifetime of William Paynel, who succeeded to his father's estates in 1108 or 1109, and enjoyed them until about 1136.

of the warehouses on the south side of West Bar, in 1836, the workmen discovered the remains of the castle moat. It appeared to have had a semi-circular form, and to have terminated in the mill goit, extending considerably on each side of the Scarborough Hotel, on which site the castle is supposed to have stood. A tower also stood near Lydgate, in Woodhouse Lane, called Tower Hill, which was probably connected with the castle; but not a vestige of either fabric remains.

Prior to May, 1108, Henry I., at York, and in the presence of the same Ralph Paynel, confirmed the gift of the church of "Leddes" and the other donations; and that confirmation was ratified by Archbishop Thomas, the second of that name, who was consecrated on Sunday, June 27, 1109, and died February 16, 1114.

Ralph Paynel was the second *civcomes*, or sheriff of York, having succeeded, in the reign of William Rufus, Hugh Fitz Baudric, or Baudry, who had been made governor of the city of York in 1068, when that city was the furthest northerly position to which the Normans had then penetrated. He is supposed to have died about the year 1108 or 1109, and was probably interred in the church of the priory of Holy Trinity, which he had so liberally endowed.—For other information, see the *History of the Priory of Holy Trinity*, and Thierry's *History of the Norman Conquest*, &c.

—1136.

WILLIAM PAYNEL [OR PAGANEL].

Ralph was succeeded by his son, William Paynel; whilst of his other sons, Alexander, the youngest, appears to be the only one who established another branch of this house, having settled at Manby, a hamlet of Broughton, where one of his descendants, Ralph Paynel, lived in 1310. Jordan, his second son, married Gertrude, the daughter of Robert Fozzard, who was the widow of Robert de Mainil, and died childless. Elias, the third son, from a knight became a monk, entering the priory of the Holy Trinity, and in due time becoming prior of that corporation, which office he continued to fill down to the year 1143. His father had been a benefactor to Selby abbey, and when, in the year above-named, the abbey became vacant, Elias Paynel was chosen abbot. He ruled the monastery until 1153, when he was deposed by Archbishop Murdac, who desired to fill that dignified situation with a creature of his own, and accordingly Germanus, the prior of Tynemouth, was instituted in the stead of the deposed Elias Paynel.

On the death of Ralph, when the manors of Leeds, Headingley, &c., as well as the other domains he had held of the king *in capite*, descended to his son, William Paynel, one of his first acts was to confirm the gifts of the churches and lands given to the priory of the Holy Trinity in York, by his father. Thurstan, Archbishop of York, in a charter granted *circa* 1120, ratifies William's confirmation in the following words:—

"We grant, and by the present charter confirm, whatsoever

Ralph Paynel, and William and Jordan, his sons, and their vassals, and other benefactors, have given to the monastery of the Trinity of York, as well in tithes as in other possessions ; and by name the church of Leeds, with all things belonging to it. We also prohibit, lest any one, either a hermit or any one else, should presume to construct a chapel, or any sort of oratory, within the territory of the church of the same parish, without the permission or spontaneous free-will of the prior and chapter of the aforesaid monastery ; nor may any one receive the parishioners of the same church or their benefactors."

This prohibition appears to bear some obscure reference to the chapel of Holbeck. That village is not mentioned in Domesday, and there is the most conclusive proof that at the time of the gift of the advowson of Leeds to the priory of the Holy Trinity, parts, if not the whole, of the present township were included in the lands then conveyed. Robert de Gaunt, who was lord of the manor of Leeds for the period between the years 1152 and 1199, gave to the priory the chapel of Holbeck, which had probably been erected by the monks upon their lands there, and which were then inclusive of the manor of Leeds. On the 18th of February, 1418, we find that one William Haryngton, chevalier, obtains a licence from the king, on condition of paying him six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence, to endow a chapel, or chantry, *within the parish of Leeds*, the chaplain of which was to be provided for out of the rents of his lands or tenements in Holbeck in the same parish, and Kirkeby-upon-Quarf, which lands were not held of the king *in capite*. This grant is made by virtue of the king's licence to give in mortmain ; and as the estates of religious houses were generally held in mortmain, it is probable that the king's concession to Haryngton bore upon the priory's estates in Holbeck, and that Haryngton's chantry was added to the chapel previously erected by the priory.* The priest was to pray for the good estate of the king so long as he lived, for his soul when he departed this life, and also for the souls of all his ancestors and successors, as well as for the soul of Robert Nevile, of Hornby, and for the souls of all the faithful defunct.

Between the years 1109 and 1114, by the admonition and advice of Thurstan, Archbishop of York, William Paynel founded the priory of Drax, for black canons of the order of St. Augustine, which he endowed with thirty bushels of unground

* Haryngton was a brave soldier who fought at Agincourt. It is probable that his gift refers to the chapel of Farnley.

corn from his mill in Hunslet, and the church of Bingley, which was confirmed by Archbishop Roger. Peter Dautrey (*de alta Ripa*), one of his feudal teuants, paid £1 per annum to the convent, which his father had given to them out of his mill in Hunslet. William Paynel had also given to the canons half a carucate of land in Beeston, together with the tithe of all his mills in Leeds; and for that half carucate of land, John, son of Peter Dautrey, gave the homage and service of Richard de la Haye, who was probably one of his Saxon vassals living upon Rothwell Haigh.

William Paynel married Alicia, second daughter of William de Meschines, who, by his marriage with Cecilia, only daughter of Robert de Rumeli, became possessed of the extensive fief composing the honour of Skipton. In right of his wife, William Paynel was presumptive lord of the manor of one part of that fief, the ancient barony of Harewood; but, as he did not survive his father-in-law, that honour was never possessed by him. The male succession to the honour of Skipton had been cut off by the death of his two sons,—the younger of whom was drowned in attempting to leap over the “*Strid*.” Followed by a forester, the lad had taken a hound to hunt in Wharfedale, and when crossing that fearful spot, where the concentrated waters of the Wharfe tear through the narrow orifice between the rocks, the brute, appalled by the roaring of the waters, hung back, and the leash by which he was secured broke his master’s bound, and hurled him into the foaming torrent. The miserable vassal beheld the death of his young lord by an agency which scoffed at all human efforts; and when he returned to the castle, to indirectly impart his mournful tidings, by asking the mother, who doted upon her only son, the question “What is good for a bootless bene?” his blanched cheek told to her quick eye the extent of her loss, and the sadly pathetic answer immediately arose to her lips—“Endless sorrow!”

Her sorrow, humanly speaking, was endless, but it was the sorrow of a Christian; and when the bereaved mother overcame the poignancy of her first distraction, she vowed that “many poor men’s sons should be her heirs;” and, in accordance with her vow, founded the priory of Bolton.

The only fruit of William’s union was a daughter, named Alice, who was first the wife of Richard de Courcy, a younger brother of Robert de Courcy, baron of Courcy, in Normandy; and, after his death, which occurred *ante* 1152, of Robert de Gaunt. William Paynel did not long survive the accession of King Stephen, as Richard de Courcy was in possession of his

barony, in right of his wife, prior to the year 1138. One of William's last acts appears to have occurred in Normandy, in October, 1136. The Anjlevins invaded Normandy with a large army; and, after assaulting the tower of Montreuil unsuccessfully, they laid siege to the castle of Moutiers-Hubert, then commanded by a Paynel, and eventually carried it by storm, making prisoners the commandant and thirty men-at-arms, for whose ransom they received a large sum. The chronicle does not mention the Christian name of the knight, but he is supposed to have been William Paynel, who is said to have exasperated the Anjlevins by the many outrages he had committed upon them during that same year. He died in England about the year 1137, and was probably buried in the priory of Drax. And thus the last baron of Leeds, of the race

"Des Moutiers-Hubert Painenels,"

as Wace, in his "*Roman de Rou et des ducs de Normandie*," styles them, slept in the hallowed ground of an English priory founded, built, and endowed by himself.—See *History of the Holy Trinity*; Bohn's *Ordericus Vitalis*; Burton's *Monasticon Eboracense*; and Whitaker's *History of Craven*, &c.

—1152.

RICHARD DE COURCY.

After the death of William Paynel, Leeds and the other estates belonging to him descended to Richard de Courcy, the husband of Alice Paynel, his daughter and heiress. During the time that Richard held the barony of his wife, Avicia Rumillé, William Paynel's widow contracted a second marriage with Robert de Courcy, a kinsman of her son-in-law. Robert was a descendant of the junior branch of the Courey family, lords of the honour of Stoke, in Somersetshire, which has obtained from its possessors the affix of Courey; and of Newenham Courtenay, in Oxfordshire, held by Richard de Courcy, grandfather of Richard and Robert, at the time of Domesday Survey. The issue of this marriage, which had been brought about through the previous alliance of her daughter, Alice Paynel, was a son, William de Courcy, the heir to his mother's barony of Harewood. The union between Richard and Alice was of very short duration; for it is certain that prior to the decease of Eustace, the eldest son of King Stephen, August 10th, 1152, Alice, his widow, was the wife of a second husband, Robert de Gaunt, brother of Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln. But the period in which Richard possessed the

Paynel estates was one of great historical importance; inasmuch as it was the precise period when Stephen and Matilda were struggling for the crown of England. Robert, Earl of Gloucester, the natural son of Henry I., was zealous for the succession of Matilda, his half-sister, the rightful heir to the throne; but the barons declared they would not be governed by a woman, and Matilda's chance of obtaining her rights consequently became very remote. Robert, however, determined not to desert her, and as Stephen's conduct did not much tend to ensure the continued respect and co-operation of the nobility, except so far as was favourable to the indulgence of their feelings of ambition, avarice, or licentiousness, the earl seized, in Matilda's name, some of the strongest castles in the south of England, amongst which was that of Leeds, in Kent. This occurred in 1138, the third year of his usurpation; and as Stephen's adherents were not yet prepared to separate themselves from the *régime* under which scenes of the most unbounded rapine and cruel violence could be perpetrated, anarchy favoured their schemes of self-aggrandisement, and enabled them to gain at once both additional power and wealth. The earl's attempt to reduce the kingdom to order, by the defeat of the usurper and his wretched partisans, therefore proved abortive; all the castles that had been seized were snatched from him, that of Leeds being besieged and captured by Gilbert de Clare. These events, as we have stated, occurred in the year 1138, and as there has been considerable misunderstanding respecting Stephen's capture of the castle of Leeds, in Yorkshire, in 1139, the desire to obviate that misunderstanding has constrained us to give the details of both transactions, as well as the events which intervened.

Stephen's successes in the south were followed by others of equal or greater importance in the north. David of Scotland, in defence of his niece Matilda's claim, had placed himself at the head of a formidable army with which he entered England, and penetrated into Yorkshire, committing on his route the most barbarous devastations. Many of the powerful Norman barons were averse to the line of policy adopted by Stephen. They could not countenance Matilda's pretensions, and yet were too honourable or indifferent to oppose her: but they could not tolerate the Scottish invasion, which they looked upon with mingled feelings of indignation, and despised military renown. William, Earl of Albemarle, and Gilbert de Laci, two of the most potent of the northern barons, with many others, promptly summoned their vassals to aid in repelling the

invaders. Richard de Courcy, as the feudal tenant of Gilbert de Laci, was appointed to command one part of the English army, probably the contingent furnished by the estates of the De Laci, and including the men of Leeds. The invasion terminated in the decisive battle of the Standard, fought near Northallerton on the 22nd August, 1138, when, after a most desperate action, the Scots were defeated with immense loss; and, singularly enough, the only knight who was slain on the English side was a brother of Gilbert de Laci, the supreme lord of the manor of Leeds.

Previous to the battle of the Standard, Matilda's cause was represented by a small body of chieftains of no great feudal power. After that event, however, political opinions changed rapidly, and Matilda, instead of finding her claims ignored, had the satisfaction of seeing the most potent of her once turbulent nobility gather around her standard openly to espouse her cause. One of the name of Paynel is mentioned among her partisans, and it appears most probable that he was one of the Paynels who sprung from Leeds. At the latter part of the year 1139, Stephen marched north to check another invasion of the Scotch, and on his journey he besieged and took Leeds castle. This event is recorded as happening *after Christmas Day*, in 1139. When Stephen had repulsed the Scotch he returned south to chastise the rebellious barons who still offered armed opposition, and he then found that Ludlow castle was held against him by a knight of the name of Paganus, or Paynel, probably the person already referred to, but which, after a somewhat protracted defence, surrendered, and Stephen's cause was again triumphant.

During the whole of his reign the strife continued with varying success; at one period his power was in the ascendant, at another we find him a prisoner in the hands of his enemies. In 1154 he was again compelled to take the field, when he besieged and took many castles, amongst which, and almost the last, was that built by the Paynels at Drax. But before that event occurred Richard de Courcy was dead, and his widow had married another husband.—For further information, see *History of the Holy Trinity, &c.*

—1186.

PAULINUS DE LEEDES,

According to Fuller, in his *Worthies of England*, was born in Yorkshire, "where there be three towns of that name in one wapentake." It is uncertain in which of these he was born, and

the matter is of no great concernment. One so free from Simony, and far from buying a bishopric, that, when a bishopric was bought him, he refused to accept it; for, when Henry II. chose him Bishop of Carlisle, and promised to increase the revenues of that church with three hundred marks annual rent, besides the grant of two church livings and two manors near to Carlisle, on the condition that this Paulinus would accept the place, all this would not work him to embrace so wealthy an offer—(Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops, out of R. Hoveden). “The reasons of his refusal are rendered by no author, but must be presumed very weighty to overpoise such rich proffers; on which account let none envy his name a room in this my catalogue.” He flourished about the year of our Lord 1186. See Roger de Hoveden’s *Annals of English History*, &c.

—1195.

ROBERT FITZ HARDING.

The influence of King Henry II. was the undoubted cause of the marriage of Fitz Harding and Avicia, the heiress of the barony of Leeds. The Fitz Hardings sprang from Robert Fitz Harding, a wealthy merchant and mayor of Bristol, to whom the Empress Matilda is said to have granted the confiscated lordship of Berkeley, as a reward for the assistance he gave to her cause, both with money and influence. Robert, the father, was consequently in great favour both with Matilda and the earl her brother; indeed it is said that Henry II. was at school in Bristol with his sons. The Fitz Hardings were Danes of royal descent, as appears by an inscription over the gate-house of the abbey of St. Augustine, in Bristol, now the cathedral, which they founded. Although the union of Avicia and Robert took place, during her life-time he had no benefit of her inheritance, which continued with her father, Robert de Gaunt, as tenant by the courtesy of England, and who survived his daughter. Robert Fitz Harding appears to have died *ante* 6th Richard I., 1195, so that the manor was held by Robert de Gaunt until his death, as that happened before the majority of Robert Fitz Harding’s son, who was born sometime previous to 1191, as appears from the following entry on the pipe roll of Yorkshire for that year:—“Robert, son of Robert Fitz Harding, renders account of 60 marks (£40) for having the inheritance of Alice Paynel, who had been first the wife of Robert de Gaunt, whose daughter and heir he had to wife, and he will hold the aforesaid inheritance of his wife to the use of the boys whom she had borne to him.” The name of Robert’s eldest son was Maurice,

who adopted the surname of his grandfather de Gaunt, or sometimes of his great grandfather Paynel. He was a minor at his father's death, and was placed under the wardship of William de St. Mariae Ecclesia, subsequently Bishop of London.—See *History of the Priory of the Holy Trinity*; Foss' *Lives of the Judges*; Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, &c.

—1199.

ROBERT DE GAUNT

Was the second husband of Alice Paynel, whom he married *ante* 1152. He had sprung from a Norman family equally illustrious with that of Paynel, and was brother of Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln. It was while he was lord of the manor of Leeds that Drax castle was captured.

William de Newburgh, the most explicit of the chroniclers who record the fact, states: “But King Stephen, coming into the province of York, found a certain Philip de Colville, who it was supposed had burnt his fortress at Drax, or had delivered it up to be burnt, in rebellion, relying on the strength of the same fortress and on the mighty prowess of his comrades, and on a copious supply of food and arms; nevertheless, the king, having assembled an army from the nearest provinces, laid siege to the fortress, though almost inaccessible from the intervening rivers, forests, and marshes, and having bravely stormed it, in a short time won it.” Philip de Colville was the mesne-tenant of this Robert, and the treason committed by the vassal was avenged upon the lord by the forfeiture of the demesnes of Drax and Leeds; and, in point of fact, the whole barony of William Paynel had reverted to the Crown by reason of this rebellion. Prior to 1182, Alice Paynel was deceased, leaving issue by her second husband, Robert, an only daughter, Avicia, whose wardship and marriage, when of age, were obtained by Robert, son of Robert Fitz Harding, and next brother of Maurice de Berkeley, ancestor of the illustrious family of that name. The females of the house of Paynel were unfortunate in being left widows. Robert de Courcy, the husband of Avicia Rumillé, was killed at the battle of Coleshill, in 1157, and she was again a widow, living upon her estates in 1168. Alice Paynel died *ante* 1182, and after her decease, Robert de Gaunt contracted a second marriage with Gunnora, one of the sisters and co-heiresses of Ralph d' Aubigné, by whom he had issue four sons, Stephen, Gilbert, Geoffrey, and Reginald.

In the 2nd of Richard I., 1190, we have these entries on the pipe roll for Yorkshire: “On the part of John le Mareshal,

sheriff of the county, who rendered account of £7 19*s.* 0*d.*, for the issues of Leeds, the land of Robert de Gaunt, whilst it had been in the king's hands; and of £6 4*s.* 6*d.* of the mortgages and lands of the Jews."

In the 9th Richard I., 1197, under the heading of "The debts of Aaron, the Jew of Lincoln," is this entry: "Robert de Gaunt owed £26 upon Irnham and Leeds; but because Irnham and Leeds are not of the inheritance of him, Robert, or of his heir, it was adjudged by the barons that no distress ought to be made upon Irnham or Leeds for the aforesaid debt; but the aforesaid debt ought to be exacted from the heir of the aforesaid Robert." What a change must have taken place since then! Two manors, and one of them Leeds—now the wealthy and world-famed capital of the West-Riding of Yorkshire—pawned to a Jew for the paltry sum of £26!—See *History of the Priory of Holy Trinity*, and the monkish historians of the period.

1184-1230.

MAURICE DE GAUNT [OR PAYNEL].

The date of the birth of this, the most illustrious of the barons of Leeds, may be brought within very narrow limits by the following evidences:—

"John I., 1199, convention between the Bishop of London and Thomas le Poitevin (lord of the manor of Headingley), concerning the boundary of the wood of Leeds and Headingley, respecting which there has been a suit; viz.:—that it remain in that state in which it now is, until the legitimate age of Maurice, son of Robert, who is in the custody of the aforesaid bishop, whose fief the *vill* of Leeds is. Therefore neither the bishop or his own men, nor the aforesaid Thomas or his men, may take anything in that boundary until the aforesaid term." This proves that he was not of age in 1199, but in 1205 he instituted a suit to dispossess the prior of Holy Trinity of his rights and emoluments proceeding from the church of Leeds; but judgment was given against him, and the prior remained in possession according to the terms of the various charters given by the Paynels, his ancestors. In 1205 he had certainly attained his majority, and we may infer that he had commenced the above suit as soon as he was legally capable of doing so, consequently he would have been born not later than 1184, and not earlier than 1178, but most probably in the former year. In the 13th John, 1212, upon the occasion of the levy of the scutage of two marks on each knight's fief, for the host of Scot-

land, Maurice is entered upon the pipe roll of Yorkshire as holding twelve knights' fees and a half, the same number as had been certified by Robert de Gaunt, in his charter, to be due from the barony of Paynel, of which Leeds was now, since the demolition of the castle of Drax, reckoned one of the chief seats. In addition to the castle of Leeds, Maurice possessed as his baronial residence, the splendid feudal castle of Beverston, in Gloucestershire, which had descended to him from his father, Robert Fitz Harding. The grim ruins of this old fortress raise their moss-covered heads in all their venerable majesty, while of the castle of Leeds not one stone is to be found, except such as are to be revealed to us by the pick and shovel of the contractor's labourer.* In the 15th John, Maurice had the king's licence to marry Matilda, the only child of Henry D'Oilly, baron of Hook-Norton, in Oxfordshire; in consideration for which he was to serve the king whenever he pleased, with twenty knights. Maurice followed King John in his expedition to the Continent, in February, 1214, and in 1215 we find him amongst the principal instigators of the contest between the king and those discontented barons who wrung from that wretched monarch the bulwark of England's constitution, the Great Charter. Innocent III., in the 18th year of his pontificate, excommunicated the barons who opposed the king; and Maurice thereupon lost all his lands, which were distributed amongst the royal followers, the greater part being given to Philip de Albini. An entry on the patent roll, January 2nd, 1216, states that "it is enjoined the good men of Leeds, that they be obedient to Philip de Albini, as their lord, because the king had committed to him the land which had belonged to Maurice de Gaunt in Leeds, with the appurtenances, as long as it shall please him." It was also enjoined the sheriff of Yorkshire, that he cause Philip de Albini to have seizure of the whole land in his bailiwick, which had belonged to the same Maurice. On the accession of Henry III., he continued to adhere to the cause of Prince Louis, and was among the English barons who were defeated at Lincoln, on May 20th, 1217; when he fell a captive into the hands of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and as such was confined for about twelve months. He obtained his liberty by ceding to the earl two of his capital manors, those of Leeds and Bingley, in Yorkshire; and although peace was concluded between the king and the barons, by a

* See Note, p. 51; and for a longer account of Leeds Castle, see Parsons' *History of Leeds*, i., 88, &c.

treaty drawn up on the 11th of September,—wherein it was arranged that all prisoners who had paid a sum for their ransom, were not to have that sum returned to them, but all that remained unpaid was to be forgiven to the debtors—yet the manors of Leeds and Bingley were lost to Maurice de Gaunt. He was the first baron who acknowledged the men of Leeds as freemen and citizens, and on the 10th November, 1208, took the first step towards rendering this town a corporation, by granting “his burgesses of Leeds” a charter, the terms of which reflect equal honour upon the noble grantor, and the industrious men whom that celebrated instrument was framed to benefit; and although his name and deed are alike forgotten, the splendid liberality of the feudal chieftain is unquestionably one great cause of the present prosperity of this town, which had then sprung into commercial notoriety, as may be seen from the following :—1275, “The jurors say that Thomas de Abberford, of Ottelay, Robert Doune, of the same place, and Alexander Fuller, of Ledes, make cloth *not of a right breadth.*”*

After being forgiven by the king, his loyalty was thence-forward steadfast and active. In the 9th Henry III., he assisted William, the Earl Marshal, in fortifying a castle in Wales; and in consequence of being so engaged, a suit against him, which was to have been heard before the justices itinerant, was removed before the judges at Westminster. Although he had fortified his castle of Beverston, in Gloucestershire, without the necessary royal licence, yet he gave such satisfactory explanations to Henry, and submitted himself so unreservedly, that he obtained the royal confirmation of his act. In August of the same year, 1227, he was nominated one of the justices itinerant. On the 30th April, 1230, he embarked with Henry on his expedition into France, during which, on the following August, he died. After the death of his first wife, Matilda, in the early part of Henry’s reign, he married Margaret, the widow of Ralph de Suneri, who survived him; but he left no issue by either. Maurice was the last baron of the house of Paynel, and after his capture and the forfeiture of his estates of Leeds and Bingley, those estates again descended to the De Laci family, through a sister of the Earl of Chester, who married into that family, and increased their numerous titles by the addition of that of Earl of Lincoln, she being countess of that city in her own right. She married John de Laci, and, after his death,

* For a full translated copy of Maurice Paganel’s charter, see Appendix II. to Wardell’s *Municipal History of Leeds*.

William Marshall, Earl Marshal and of Pembroke. Her son and successor, Edmund de Laci, married Alice, daughter of the Marquis of Saluces, in Italy, and was deceased July 22nd, 1257; whereupon Alice, his widow, had for her dower the manors of Rothwell, Leeds, Berwick-in-Elmet, Snaith-with-the-Soke, Slaidburn in Bolland, Grindleton, and Bradford, in Yorkshire. And thus the manor of Leeds reverted to its original lords, the Lacies, and remained with them until the Laci fee merged into the duchy of Lancaster, by the marriage of Alice, the heiress of the Lacies, with Thomas Earl of Lancaster. Thomas entered into the stormy politics of the day, and was made a martyr to his cause, being beheaded at Pontefract, on the 23rd of March, 1322. Four years afterwards, his lascivious lady bestowed her hand upon one of her many paramours, Sir Ebulo l' Estrange, and for so doing without his consent, the king confiscated all her lands in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire.—See *History of the Priory of Holy Trinity in York*; Burton's *Monasticon Eboracense*; Bohm's *Ordericus Vitalis*, &c.*

* The preceding Sketches of the Norman Barons (with the exception of Paulinus and the Notes), have been kindly supplied by my friend, Mr. William Wheater, land-surveyor, of Albion Street, Leeds; also the ensuing Sketches of Sir Hugh Calverley, Sir Ralph Hopton, and Sir Ferdinand Leigh.

For an account of some of the succeeding Lords of the Manor, see Parsons' *History of Leeds*, i., 93, &c.

THE WORTHIES OF LEEDS,

ETC.

—1394.

SIR HUGH CALVERLEY

Appears to have been a younger son of the house of Calverley of Scott, lords of the manor of Calverley, near Leeds. Living in an age when there were but two professions worthy of the son of a knightly house, the church and the sword, he readily chose the latter; and as the English were from the beginning of the 14th century constantly engaged in war, ample opportunities of becoming an accomplished man-at-arms were afforded to the young aspirant, who appears to have availed himself of them to the utmost. The first time we hear of him is at a tournament, recollecting with pride and exultation by the French, as an engagement conferring upon them immense honour. It was fought on a field near Ploermal—where there is now a monument erected to perpetuate the memory of the event—on Sunday, March 27th, 1351, and is known as the “Combat of Thirty,” that being the number of combatants on each side. The English were defeated; a great many on each side were killed, Sir Hugh being captured and carried into the castle of Josselin. How long he remained there, and by what means he gained his liberty, are unknown. He is not enumerated among any of the chieftains in France until 1359, when he is one of the two governors of Melun-sur-Seine, then besieged by the Duke of Normandy. The siege was raised, and Sir Hugh, with the three queens he had under his protection, were safely rescued by their friends. We next find mention of him at the battle of Amay, fought on Sunday, 9th October, 1364. Charles of Blois had assented to the partition of Bretagne, but his wife, whose dowry the province was, would not sanction it; and through her influence or obstinacy, her husband, with a body of troops sent by the King of France, and led by the renowned Du Guesclin, had taken the field to oppose the English army sent to enforce the partition. The Earl of Montfort was the com-

mander-in-chief of the English, and as his subordinate, but still in high command, was Sir Hugh Calverley. Froissart, the historian, who records the battle, leaves us a fine but painful scene enacted by the superior, and his brave but somewhat unruly inferior, where strict military discipline is subverted by the fierce spirit of a warrior who claims as the only place worthy of him, that in the van of the first line of battle. The earl ordered Sir Hugh to take the command of the rear-guard, an order which aroused the indignation of the fiery soldier, who looked upon a position where danger was not greatest, and blows thickest, as an insult to his courage and knightly fame. Sir Hugh at first absolutely refused to comply with such a dis-honourable proposal, but through the solicitation of the earl, who besought him to take a command which he alone was fitted for, he afterwards accepted it with much reluctance. The battle was gained by the English, but Sir Hugh did not participate in the glory then won, except by showing himself a skilful commander, and one ready to meet any emergency the day of battle might produce.

Sir Hugh was the commander of one of those peculiarly organized bodies of mercenary troops known as "Free Companies." Vagabonds of every description were enrolled in their ranks; discipline, except on the field of battle, and in the moment of action, when it alone could ensure victory and consequently plunder, was unrecognized. Composed of men of every nation, whose only desire to conquer was to rob and devastate, their dissolute life and recklessness of purpose made them as much to be feared by their friends as the most inveterate enemy. But in Sir Hugh they recognized a master-spirit who could lead them to victory and awe them into discipline; and the hardy ruffians who fought with him respected and feared him, for

"They love a captain to obey,
Boisterous as March, yet fresh as May;
With open hand and brow as free,
Lover of wine and minstrelsy;"

and such a captain was Sir Hugh Calverley.

When active employment could no longer be provided for them in France, Sir Hugh, and many more leaders of "Free Companies," went into Spain, where civil war was then breaking out. Pedro the Cruel, of Spain, had quarrelled with his illegitimate brother, Don Eurique, and though he had previously entered into an alliance with Edward the Black Prince, that did not prevent many of the English leaders of Companies taking service under the standard of his brother. A grant of a con-

siderable sum of money, and a promise of more, caused Sir Hugh to accept service against the ally of his prince. This service was the more acceptable to the mercenary warriors because, when success attended them, as it invariably did, plunder followed in its train. In the two years 1365 and 1366 Sir Hugh fought under Don Eurique, but in the spring of 1367 the Black Prince entered Spain with an army to assist Pedro, whose forces were beaten and himself dispossessed of his throne. Before the prince started he recalled all those English captains who were serving Don Eurique, and, true to his lord and his country, if occasionally forgetful of his knightly vow of purity and moral rectitude, Sir Hugh returned to the prince. In January, 1367, Sir Hugh took the towns of Miranda and Puenta de la Regna; and in February the prince and his whole army arrived at Pampeluna. Sir Hugh had received from Don Eurique, as a reward for his valour, the lordship of Carrion; but the hardy and often ruthless warrior preferred losing that to violating the faith of a knight and a vassal by bearing arms against his natural chief. On Friday, the 2nd of April, the English army took up a position at Navareta, in front of the enemy commanded by the renowned Du Guesclin; and as on the eve of most of their great battles, the English rested in a sleepless bivouac, an-hungered, destitute, and forlorn, but indomitable in spirit, and burning to chastise the enemy who had brought upon them their misery. On the morning of Saturday, between the towns of Nagarra and Navareta, a battle was fought equal in slaughter, glory, and the exposition of military prowess, to any of those wept for and gained by the descendants of those proud yeomen who then taught the combined Spaniard and Frenchman with what majestic dignity and inimitable bravery the English soldiers could fight. All in that conquering army performed prodigies of valour; but, if Froissart is to be believed, none distinguished themselves more than the intrepid Sir Hugh Calverley. "It was a grand day," says a sneering French historian, in the moment of his bitter malevolence, "for the Prince of Wales. It was twenty years since he had fought at Crecy, and ten since he had won the battle of Poictiers. He gave judgment on the plain of Burgos; and held gages and field of battle there. For one day he could call all Spain his own." It was indeed a proud day for England; for France throbbed with fear at the mention of her fatal prowess in arms; and France's choicest soldier was a second time a prisoner in the hands of the English, from whom 100,000 confederates had that day received a humiliating defeat. This victory dissipated all the hope of

Eurique, and restored peace. War, however, again broke out between the Black Prince and the King of France, in consequence of a hearth tax, which was ordered by the former, and resisted by the peasantry and the latter. At this time Sir Hugh was on the borders of Arragon with a large body of the "Free Companies" who had lately quitted Spain. He immediately hastened to the prince, who at that time held his court at Angoulême, and was received by him with the most lively satisfaction, being appointed governor of Calais, a position which only devolved upon those whom a prince, by no means devoid of judgment and knowledge as to character and capacity, selected from the most worthy of his chieftains. In 1373 he accompanied the Duke of Lancaster to Calais with an army destined to invade Picardy, but the expedition proved a failure and was abandoned. A truce followed, which was not lasting, war again breaking out in 1377, when Sir Hugh was again sent to Calais as its governor. Ardres, a neighbouring fortress, was then under the command of a German in the English service, the Leur de Gunny, who, it is supposed, treasonably surrendered his post to the French. Sir Hugh immediately despatched him to England to answer to the charge, while he himself gathered together his troops and commenced a destructive raid upon the surrounding district, as a measure of retaliation for the loss of the fortress. With 500 men under his command he marched towards Boulogne, which he seized, burning the ships in the harbour, and one of the suburbs. Whilst the conflagration progressed, the fierce soldier caused his chaplain to celebrate mass in the midst of the burning houses, as if to ask God's blessing upon the savage deeds he had committed; and when the ceremony was concluded, and the violence of the conflagration exhausted, he gave the town over to pillage, and then withdrew, taking away large herds of cattle and many other valuables. After his return to Calais he joined the Earl of Pembroke in an incursion into Anjou, when he again reaped plunder and the glory that worships bravery and ignores any higher moral quality in a soldier, by driving the French from a bridge called the Pont de l'é, and taking the rich Abbey of St. Maur. A few days after Christmas, 1378, "deeming himself too much at ease," as the chronicler tells us, he gathered his men together, and fell suddenly upon the town of Etaples while the fair was being held, and after murdering the merchants, robbing them of their goods, and burning the town, he returned to Calais. But he did not allow himself a long repose. He again took the field, captured the Castle of Merk, and then, advancing towards St.

Audemer, he seized vast quantities of cattle, and, without interruption, drove them into Calais, because, as a chronicler says, "Deus erat cum eo, et omnia ejus opera dirigebat!"

To mention merely the many acts of daring and military skill which distinguished this renowned warrior, would require too large a space; but the reader who is curious to examine the accounts of every-day life of the brave but lawless men—a large class of themselves, and of which Sir Hugh formed one, and perhaps a type—should consult the pages of the chronicler Froissart, which are stored with vivid descriptions of knightly achievement, and the racy gossip of the camp and court.

Nor should we regard with too much severity the many peccadilloes that this sketch presents. They were the faults of the age, not of the individual; and to measure them by the moral standard of the present day, and then blame him for its shortcomings, or reprehend him for not reforming the vices of his day and generation, is to treat him with great injustice. Animal courage was esteemed the greatest virtue of that fierce and warlike age, and that he possessed in an eminent degree. After a life of toil, privation, and continuous fighting, he died April 23rd, 1394.—For other particulars, consult also Walsingham's *Historia Anglicana*, &c.

—1412.

THE REV. ROBERT PASSELEW,

Instituted Vicar of Leeds in the year 1408, was the first whose name indicates him to have been a native of the parish. The Passelews (or Paslews) were an ancient family long settled in Potternewton, near Leeds; and this vicar is supposed by Thoresby to have been son of "Robert Passelew del Ledes," so styled in a charter of that period. Dr. Whitaker possessed the original will of a *William Passelew del Ledes*, dated 23 Rich. II., or 1399, the first feoffee named in which is "Johannes Vicar. Ecclesie del Leds," namely, John Snagtall, the preceding vicar; and this *William*, in point of chronology and place, may have an equal claim to be the father of his successor. It does not appear whether Robert Passelew avoided the benefice by resignation or death; but he did not hold it long, for there is only the interval of ten years between 1408, the time of his institution, and 1418, the date of the institution of his next successor but one, William Saxton.*

The Leeds parish church (St. Peter's), being mentioned in

* For short accounts of some of the preceding vicars, see Thoresby's *Vicaria Leodiensis*, &c.

Domesday Book, proves it to have been in existence at a very early period. On taking down the old parish church of Leeds, in 1838, a most interesting discovery was made of several sculptured stone crosses of the Anglo-Saxon period. The largest cross was thirteen feet in height; the others were less, and broken into fragments. One of the crosses contained in Runic characters the name of a king. The inscription was *Cuni Onlaf*, that is, King Onlaf. Onlaf, the Dane, entered the Humber in 937, and subsequently became King of Northumbria, and a Christian. His residence was probably the "Villa Regia" at Osmondthorpe; and this cross was no doubt erected to his memory in the cemetery of the Leeds parish church, about the year 950. Ancient fragments were discovered of the Norman church of Leeds; not the one mentioned in the Domesday Survey, but the church renewed about the latter end of the 11th or the commencement of the 12th century.* Behind the altarpiece was a mural monument to the memory of a family named Hardewycke, of the 16th century; and in taking up the floor under the communion table, a tablet was found in excellent preservation, containing a brass-plate inscribed to the memory of Thomas Darrell (or Clarrell), Vicar of Leeds, who was a benefactor to the church, and died in 1469.† On taking up the floor of the choir, a fine effigy was discovered in chain-mail, with plate knee-caps, sword, and shield, beautifully carved in limestone; the coat of arms or quarterings of the shield denoting the knight to have been of the family of Stainton or Steynton. The legs had been broken off close under the knee. This effigy is cross-legged, and cannot be later than Edward II.'s time, or about the year 1300. In the succeeding reign, Elizabeth Stainton was prioress of Kirkstall, and probably of the same family. The advowsons of the church of Leeds and the chapel of Holbeck were given in 1089, by Ralph Paganel, to the priory of the Holy Trinity, at York. The original chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, at Beeston, was most probably founded about the same period.—For the pedigree and coat of arms of the Passelews, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 120.

1350—1413.

SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE,

An eminent judge in the reign of Henry IV., was descended of a noble family, originally from Normandy, and born at Gawthorp, near Harewood, about seven miles from Leeds, in the

* For a large view of the south prospect of old St. Peter's church at Leeds, see Thoresby's *Vicaria Leodiensis*. † See p. 72 of this volume.

year 1350.* Being designed for the law, he became a student either at Gray's Inn or the Inner Temple; and growing eminent in his profession, was made one of the king's serjeants in 1398, and the next year Judge of the Common Pleas, and in 1401 Chief-Justice of the King's Bench. How much he distinguished himself in that office appears from the several abstracts of his opinions, arguments, distinctions, and decisions, which occur in our old books of law-reports. He was appointed commissioner to treat with those who had joined the rebellion of the Earl of Northumberland; but when Archbishop Scroop was taken in arms, he refused, though repeatedly solicited by Henry IV., to condemn him for treason, observing with undaunted firmness that neither the king nor his subjects could legally adjudge a bishop to death. He worthily asserted the dignity of his high office when the Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., determined to rescue one of his servants, who was arraigned before the King's Bench, presumed to interrupt, and even to strike, the chief-justice. On this Sir William, after some expostulations upon the outrage, indignity, and unwarrantable interruption of the proceedings in that place, directly committed him to the King's Bench prison, there to await his father's pleasure; and the prince submitted to his punishment with a calmness no less sudden and surprising than the offence had been which drew it upon him. The king, being informed of the whole affair, instead of being displeased with the chief-justice, returned thanks to God, "that he had given him both a judge who knew how to administer, and a son who could obey justice."† This extraordinary event has been recorded, not only in the general histories of the reigns of these two sovereigns, but celebrated also by the poets, and particularly by Shakspeare, who has rendered it immortal, in the second part of "Henry IV." The venerable judge died soon after, on the 17th of Dec., 1413.‡ His monument is in Harewood church: an altar-tomb, with recumbent figures of himself and wife. The inscription on a brass

* He was of Norman extraction, and William w:s the great patronymic of the family,—probably out of compliment to the Conqueror,—there being sixteen Williams lineally succeeding each other, seven before and eight after the Chief-Justice.

† "Happy am I that have a man so bold
That dares do justice on my proper son :
And not less happy, having such a son
That would deliver up his greatness so
Into the hands of justice."

Shakspeare, *Henry IV.* ii. 5, ii.

‡ Mr. John Jones, in his *History of Harewood* (Leeds, 1859), proves from his Latin will that he died in 1419.

filleting round the tomb, mentioned by Fuller in his *Worthies of England*, has disappeared; having been torn away, it is generally said, in the time of the civil wars.* From his general conduct, as related by historians, there is sufficient reason to place Sir William Gascoigne in the rank of chief-justices of the first merit, both for his integrity and abilities. Lord Campbell says: "Never was the seat of judgment filled by a more upright or independent magistrate." He was twice married, and left a numerous family. The famous Earl of Strafford, who was executed in the reign of Charles I., was one of his descendants by his first wife.†—For a more lengthened account, see the *English Histories*, the *Biographia Britannica*, and Chalmers's *General Biographical Dictionary*, &c. For a portrait, &c., of Sir William Gascoigne, see *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1781, vol. li., p. 516. For pedigree and coat of arms of the Gascoignes, see Jones's *History of Harewood*, pp. 54 and 254; Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 179; Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, pp. 238 and 251, &c.

—1469.

THE REV. THOMAS CLAREL,

Vicar of Leeds from 1430 to 1469, is supposed to have been descended from the ancient and knightly family of the Clarels, of Clarel Hall, near Tickhill, in this county, of whom Leland saith: "There were also buried divers of Clarells in Tickhil Priory." There is yet a place by Tickhill, called Clarells Hall. The Clarells (or Clarrells) were indeed founders of that house; and some portion of their munificent spirit descended upon this incumbent, who was a great benefactor, according to the opinions of these times, to his church, having founded and well-endowed a chantry to the honour of St. Catherine, the virgin and martyr, and adorned the chancel with paintings and other decorations. During his incumbency another transaction took place highly interesting to his successors, which was the donation of the site of the late vicarage-house to the benefice, by William Scot, the elder, of Potternewton. It has been conjectured that the vicar's ancient residence was in some part of the original parsonage, whose site was lately pointed by the old tithe-barn. Whether

* For a large engraving of the tomb of Lord Chief-Judge Gascoigne, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir William (or Alexander) Mowbray, of Kirklington, in this county, see Whitaker's *Thoresby*, vol. ii., p. 170.

† Richard Gascoigne, Esq., of Hunslet, who married Beatrix, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Ellis, Esq. (of Hunslet), and died in 1422, was brother to the above Sir William. The Gascoignes of Parlington, &c., are also descended from this family.

the ancient manse was become ruinous, or was too much crowded by the increase of buildings, or what motive stimulated this benefactor to so well-judged an act of charity, cannot at this distance of time be more than conjecture. Dr. Whitaker thinks it is very credible that John Elcock, one of the witnesses in the Latin charter of donation, then in the humble situation of a chaplain, or stipendiary priest, was the individual John Alcock who, through many successive preferments, became Bishop of Ely, and is, or ought to be, gratefully remembered as the founder of Jesus College, Cambridge. He was born at Beverley, and was collated by Dr. Kempe, Bishop of London, to his first preferment, the rectory of St. Margaret, Fish Street, in 1461—just eight years after this time—a date which is perfectly consistent with the supposition that he was now a young man in the outset of his ecclesiastical career, serving a stipendiary cure in his native county.—For further particulars, see the latter part of the Rev. Robert Paslew, 1412, and Thoresby's *Vicaria Leodiensis*, by Dr. Whitaker.

—1472.

THE REV. WILLIAM EVRE, B.D.,

Collated to the vicarage of Leeds, Nov. 16th, 1460, and Precentor of York at the time of his institution, the son of Sir William Evre, Knight, a great family in the East-Riding, by Maud, daughter of Henry, Lord Fitzhugh, and brother of Sir Ralph Evre, who was killed at the battle of Towton. This vicar left a memorial behind him at Leeds, by founding the chantry of St. Mary Magdalene, at the corner of Upper Briggate, turning into Upperhead Row, where a house still retains some of the old upright timbers, and something of its original appearance, though the chantry windows which remained in Thoresby's time are gone. What share the vicarage of Leeds had of this vicar's residence and attendance, or whether he were interred here or at York, is not known. It is certain, however, that he held it to his death, or about twelve years.—For the pedigree and arms of the Evres, see Whitaker's Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 19.*

* There was another William Evre, Vicar of Leeds, in the year 1508. He was the son of Sir William (nephew of the above William Evre, B.D., Vicar of Leeds), by Margaret, his former wife, daughter of Sir Robert Constable, Knt., and brother to Sir Ralph Evre, Knt., who by Murela, daughter of Sir Hugh Hastings, Knt., had issue another Sir William, whom King Henry VIII., by letters patent (afterwards deposited in Thoresby's Museum), advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, for his faithful services when warden of the East Marches towards Scotland, and captain of the town and castle of Berwick-upon-Tweed, in the presence of Archbishop Cranmer, and

—1499.

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN FRAZER,

Vicar of Leeds, and Bishop of Ross in Scotland, who left Scotland with the Duke of Albany during the distracted reign of James III., and meeting with an hospitable reception in England, probably at York, did not accompany his patron into France. By what particular interest he procured this benefice, as a means of subsistence during his exile, does not appear; but he held it about seventeen years, and after the troubles of his native country were composed by the prudence and vigour of James IV., returned to Scotland in 1499. Thoresby speaks of this vicar with some hesitation, as he is styled in the archiepiscopal registers merely "Johannes Dei gratia Rossensis Episcopus;" but the period of his retreat in England, coupled with the precise time of his resigning the benefice of Leeds, which coincides with the beginning of the reign of James, leaves no doubt that Frazer was the man.—For some notices of this prelate, see *Holinshad*, vol. ii., p. 705, and Middleton's *Additions to Spottiswoode*, &c.

1545—1566.

HENRY, LORD DARNLEY,

Son of Matthew Stuart, Earl of Lennox, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, and father of James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England, was born at Temple Newsome, near Leeds, in the year 1545. After the dissolution of the Knights Templars in 1311, Temple Newsome was granted by Edward III. to Sir John D'Arey, and his heirs male. In this line it descended to Thomas, Lord D'Arey and Meinel, and on his attainder, in consequence of the active part which he took in the Pilgrimage of Grace, became forfeited to the Crown. It was again granted to Matthew, Earl of Lennox, who resided here (with Lady Margaret his wife), at the birth of his celebrated but unfortunate son, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, whose heir-at-law was King James I. In him the manor of Temple Newsome was once more united to the Crown, and by him, in the profusion of his bounty, given to his kinsman, Esme Stuart, Duke of Lennox and Richmond. He did not long remain in possession of this fair domain, but sold it to Sir Arthur Ingram, the son of a wealthy citizen of London, who purchased many

other spiritual and temporal lords. His son, Sir Ralph Evre, will ever live in fame for his noble defence of Scarborough Castle, against the northern rebels, full six weeks, without any other assistance than his own domestics, or any other food for the last twenty days than bread and water.

other valuable estates in the county, which he destined for his future residence. It appears that as soon as Sir Arthur Ingram became possessor of Temple Newsome, he pulled down the old house, which was probably become ruinous, and began to build a uniform and magnificent fabric of brick, the shell of which remains nearly entire. The old house, however, was not completely demolished, for Thoresby asserts that the identical apartment in which Lord Darnley was born remained in his time, and was distinguished by the name of the king's chamber. It is now forgotten, nor can a vestige of any portion of the building earlier than Sir Arthur Ingram's work be discovered.—(For a fine engraving of Temple Newsome, or, as it is now spelled, Newsam, see Dr. Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 139.) The house covers a great extent of ground; its plan is that of a Roman H, or rather of three sides of a large quadrangle, and the architecture is a fine specimen of the period in which it was built. The roof is surrounded by a battlement, composed of capital letters in stonework, forming the following inscription : “ ALL GLORY AND PRAISE BE GIVEN TO GOD THE FATHER, THE SON, AND HOLY GHOST, ON HIGH ; PEACE UPON EARTH, GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN ; HONOUR AND TRUE ALLEGIANCE TO OUR GRACIOUS KING, LOVING AFFECTIONS AMONGST HIS SUBJECTS, HEALTH AND PLENTY WITHIN THIS HOUSE.” The external appearance of the building, though not uniform, is very imposing; its deep and embayed windows are distinctive of the age (*i.e.*, of the first Stuarts) in which it was constructed; splendid convenience and domestic comfort form the character of its internal arrangements; and the whole fabric constitutes a truly noble residence. The park around the house is extensive; it is shaded by venerable and magnificent woods; the walk on the southern declivity of the hill between gigantic trees is very fine, and the situation truly beautiful. The collection of paintings at Temple Newsome is very valuable. The series of family portraits from Sir Arthur Ingram (who died July 4th, 1655), to the present generation, besides the intrinsic merit of several as works of art, forms an excellent study of the English costume for more than two centuries. But there are many works of a higher order, from Guido to Reynolds, on which every visitant of taste or science will dwell with delight, till he forgets the ordinary measures of time assigned to such enjoyments. The noble families of Lennox, Irwine, and Hertford have resided here.—For other particulars respecting the brief but eventful life of Lord Darnley, with which almost all schoolboys are familiar, see the *Histories of England and Scotland*, and

especially the *Lives of the Queens of Scotland*, by Agnes Strickland (London, 1856), which contain several fine portraits of Mary (Stuart) Queen of Scots, who was one of the most beautiful women that ever lived, &c.

—1587.

CHRISTOPHER SAXTON,

A celebrated geographer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was probably one of the ancestors of the Rev. Peter Saxton, vicar of Leeds, for Camden supposes him to have been a native of *Leeds* parish, where he frequently resided amongst his relations; though he is said to have lived chiefly at Topcliffe, Tingley, or Woodkirk, near Ardsley. It is also related that he was born at Bramley, near Leeds. Thoresby, in allusion to Camden's Christopher Saxton (whom all must own to have been a most distinguished person in his generation), says: "As long as that celebrated author is owned 'the prince of our English antiquaries,' and his *Britannia* the common sun whereat our modern writers lighted their little torches, the fame of Saxton will survive: for Camden speaks very highly of his works, and styles him '*the most excellent chorographer.*'" Saxton's maps of England, the fruit of an actual survey which took up nine years, were highly esteemed little more than a century ago, having then not been surpassed, or scarcely equalled in exactness. He died in October, and was buried at Leeds on the 31st, in the year 1587. The learned John Gregory, in his description and use of maps and charts, makes use of Saxton's as the very best for the illustrating of his examples, who (saith that judicious author), as he drew topographical descriptions of this kingdom by the shires and counties in a set volume of tables, so a general chorographical map of the whole kingdom, than which nothing can be more particularly and exactly performed according to art or industry (Gregory's *Works*, pp. 319, 322). Besides those which were commonly sold, Thoresby had a very rare map of this his native county, nearly a yard in length, with the plan of York in one corner, and the prospect of Hull in another. The small ones were engraved by William Hole, but the large one by Augustine Ryther (1642), who was also very probably of this town, where the name was lately numerous, as that of Saxton was formerly. There are some of Christopher Saxton's *Geographical Charts* of all the counties of England and Wales, distinguished by colours, in the Bodleian Library, which (so curiously painted maps) are not exposed with the printed books, but preserved

in the archives, amongst the very choicest manuscripts.—See Thoresby's *Vicaria Leodiensis*, &c.

1550—1614.

THE REV. ROBERT COOKE, B.D.,

Vicar of Leeds, son of William Cooke, was baptized in Beeston chapel, July 23rd, 1550. In 1567 he was admitted of Brasenose College, Oxford, having probably received his school education in Sir William Sheffield's foundation, the original Grammar School at Leeds; and, according to Wood, the author of *Athenæ Oxonienses*, he became “the most noted disputant of his time.” In July, 1572, he took his first degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in December of the following year, he was unanimously elected Probationer Fellow of that college. In January, 1576, he commenced Master of Arts, about which time, entering into holy orders, and being noted for his learning, he was, in 1582, elected one of the Proctors of the University, in which station he acquitted himself so admirably well, that his house gained much credit thereby. In 1584, he commenced Bachelor of Divinity, but in June, 1590, he resigned his fellowship and retired into his native county, having been presented to the vicarage of Leeds, into which he was instituted on the 18th of December; from which time is dated the revival of religious knowledge and substantial piety in these parts. But he was a singular blessing, not only to the neighbourhood where he was born, but also to the nation, and even to the learned world in general; for, by a severe application to study, he became, as the *Oxford* historian owns, a man learned in the church, and singularly skilled in the disquisition of antiquity, especially for the discerning of the proper works of the Fathers from the forged and counterfeit. Mr. Robert Cooke, formerly called Gale, was the *second* Protestant vicar of Leeds (Alexander Fascat, or Fawcett, being the *first*); and he appears to have united the characters of a hard student and an active parish priest. He was not one of those who, from the multiplicity of their avocations, “have not time to be learned;” nor was he “lost to the people while amongst them” in the solitude of his study, but employed meditation and public duty alternately, to relieve each other. This happy union was the great characteristic of the reformers. It continued to distinguish many of the English clergy in the reign of James I. But the secret is, that they were not men of pleasure,—for no economy of time can include in the same day long hours of study, great activity in business, and the calls of company and amusement; which last being now

considered, by some, as indispensable, one or other of the former must give place. Another reason of the difference was, that the more hopeful students in divinity did not begin their ministry so early as the present generation. In Thoresby's later days, more than a century after the decease of Robert Cooke, his memory was still venerated in the parish,—a proof that even then his doctrine and example had not ceased to profit. The third and fourth generations might be influenced by a cause of which they were unconscious. His remaining works, in print and in MS., prove him to have been a powerful disputant and an acute critic. His principal work was his *Censura Patrum*, which passed through several editions, and the object of which was highly useful and praiseworthy, namely, to detect the numerous forgeries and unauthorized insertions made by Roman Catholic editors or transcribers in the works of the Fathers—a book that will render his name venerable, as long as learning and reformed Christianity shall endure. But as the success of the undertaking depended on a general collation of the printed copies with the MSS., and of the later with the earlier MSS., the author's situation in a country town was peculiarly unfavourable. Zeal, however, and industry will overcome all ordinary difficulties; and perhaps the materials had been collected during the later years of his residence in Oxford. A few years after this time, Archbishop Abbott projected a noble undertaking of the same kind, and upon a great scale; but, from a want of that general co-operation which even the influence of an English primate was unable to command, it fell to the ground. This learned and excellent man, whose nativity, Thoresby says, is the glory of the place, died January 1st, 1614, and was interred in his own church. He was succeeded by his brother Alexander.—For a longer and more particular account, see Thoresby's *Vicaria Leodiensis*, and Dr. Whitaker's *Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis*, &c.

1556—1630.

RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN SAVILLE, KNT.,

The first alderman, or mayor, of the borough of Leeds, which was incorporated by Charles I., in 1626.* He married Catherine, daughter of Charles, Lord Willoughby, and became the father of Sir Thomas, afterwards Baron Saville, and Earl of

* He did not, however, formally discharge the functions of his office, which were performed for him by the celebrated John Harrison. John Clayton, Esq., was the first recorder, and George Banister the first town-clerk.

Sussex, who died in 1652. Sir John was High Sheriff of the county of Lincoln, and, during the reigns of James I. and Charles I., was several times Knight of the Shire for Yorkshire. He was High Steward of the Honour of Pontefract, and Stewardship of Wakefield, of the Privy Council to Charles I., and Comptroller of his Household; and by him was created Baron Saville, of Pontefract; whose crest and supporters, known by the name of "hullarts," or owls, were, in honour of him, adopted by the town of Leeds.* The fleece in the shield denotes the woollen manufactures, the very life of these parts of England, supported by the Athenian birds, in memory of the famous Sir John Saville (afterwards created Lord Saville, as his son was Earl of Sussex), the first hon. alderman when this populous town and parish were incorporated: also a good omen of so many learned authors as have been born or resided here, of whom (with the divine permission) more hereafter; indeed more suitable supporters could not have been desired. Minerva, whose bird the owl is, as well as the Savilles' arms, being not only the goddess of learning and wisdom, but the inventor of spinning and weaving; and justly celebrated for finding out the use both of oil and wool, without which this place could not well subsist. He built Howley Hall, in Batley parish, near Leeds, called by Camden "a most elegant house." (For an engraving of which see *Thoresbyg.*) After standing for a century and a half, the pride and admiration of the neighbourhood, it was, at the instigation of a faithless agent, blown up with gunpowder by order of the Earl of Cardigan, in 1730. There are two reputed facts connected with the place, however, which should not be omitted. The first is, that the celebrated Rubens visited Lord Saville in Howley Hall, and painted for him a view of Pontefract; and the second is, that Archbishop Usher here assumed the disguise of a Jesuit, in order to try the controversial talents of Robert Cooke, the learned Vicar of Leeds.—For a long account of Howley Hall, see Parsons' *History of Leeds*, i., 53, 347; Scatcherd's *History of Morley*, p. 235, &c. For the charter of Charles I., and copies of the Leeds arms, &c., see Wardell's *Municipal History of Leeds*; and for a long account of the Saville family, see the *Peerages*; Dr. Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 272; Appendix to Greenwood's *History of Dewsbury*, &c.

* For a copy of the Leeds arms, see the cover of this volume, &c.

1564—1632.

THE REV. ALEXANDER COOKE, B.D.,

Equally related to his predecessor in principles and practice as in blood, was born in the same house, at Beeston, and baptized September 3rd, 1564. His early education was in the old Grammar School of Leeds. In Michaelmas term, 1581, he was admitted a member of Brazenose (his brother's) College, in Oxford, where he took his first degree June 25, 1585. Here he made such evident proficiency in his studies, that in 1587 he was chosen to a Percy Fellowship of University College. In the year following he proceeded to the degree of M.A., and about the same time entering into holy orders, and applying himself with great diligence to the study of the Holy Scriptures, he became a frequent and celebrated preacher in the neighbourhood of Oxford, though it does not appear what was his cure. On the 26th of May, 1596, he took the degree of B.D. In the declining health and age of his brother, he performed his duty at the parish church of Leeds with general applause, and upon his decease deservedly succeeded him, and imitated that great exemplar in his studies, industry, and zeal against the errors of the Romanists. Wood's account of him is, "that he was admirably read in the controversies between the Protestants and Papists, versed in the Fathers and schoolmen, witty and ingenious, but a great Calvinist." Whatever might be his tendency to Puritanism, which at that time was synonymous with Calvinism, in other respects he certainly copied their spirit in the bad taste and quaintness of the titles which he prefixed to his several works. Thoresby, having in his possession most of his works, and having read them deliberately, says: "That whoever doth the like, without prejudice and levity, must own him to have been a person of great learning, reading, and judgment; of prodigious industry in consulting so great a number of authors; and of great sagacity in making so accurate observations upon them." Let not modern indolence or fastidiousness refuse its assent to such a testimony; for, in spite of the rude and tasteless style of their titles, they were useful and well-timed works. The critical vigilance of Protestant divines has seldom been better exercised than in detecting those frauds, by which the most dignified advocates of the Church of Rome have, without a blush, obtruded upon the world their own insertions for the genuine language of the Fathers. This good and useful man died June, 1632, and was interred in the chancel of his parish church, near the remains of his brother, but without

any memorial. Alexander Cooke, not long after his decease, received from a celebrated preacher the following tribute of respect. After celebrating his abilities in learning, especially divinity; his skill in controversies, particularly with the Papists; and his correspondence with the most famous and learned divines, he says that "He was a lover of goodness wherever he saw it, and a man that always preferred the truth and substance of religion before the form and ceremonies; bold and resolute in a good cause; liberal to the needy, even above his ability; exemplary for his care of his flock in his life, and solicitude for them at his death." Even the morose and cynical Anthony Wood allows to Alexander Cooke the character of "a good and learned man; a man abounding in charity, and exemplary in his life and conversation." His affinities were very dignified, his wife being sister to the celebrated Archbishop Bramhall, and his daughter married to Dr. Samuel Pulleyne, Archbishop of Tuam.—For a fuller account, see Whitaker's Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, and Thoresby's *Vicaria Leodiensis*, &c.

—1632.

EDWARD FAIRFAX,

An ingenious poet, who flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., was the second son of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton Park, Otley, near Leeds. In what year he was born is not related. The family from which he sprang was of a very military turn. His father had passed his youth in the wars of Europe, and was with Charles, Duke of Bourbon, at the sacking of Rome in 1527. It was in 1577, or 1579, when far advanced in years, that he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth. The poet's eldest brother, Thomas, who, in process of time, became the first Lord Fairfax of Cameron, received the honour of knighthood before Rouen, in Normandy, in 1591, for his bravery in the army sent to the assistance of Henry IV. of France; and he afterwards signalized himself on many occasions in Germany against the house of Austria. A younger brother of Edward Fairfax, Sir Charles, was a captain under Sir Francis Vere at the battle of Newport, fought in 1600; and in the famous three years' siege at Ostend, commanded all the English in that town for some time before it surrendered. While his brothers were thus honourably employed abroad, Edward Fairfax devoted himself to a studious course of life. That he had the advantage of a very liberal education cannot be doubted, from his intellectual acquirements, and the distinction which he soon obtained in the literary world. Indeed, his

attainments were such, that he became qualified to have filled any employment either in church or state. But an invincible modesty, and the love of retirement, induced him to prefer the shady groves and natural cascades of Denton, and the forest of Knaresborough, to the employments and advantages of a public station. Accordingly, having married, he fixed himself at Fewstone, as a retired country gentleman. The care and education of his children, for which he was so well qualified, probably engaged some part of his attention; and it is said that he was very serviceable, in the same way, to his brother, Lord Fairfax; besides which, he assisted him in the government of his family and the management of his affairs. What his principles were, appears from the character which he gives of himself in his book on demonology: "For myself," says he, "I am in religion neither a fantastic Puritan nor a superstitious Papist; but so settled in conscience, that I have the sure ground of God's Word to warrant all I believe, and the commendable ordinances of our English church to approve all I practise; in which course I live a faithful Christian and an obedient subject, and so teach my family." In these principles he persevered to the end of his days, which took place in 1632. He died at his own house, called New Hall, Fewstone, between Denton and Knaresborough, and was buried in the same parish, where a marble stone, with an inscription, was placed over his grave. But it is as a poet that he is principally entitled to attention; and in this respect he is held in just reputation, and deserves to have his name transmitted with honour to posterity. His principal work was his translation of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered* into English verse, first published in 1600; and what adds to the merit of the work is, that it was his first essay in poetry, and executed when he was very young: on its appearance it was dedicated to Queen Elizabeth. The book was highly commended by the best judges and wits of the age in which it was written, and their judgment has been sanctioned by the approbation of succeeding critics. James I. valued it above all other English poetry, and Charles I. used to divert himself with reading it, in the time of his confinement. All who mention Fairfax do him the justice to allow that he was an accomplished genius. Dryden introduces Spenser and Fairfax, almost on a level, as the leading authors of their times; and Waller confessed that he owed the music of his numbers to Fairfax's *Godfrey of Boulogne*. Of Fairfax, it has been justly said that he had the powers of genius and fancy, and broke through that servile custom of translation which

prevailed in his time. His liberal elegance rendered his versions more agreeable than the dryness of Jonson, and the dull fidelity of Sandys and May. The perspicuity and harmony of his versification are extraordinary, considering the time in which he wrote; and in this respect he ranks nearly with Spenser. Hume observes that "Fairfax has translated *Tasso* with an elegance and ease, and at the same time with an exactness, which, for that age, are surprising. Each line in the original is faithfully rendered by a correspondent line in the translation." After being for a while superseded in the estimation of the reading public, by the inferior translation of Hoole, it has been more justly appreciated, and recent editions of the work have been issued from the press. Fairfax also wrote the *History of Edward the Black Prince*, and a number of *Eclogues*. The MS. of the former perished in the fire, when the banqueting-house at Whitehall was burnt. Of the *Eclogues*, twelve in number, only the fourth has been printed; it appeared in Mrs. Cooper's *Muses' Library*, published in 1737. He also wrote a treatise on *Demonology*, in which he was, it seems, a believer. Fairfax left several children, sons and daughters. William, his eldest son, was a scholar, and of the same temper with his father, but more cynical. He translated *Diogenes Laertius* into English; and was also tutor of Thomas Stanley, the celebrated author of the *Lives of the Philosophers*, and the editor of *Aeschylus*.—For a fuller account, see his *Life*, prefixed to Charles Knight's edition of *Tasso*; Cunningham's *Lives of Eminent and Illustrious Englishmen*; and the *Biographical Dictionaries* of Rose, Knight, and Chalmers, &c. For pedigree and coat of arms, &c., of the Fairfaxes, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 65, and Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 130, &c.

1583—1643.

SIR RALPH HOPTON.

The Hoptons of Armley Hall, from whom Sir Ralph descended as the heir to that estate, are a family of considerable antiquity and reputation. As a knightly house they came into England with the Conqueror, and from a very early period they have been settled at Armley Hall and the village of Hopton, near Mirfield, which takes its name from them. Although, perhaps, Sir Ralph was the greatest and most illustrious representative of his house, yet he was by no means the only remarkable man of a family ever prolific in soldiers of no ordinary ability and reputation. He was baptized on the 21st of May, 1583,

and married, probably about the year 1612, to Mary, daughter of Roger Nowell, Esq., by whom he had a son (baptized 23rd February, 1614), afterwards Sir Ingram Hopton, Knt., who was slain on the field of battle, and who earned a reputation worthy of his gallant father and the proud name he bore. Like the others of his glorious ancestors, who shed their blood both in England and France in support of their king, Sir Ralph was a zealous Royalist, and when the civil war broke out he immediately offered his services to Charles I. When the king appointed the Marquis of Hertford his lieutenant-general of all the western parts of the kingdom, giving him power to levy such a body of horse and foot as he found necessary for his Majesty's service, Sir Ralph was chosen one of the officers to form the array. He received a commission as lieutenant-general of horse, and raised, at his own expense, a small troop of dragoons, with which he made a demonstration at Wells in favour of the king, dispersing the Parliamentary rabble there congregated. When the Earl of Bedford went into Glamorganshire, Sir Ralph marched into Cornwall with a force consisting of one hundred horse and fifty dragoons, for the purpose of seizing the county, enlisting the sympathies, and gaining the assistance of the Cornish gentry for the king's cause. He took Launceston, which had been abandoned by Sir George Chudleigh, thence he went to Saltash, another of the Parliamentary garrisons: and thus, in his person, the king became master of Cornwall and the extreme south-west. The reputation of the king's forces being absolute masters of the one county of Cornwall, and the apprehension of what might result from the fact, if made known to other counties, speedily caused the Parliament to take measures to effect the defeat of the king's troops and the suppression of all loyal sentiments. Ruthven then commanded the Parliamentary troops in the south and south-west, who immediately marched to attack Sir Ralph; and their two armies met on the east side of Braddock Down, near Liskeard. Sir Ralph placed his troops in order of battle, and then caused public prayers to be said at the head of every squadron. The rebels observing this, sneeringly told their men that "they were at mass;" but when their devotions were concluded, Sir Ralph led on his handful of troops with such impetuosity that their impious enemies were speedily conquered and dispersed, leaving in the hands of the victors 1,250 prisoners, most of their colours, all their cannon and an "iron Saker," all their ammunition, and most of their arms. In company with Lord Mohun, he led the first division of the

army at the battle of Stratton, Tuesday, May 16th, 1643, where they gained a glorious victory. Sir Ralph's valour contributed not a little towards gaining this success, and in the moment of his pride Lord Clarendon pays him a high compliment when he tells us that, after the battle of Stratton, Sir Ralph "was greedily expected in his own county, where his reputation was second to no man's." He also greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Lansdowne, July 5, 1643, when he was shot through the arm with a musket-ball, but his wound was not so serious as to prevent him from doing duty. Surrounded by all his staff, he was riding next morning across the field of battle to see that the wounded were properly cared for and to gather together the stragglers, when an ammunition waggon, containing eight barrels of powder, exploded, killing and wounding many. Sir Ralph "having hardly so much life as not to be numbered with the dead," was borne off the field in a litter, and conveyed to his old quarters at Marsfield. Being deprived by the accident of all physical power, but, fortunately, unhurt as to his mental faculties, Sir Ralph was long prostrated by his wounds, but "the soldier's darling," as he is affectionately called, survived, and was nominated as the governor of Bristol. After a great deal of bickering on the part of the king, who dared not openly to slight so valiant and faithful a soldier, but who wished to give that post to his nephew, Prince Rupert, the affair was compromised, Sir Ralph, "who was now so well recovered that he was walking into the air," being appointed lieutenant-governor under the prince. Throughout the whole of his military career Sir Ralph ever showed himself the brave soldier, the loyal gentleman, and the skilful captain, whose capacity is not in the least degree unworthy of comparison with that of the many great soldiers Leeds and its neighbourhood sent into the field during those troublous times. As a reward for his long and faithful services, but more especially for his achievement of the victory of Stratton, Charles created him Baron Hopton of Stratton, in memory of the happy event. He is said to have died on the 10th September, 1643.*

* For pedigree and coat of arms of the Hoptons, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leicestersis*, p. 187, and Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmote*, pp. 198, 272, and 338. — Fuller, the celebrated author of the *Worthies of England*, going to Oxford early in 1643, to join the king's party, became chaplain to Sir Ralph Hopton, and employed his leisure in making collections relative to English history and antiquity.

Another important member of this very considerable family was the Right Rev. John Hopton, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, who resided alternately

1612—1644.

WILLIAM GASCOIGNE,

An ingenious natural philosopher, was the son of Henry Gascoigne, Esq., of Thorpe-on-the-Hill, and Middleton, small villages in the parish of Rothwell, near Leeds. Henry, his father, was descended from John Gascoigne, Esq., the fourth son of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe (the famous judge, who fearlessly committed an English prince* to prison, for offending the laws of his country). Little is known of William, except the immortal inventions which resulted from the continued labours of his great mind. The time of his birth is unknown to us, and the time of his death is a matter of dispute. His early life appears to have been spent in deep study and obscurity, at one of his father's houses, in the villages above-named. Born some time about the year 1612, although it has erroneously been stated that his birth occurred at a later period, the first thirty years of his quiet life were spent in the study of astronomy, in which science he attained to a degree of perfection equal to that of his great contemporaries and friends, Horrox and Crabtree, the Lancashire *savants*. This illustrious triumvirate compiled for their own present use, but undoubtedly intended for future publication, a series of brilliant papers which they entitled *De re Astronomica*, and which are now in the possession of the Townleys, of Lancashire. Mr. Townley in one of his letters tells us that, at the time of Gascoigne's death, he had a treatise on *Optics* ready for the press, "but though I have used my utmost endeavours to retrieve it, yet have I in that point been totally unsuccessful." But William Gascoigne's greatest work was the invention of the *micrometer*, although that honour has been claimed by others, especially, though long after his time, by M. Azout. Mr. Townley, however, settles that question in one of the papers now printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and wherein he states, "You may assure the curious that he (his brother) has, under Mr. Gascoigne's own hand, wherewith to entitle him to the invention of the *micrometer* before all foreigners or English; it was invented before 1641, for then he mentioned it as in being." (For a description of which, see *Gascoigne*, in Knight's Bio-

at Blake Hall, near Mirfield, and at Armley Hall, near Leeds. He was a Dominican Friar, educated at Oxford, from whence, after his course of study was completed, he travelled to Rome, and took the degree of D.D. at Bologna. He was chaplain to Princess Mary; soon after whose accession to the Crown he was nominated to the see of Norwich, which he enjoyed to his death.—See Dr. Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, &c. * See p. 70 of this vol.

graphical Cyclopaedia, &c.) At the time of his death he had, at his father's residence, New Hall, Middleton, "a whole barn full of instruments," constructed by him, to carry out ideas which, unfortunately, died with him. He lived in an unsettled age, an age which saw the people in arms to oppose their king, and the chivalrous spirit which Gascoigne inherited from such a noble race of ancestry, could not remain indifferently idle when his sovereign's life was in danger. He espoused the cause of the king, and in all probability was one of the volunteer defenders of Pontefract Castle, during the first siege. Certain it is that his loyalty cost him his life; but at what precise period it is difficult to say. Hopkinson, a contemporary, and of the same parish, says he was slain at Melton Mowbray; whilst Aubrey and Townley tell us it was "at Marston, with Rupert, 'gainst traitors contending,' that he lost his life, July 2nd, 1644. They also tell us that he was slain at the age of twenty-three, but that must be incorrect. Young as he was at the time of his death, he, nevertheless, lived sufficiently long to produce an instrument the invention of which would have at once rendered his name illustrious, had not his untimely end, and the melancholy circumstances which produced it, given others an opportunity of claiming the honour and receiving the measure of applause the invention so nobly deserved.—For other particulars, see Thoresby's *Correspondence; Annual Register* (1761, vol. iv., p. 196); *Philosophical Transactions; Gentleman's Magazine*, &c.

1579—1648.

THE REV. HENRY BURTON, B.D.,

A puritan divine, was born at Birstal, near Leeds, about 1579, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took both his degrees in arts. He was afterwards incorporated M.A. at Oxford, and there took the degree of B.D. He first was tutor to the sons of Lord Carey, of Lepington (created, in 1625, Earl of Monmouth), and afterwards, probably by his lordship's interest, clerk of the closet to Prince Henry; and, after his death, to Prince Charles, whom he was appointed to attend into Spain in 1623; but, for reasons unknown, was set aside after part of his goods were shipped, and upon that prince's accession to the Crown was removed from being his clerk of the closet. Burton, highly disgusted at this treatment, took every opportunity of expressing his resentment, particularly by railing against the bishops. In April, 1625, he presented a letter to King Charles, remonstrating against Dr.

Neile and Dr. Laud, his Majesty's continual attendants, as popishly affected; and for this he was forbidden the court. Soon after, he was presented to the rectory of St. Matthew's, in Friday Street, London. In December, 1636, he was summoned to appear before Dr. Duck, one of the commissioners for causes ecclesiastical, who tendered to him the oaths *ex-officio*, to answer to certain articles brought against him, for what he had advanced in two sermons, preached in his own church on the preceding 5th of November. Burton, instead of answering, appealed to the king; but a special high-commission court, which was called soon after at Doctors' Commons, suspended him, in his absence, from both his office and benefice; on which he thought fit to abscond, but published his two sermons under the title of *For God and the King*, together with an apology justifying his appeal. For these seditious sermons he was prosecuted, sentenced to the pillory, fined five thousand pounds, and ordered to be imprisoned for life. In November, 1640, the House of Commons, upon his wife's petition complaining of the severity of his sentence, ordered that he should be brought to the Parliament in safe custody. Burton, on his arrival at London, presented a petition to the House, setting forth his sufferings. In consequence of this, the House resolved that the sentence against him was illegal, and ought to be reversed; that he be freed from the fine, and from imprisonment, and restored to his degrees in the university, orders in the ministry, and to his ecclesiastical benefice in Friday Street. He was, however, restored to his living of St. Matthew's, after which he declared himself an Independent, and complied with the alterations that ensued; but, according to Wood, when he saw to what extravagant lengths the Parliament went, he grew more moderate, and afterwards fell out with his fellow-sufferers, Prynne and Bastwick, and with Mr. Edmund Calamy. He wrote many pamphlets, chiefly controversial, severe and abusive, which are now little read, though often inquired after. He died January 7th, 1648.—For a list of his works, and other particulars, see the *Biographia Britannica*; *Life* by himself, 1643; Wood's *Athenae Oxon.*; the *British Biography*; and the *Biographical Dictionaries* of Chalmers, Rose, &c.

1586—1651.

THE REV. PETER SAXTON, M.A.,

Vicar of Leeds from 1646 to 1651—most probably a kinsman of the preceding Christopher Saxton—was born at or near Bramley, in the parish of Leeds, and educated at the Uni-

versity of Cambridge, where he took his M.A. He appears to have received deacon's orders from Archbishop Hutton, and priest's orders from Archbishop Matthews; the last, April 18th, 1611; so that, as there is no entry of his baptism in the parish register, his birth may be fixed, on probable grounds, about the year 1586. He was not only a learned man, and a distinguished Hebrew scholar, but also a devoted minister. After spending some years in preaching the Gospel in America, whither he went in 1640—being at that time dissatisfied with the ceremonies of the Church of England, and the troubles of the realm; and also being amongst the first of those who enlightened the dark regions of that extensive continent—he returned to England, when he had the offer of a valuable living in Kent, which he declined, preferring to reside in his native county. He was appointed vicar of Leeds in April, 1646; and immediately on assuming the charge of the parish, he re-opened the Old Church for divine worship, it having been closed during the ravages of the pestilence. He appears to have been a man really devout, but coarse and enthusiastic, and therefore well suited to those times, in which bad taste was considered as a mark of grace; and elegance, or even correctness of style, would have emptied a church. Such as he was, however, he found a people prepared for his rude and homely style, by such occasional preachers as had been provided for the church of Leeds, in the interval between the flight of Mr. Robinson, in January, 1642-3, and April, 1646, when he took possession of the pulpit. During his ministry, a commission was granted for the purpose of surveying and subdividing the great parishes in the north of England, the original reports of which are now in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth. The object was to break down all distinction between parish churches and chapels, to make as many parishes as there were places of worship, and to afford a competent maintenance in each for a resident preaching minister. The latter part of the plan was certainly laudable and useful. He continued to occupy this position of usefulness till his death, which took place October 1st, 1651. On the decease of Peter Saxton, the vicarage of Leeds devolved at least on a less uncouth and rugged man (William Styles): for even in those days there were degrees of rudeness, and there were approximations to civility and good order.—For additional information, see Thoresby's *Vicaria Leodiensis*; Cotton Mather's *History of New England*; Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*; and Parsons' *History of Leeds*.

1585—1654.

SIR FERDINAND LEIGH,

Knight, of Middleton, in the parish of Rothwell, near Leeds, was the son and heir of Thomas Leigh and his wife Elizabeth Stanley, one of the maids of honour to Queen Elizabeth, and a member of the noble family of Stanley, Earls of Derby. Ferdinand appears to have been born about the year 1585, for Jane, his younger sister, was baptized on the 8th August, 1587. His father died, and was buried June 21st, 1594, when Ferdinand was but a child, and his mother married again to a gentleman named Richard Houghton, of Lancashire; and thus he, at an early age, was left in possession of the large estates of Rothwell Haigh, Middleton, &c., which descended to him as the rightful heir, and for many years did he enjoy the calm seclusion and happy life of an opulent country gentleman. The pleasures of a conjugal life must at an early period have had an irresistible fascination for him, for by the time he was thirty years of age he had been twice a widower. He is known to have had four wives: the first being Margery, the daughter of William Cartwright, Esq., who died childless; the second, Mary, the daughter of Thomas Pilkington, Esq., the grandson of Leonard Pilkington, Prebendary of Durham, who was the younger brother of James Pilkington, the first Protestant Bishop of Durham. Mary, his second wife, also died childless; and he then married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Tyrwitt, of Cameringham, in Lincolnshire, Esq., by whom he had two sons who died young, and two daughters, Annie and Elizabeth. The dates of his various marriages are not given; but Elizabeth, his daughter, was baptized June 21st, 1618. His fourth wife, Annie, daughter of Edwin Clough, Esq., of Thorpe Stapleton, brought him a numerous progeny, the eldest of which was John Leigh, his successor; the youngest, Dorothy, born about 1630. Sir Ferdinand was an enthusiastic royalist; and when the king assembled the gentry of Yorkshire at York in 1642, for the purpose of asking their assistance and advice in the midst of his difficulties with his refractory people, Sir Ferdinand contributed the sum of £100 to the exchequer of his royal master. He was a gentleman of the Privy Chamber to the king, and for the zeal he displayed was appointed colonel of a regiment of horse in the royal service, having his son John serving under him as a captain. He was for many years governor of the Isle of Man, under the Earl of Derby. He died at Pontefract, January 19th, 1654, and was buried in the

ruined church there. Many details respecting his military life may be found in *Clarendon* and the contemporary historians of the civil wars, &c.—For the pedigree and the coat of arms of the Leighs, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 221, and Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, pp. 206, 260, &c.

1579—1656.

JOHN HARRISON, ESQ.

We shall give a more detailed account of this distinguished man, as his name deserves to be held in everlasting remembrance for his extensive charities, and his moral *worth*. The descent of Harrison was respectable; his father, John Harrison, was a merchant in Leeds, and his mother, Grace, was the daughter of William Kitchingman, Esq., and Mary, daughter of the Rev. Mark Millbank, rector of Marsden. He had two sisters, Grace and Edith, of whom we shall presently speak. *John Harrison* (whose name never vibrates on a Leeds ear, unassociated with the ideas of beneficence and charity), was born in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1579, in the house then called Pawdmire House, in Leeds; and soon after his birth he was taken to reside in the house of his uncle, John Kitchingman, Esq., of Chapel-Allerton. There Harrison was retained for the period of ten years, and there he began to display the dawn of those virtues which subsequently rendered him so illustrious. It seems that the spirit of generosity, which afterwards directed every action of his life, began to influence him in the earliest period of childhood. An instance of his early benevolence is still preserved. In the seventh year of his age, as he passed through the village of Chapel-Allerton, he saw a poor boy without coat or shoes, and with all the other indications of extreme poverty and want; Harrison looked at the boy, his compassion was immediately excited, and in defiance of appearance, and perhaps of prudence, he took off his own coat, and threw it over the shoulders of the boy. No other incidents are preserved of his early years; although sufficient evidence remains that, like his divine exemplar, as he grew in stature, he grew in favour both with God and man. Exalted benevolence is almost always connected with fervent piety, and Harrison was an exemplification of the general rule. It appears that from a child he was remarkable for his reverential attachment to divine things, and that he was consequently preserved from all those vices and follies, which so frequently bring young persons into guilt or contempt. Like the celebrated Howard of aftertimes, the warmth of his be-

nevolence was sustained by the flame of pure and undefiled religion.

In the twenty-fourth year of his age, Harrison entered the matrimonial state. His lady was the daughter of Henry Marton, Esq., merchant, of Leeds. Of the personal and mental endowments of his lady no record remains. The parties never had children. When Harrison attained to man's estate, and by the possession of a plentiful fortune was enabled to pursue, without restriction, the bent of his inclinations, he soon demonstrated a philanthropy which has never been equalled, and probably never will be, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire. In the Lowerhead Row stood a large, and at that period of time, no doubt, esteemed an excellent mansion, Rockley Hall—so called as having been the property and the residence of the ancient family of the same name. This capital messuage, with a considerable estate in land, Harrison bought of Mr. Falkingham. When he entered into the possession of the hall, he devoted a part of it to the purposes of humanity. The two largest and most convenient rooms he set apart from his domestics and the rest of his family, and occupied them as repositories of provisions and clothing for the use of the poor. In fact, as will soon be seen, he devoted the rents of the whole estate to pious uses, in combination with the education and support of the children of his two sisters.

The wealth and importance of this great benefactor seem to have increased; and when the first charter of incorporation was given to the town of Leeds by Charles I., in 1621, Harrison was appointed mayor, as the deputy of Sir John Saville, one of the great patrons of the town, who, for some unknown reason, either was unable or unwilling to discharge the functions of the office. Such was the esteem in which he was held by the inhabitants, that twice after the institution of the charter, he filled the office of mayor. No positive information remains of the manner in which he discharged the functions of his office, but it may be supposed from his general character that he was distinguished in his public capacity by the strictest impartiality and justice.

It was while he was the second time mayor, in 1634, that he determined to build a new church in the town of Leeds. It seems that the old church was frequently most inconveniently crowded; and that about the commencement of the 17th century, it had one of the greatest congregations and assemblies of communicants in the north of England. Harrison, who was equally distinguished by his attachment to Episcopacy and

royalty, determined to obviate this evil, and St. John's church was the result of his resolution. It was begun in 1631, and consecrated by Archbishop Neale, September 21, 1634; the Rev. Robert Todd, A.M., being the first incumbent.

The truly illustrious and philanthropic John Harrison was the great benefactor of the Leeds Free Grammar School, which had been previously endowed by Sir William Sheaffield, priest, in 1552, and by Sir William Armistead, &c. The original school, being in a very inconvenient situation, was removed in 1624, "by the munificence of John Harrison, Esq., alderman of Leeds," to a pleasant field of his own, between North Street and St. John's church, which he enclosed with a substantial brick wall, and in the midst of the quadrangle erected the late edifice. An apartment, used as a library, was added by Godfrey Lawson, Esq., in 1692, which comprised several ancient books, including folio editions of some of the works of the Fathers, and most of the ancient classics. The Rev. Samuel Pullen, D.D., afterwards Archbishop of Tuam, was the first master of this school. The Grammar School has recently been rebuilt near Woodhouse Moor. This benevolent man also endowed St. John's church with £80 per annum, besides £10 a year for repairs, which endowment in 1773, when the Rev. Richard Fawcett was minister of St. John's, amounted to upwards of £200, and has since greatly increased in value. This beneficent man, whose name will be venerated in the district as long as gratitude and memory shall endure, also founded, in 1653, the hospital near St. John's church for poor widows, which has also recently been rebuilt.

There can be little doubt that, about the same period, Harrison built that house in Briggate, the site of which was lately occupied by the *Leeds Mercury* office, and of which Thoresby said: "Over and against the east end of the Bar-lane, is a good old-fashioned house, with a quadrangular court in the midst; it was built by Mr. John Harrison, and has one thing very peculiar in it, viz., holes or passages cut in the doors or ceilings for the free passage of cats: for which animals he seems to have had as great an affection as another eminent benefactor had, viz., Sir Richard Whittington." There can be little doubt that this tradition was generally believed in Thoresby's time; and it is very likely that Harrison, being left without children, might be very eccentric in his habits; but the whole story is said to have been a fabrication, by which the worthy author of the *Ducatus* was imposed upon, and which he has with characteristic credulity recorded. To the loyalty of this distinguished

man the writer has already alluded,—that loyalty, in the desperate struggle between the king and parliament, was fearlessly and prominently displayed, and was the means of entailing upon him considerable odium and suffering. Of this loyalty the following remarkable instance is recorded. When Charles I. had thrown himself into the hands of the Scots, and when the perfidious men who had determined to betray him were taking him as a prisoner through the town of Leeds, Mr. Harrison went to the Red Hall, where the king was lodged, and entreated permission from the guards to present his Majesty with a tankard of excellent ale, which he brought in his hand; the guards admitted him for the purpose, but when the king raised the cover, he found the tankard filled with gold pieces instead of ale, which he immediately concealed about his person, and dismissed his loyal subject as though he had merely drained the tankard of its beverage.

The window which lighted the room in which he was confined, is that to the extreme right in the second story on the north side of the house. A maid-servant of this house entreated him to put on her clothes and make his escape, assuring him that she would conduct him in the dark out of the garden-door into a back alley, called Lands Lane, and thence to a friend's house, whence he might escape to France. The king, however, declined the woman's offer, but with many thanks, and gave her for a token *the Garter*, saying, that if it were never in *his* power, on sight of that token his son would reward her. After the Restoration, the woman presented the token to the king, and told him the story. The king inquired whence she came? She said from Leeds, in Yorkshire. Whether she had a husband? She replied, yes. What was his calling? She said an under-bailiff. Then, said the king, he shall be chief-bailiff in Yorkshire. The man afterwards built Crosby House, in Upperhead Row.

It was not, of course, to be expected that, in such times as these, such loyalty could be displayed without being visited by the successful party with their vengeance. Harrison was consequently oppressed by the sequestrators, and he soon felt the serious consequences of their confiscations in his estate. Of Harrison's conduct at this period, a well-known writer says:—“ During this unhappy period, he remonstrated, he complained, he defended himself with vigour against the prevailing iniquity of the times, but in vain. Those who ate his own bread—the minister of the church, and the master of the school which he had endowed, appear to have forsaken him; they swam with the

stream of the times, when gratitude, if not dangerous, would at least have been unpopular. These men, however, he did not fail to remind of their obligations in a lofty and rather sarcastic strain, which a sense of ill-requited bounty is too apt to prompt." The extent of this ingratitude and the effect it had upon Mr. Harrison's feelings, may be estimated by the following extract of a letter to Mr. Todd, the incumbent of St. John's:—"The time was when you called me patron, and remembered me in your prayers, public and private; but now patrons are out of date, and so may churches be tithe-barns. To pray for any in public is popish and prelatic: the time was when I suffered for you under the royal party more than you will suffer for me under the parliament, but (oh! the times) my suffering for you is made the apology to deter you from so much as visiting me, being under the hatches: a poor conclusion grounded on weak premises; but the time was when all I could do for you was too little, but now the least done for me is too much." Dr. Whitaker, upon this melancholy part of Harrison's life, says:—"It must be remembered that Mr. Harrison had laid out, according to his own statement, at least six thousand pounds upon the new church, the school, and other buildings appropriated to public and charitable uses. His landed estate was no more than one hundred and eighty-seven pounds per annum, which was destined, after his decease, to be applied in the same manner; but at that period his good works were miscalled superstition, and himself, in the language of the prevailing party, 'a merit-monger;' and on misinformation of having sent two horses to the king, which had really been taken from him by Sir William Saville, he was condemned to suffer a sequestration of the poor pittance, which he had reserved for the support of his old age." It would not be interesting nor useful to the reader, to recite all the correspondence which took place between Harrison and Judge Thorpe, upon the fine which he was thus condemned to pay.

The last days of this great benefactor were not only beclouded with external calamity, but were connected with much bodily suffering. Anguish of mind and loss of fortune were aggravated by sickness and weakness, and prior to his death he was confined more than twenty months to his bed. His descendants still have proofs that he endured his last illness with Christian fortitude and resignation to the divine will. He died October 29th, 1652, aged seventy-seven years, and was interred in his own orchard on the 8th of November following, which occupied the site of the present Kirkgate Market; but having decreed in

his will that the property in Briggate should be sold, the descendants of his two sisters caused him to be taken up and to be interred in St. John's church, where there is an epitaph as follows (said to have been composed by Dr. Lake, then Vicar of Leeds, afterwards Bishop of Chichester):—“Here resteth the body of *Mr. John Harrison*, the wonder of his own, and pattern of succeeding ages; eminent for prudence, piety, loyalty, charity; who (beside other works of a pious munificence, and many great instances of an excellent virtue) founded an hospital for the relief of indigent persons of good conversation, and formerly industrious. Built the Free (Grammar) School of this town for the encouragement of learning; together with a chapel, this church (which most may envy), for the exercise of religion, and endowed it with £80 per annum. Also that he might do good in all his capacities, he erected a stately cross for convenience of the market; and having given these pledges of a joyful resurrection, fell asleep October 29, *anno Dom. 1656; ætatis sue 77.*”

It has been generally supposed that Harrison died in poverty. That his estate was materially diminished by the sequestrations is evident; but the assertion that he was in indigent circumstances at the time of his dissolution is positively contradicted by the fact that sums of money have been periodically distributed to his necessitous relatives to the present day.

In St. John's church, in the Free Grammar School, in the Charity School, in the Pious Use property, he has left noble monuments to his memory.*

Fuller, in his *Worthies of Yorkshire*, says: “Let me forget myself when I do not remember the *worthy* and charitable master Harrison, inhabitant of the populous town of Leeds, so famous for the cloth made therein. Methinks I hear that great town accosting him in the language of the children of the prophets to Elisha, ‘Behold now, the place where we dwell with thee is too strait for us’ (*2 Kings vi. 1*). The church could scarce hold half the inhabitants, till this *worthy* gentleman provided them another, so that now the men of Leeds may say with Isaac, ‘Rehoboth, for now the

* It may be said of John Harrison, as it was said of the late much-lamented Prince Consort by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, “Gone though he be from among us, he, like other *worthies* of mankind who have preceded him, is not altogether gone; for, in the words of the poet,—

‘—— the religious actions of the just

Smell sweet in death, and blossom in the dust.’

So he has left for all men, in all classes, many a useful lesson to be learned from the record of his life and character.”

Lord hath made room for us' (*Gen. xxvi. 22*). He accepted of no assistance in the building of that fair fabric but what he fully paid for, so that he may be owned the sole founder thereof. But all his charity could not secure him from sequestration in our troublesome times. All I will add is this, as he hath 'built a house for God,' may God (in Scripture phrase) 'build a house for him' (*Exod. i. 21*); I mean make him fruitful and fortunate in his posterity."

The charitable disposition of Harrison was displayed by some of his descendants. His nephew, the Rev. Henry Robinson, M.A. (1736), deserves to be particularly mentioned, as the founder of Trinity church, &c.

The large, full-length portrait of alderman Harrison, in his robes of office, which formerly hung in St. John's church, and afterwards in the adjoining school-room, is now in the Council-room at the Town-hall.*—For his portrait and pedigree, &c., see Whitaker's *Thoresby*; and for further information, see Parsons' *History of Leeds*, &c. Copies of Mr. Harrison's will, letters, and *ex-tempore* prayer, are to be found in the Appendix to the second volume of Whitaker's *Thoresby*, &c. The originals are preserved in the archives of St. John's church, Leeds.

1596—1660.

THE REV. WILLIAM STYLES, M.A.,

Vicar of Leeds, for whose admission an opening was made by the voluntary cession of the legal incumbent, and who appears to have been regularly appointed by the trustees, was born at Doncaster, and educated in Trinity College, Cambridge. The date of his ordination to the priesthood was September 24th, 1620, so that as that order was frequently conferred, before the Act of Uniformity, at the age of twenty-three, he may be supposed to have been born about 1596 or 1597. His first preferment was the vicarage of Ledsham, near Leeds, where he improved the vicarage-house. Here, however, he did not long continue, for on March 3rd, 1624, he was presented by the king to the vicarage of Pontefract, which, about the year 1642, he exchanged for a still more public and important situation, the vicarage of Hessel-cum-Hull, in which he succeeded the celebrated Mr. Marvel, father of the patriot. While at Pontefract he seems to have contracted some dislike to the ceremonies, and he was prosecuted in the ecclesiastical court at York for baptizing a child without the sign of the cross, but the prosecu-

* Harrison Street is, of course, called after this great philanthropist.

tion was withdrawn at the instance of Alexander Cooke. At Hull, many years after, he was called to take the Engagement, which he steadily refused, on which Bradshaw wrote to Lieutenant-Colonel Salmon, deputy-governor of the town, to turn him by force out of the church, and to secure his person. This drew from his affectionate flock a petition and testimonial on his behalf, stating "that he was a very orthodox and painful preacher, of a most blameless conversation, and that by his constant and unwearied pains in the Gospel, he had won many souls to God, and that consequently their loss of him would be exceedingly great; that he was besides a very old man, unfit to travel, and had not a house in the whole world to put his head in; offering to be bound for his peaceable demeanour, and that if he could not in conscience comply before the latter end of March, he should then yield to the law." Bradshaw, savage and brutal as he was, felt so much compunction on this occasion, as to respite the poor old man till the winter was over; but this was all: a man of his tried loyalty was not to be endured in a place of so much importance as Hull, and when spring arrived he removed to London, where he preached nearly a year in Ironmonger Lane; but the air of a crowded city not agreeing with his health, he returned into his native county, where he was appointed to the vicarage of Leeds, in which he was highly honoured by the magistrates and the people for his excellent practical preaching. Thoresby had seen many volumes of sermons written, as he spoke them (a practice of those days), by his devout hearers. I am sorry to relate that a person, who in those evil days had the courage and honesty to pray for the king in exile, did not live to see his restoration. It appears from the parish register that this son of piety and peace was interred in his own church, at Leeds, March 16th, 1659-60. He had a son, Henry Styles, educated at the Grammar School of Leeds, who went into Ireland with Archbishop Bramhall; was admitted into Trinity College, Dublin, of which he became Vice-Provost. He was afterwards LL.D. and judge of the Admiralty Court in that city.—For further information, see Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*; Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*; Thoresby's *Vicaria Leodiensis*, &c.

1594—1661.

REV. ROBERT TODD, A.M.,

Was a native of South Cave, near Hull, and was born in 1594. He spent the early part of his life in Holderness, where his character was deservedly esteemed. He was educated at Jesus

College, Cambridge, and it appears that he was ordained in 1621 by Dr. Matthew, Archbishop of York. Four years after his ordination, he was presented to the vicarage of Ledsham; upon the death of a Mr. Garbutt, he was called to be lecturer at Leeds; and when St. John's church was built,* he was the first incumbent. The consecration of this church, by Archbishop Neile, which took place September 21st, 1634, was attended with this memorable circumstance of church discipline, that the new minister, Mr. Robert Todd, A.M., was suspended on the very day when he entered upon his function. The truth was, that Archbishop Neile, a rigid exactor of conformity, appointed his own chaplain, the celebrated Dr. Cosin, afterwards Bishop of Durham, to preach the consecration sermon. In the afternoon Mr. Todd occupied the pulpit, and delivered a discourse in so different a strain, that, though his materials must have been previously prepared, the metropolitan considered it as an answer to the morning exercise, and as an affront to himself and the discipline of the church. "After being restored to his function, Mr. Todd, who was really a Nonconformist at heart, dragged his chain heavily and reluctantly for a few years, when the prevalence of the Parliament delivered him and his brethren at once from surplice, liturgy, decency, and order. In this sunshine of Christian liberty, as it was then accounted, they basked till after the Restoration, when, on the trying Bartholomew's Day, Mr. Todd, to whom the praise, at least, of consistency is due, quitted his church, and died soon afterwards." He was succeeded, in 1662, by the Rev. John Milner, B.D., afterwards vicar of Leeds. Mr. Todd was one of the first and leading Nonconformists in the parish of Leeds. His merits as an Established minister, both in the situation of lecturer at the parish church and first curate of St. John's had been very great. During the plague† he preached repeatedly and impressively on Hezekiah's boil, and the peculiarly awful circumstances of the time gave weight to all which he spoke. He was also eminently useful in private by holding weekly conferences with his people, on some text of Scripture, or case of conscience. He is described as having been an excellent scholar, a solid, substantial, and agreeable preacher, though his voice was remarkably loud. He appears, from some expressions which escaped him in his last illness, to

* For a fine engraving of St. John's church, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Londinensis*, 1715, p. 28; Whitaker's *Thoresby*, vol. ii., &c.

† For a long account of the plague, &c., see Parsons' *History of Leeds*, i., 99, &c.

have been broken-hearted by the Bartholomew Act, which he scarcely survived a year. He died January 16th, 1661, aged sixty-seven, and was interred in the chancel of the church which had so long been the scene of his labours. The substance of this short account, chiefly taken from *Calamy*, had been communicated to that writer by Thoresby himself, in the abundance of his candour, after he had conformed to the Established Church.—For his pedigree and other particulars, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 29; Parsons' *History of Leeds*, ii., 4, &c.

1598—1663.

THE REV. HENRY ROBINSON, B.D.,

Vicar of Leeds from 1632 to 1646, and son of Mr. Alexander Robinson, merchant, of Leeds, by Grace, the sister of the celebrated Harrison, who founded St. John's church. This his nephew was baptized at St Peter's, the parish church, July 27th, 1598, and, like his immediate predecessors, received his elementary learning at the Grammar School of his native town. He was next admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took in course the two degrees in arts, and afterwards that of Bachelor of Divinity. He next became chaplain to the celebrated Earl of Southampton, in whose service he continued till the year 1632, when he was elected vicar of Leeds, at the age of thirty-four, and therefore in the vigour of his constitution. He received institution, July 4th, and immediately set about his ministerial work with such zeal and diligence that, at a period when seriousness was suspected, he acquired the name of Puritan, though a strict conformist to the rules and ceremonies of the church. Not only was his conversation blameless and exemplary, but his preaching *admirable*. In addition to these excellencies, he was in person a constant and conscientious catechist of the young of his flock, for whose use he drew up a work, entitled *Catechetical Exercises*, which were afterwards printed, with additions, by his son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Brigg, at Cambridge. When the king, driven from Whitehall by the tumults at Westminster, fixed his court at York, Mr. Robinson waited on his old patron, the Earl of Southampton, who importuned him to preach before the king, which he unwillingly undertook, though the text of the only sermon which he had brought with him had a somewhat uncourtly sound in the midst of preparations for war: “Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord” (*Heb. xii. 14*). This, however, he managed so dexterously as not

only to avoid giving offence, but to procure a gracious acknowledgment from the king, who offered him the title and distinction of his chaplain, which he modestly declined. The time, however, was now approaching, when Mr. Robinson had a more decisive opportunity of proving that loyalty in politics and seriousness in religion might exist together. On January 23rd, 1642-3, Leeds was stormed and taken by the Parliament forces under Sir Thomas Fairfax, when the vicar, who would not quit his flock till the last extremity, in crossing the Aire below the church narrowly escaped with his life, and fled to Methley Hall, where he was protected and concealed for some time. Years of inquietude and distress now awaited him. As the power of the Parliament gradually prevailed, he withdrew to one remaining garrison of the king after another, but was at length taken, and imprisoned in Middleham Castle, and thence conveyed to Cawood, where the upper part of a tower fell upon him, yet so providentially that, though surrounded by great stones, and in the most imminent danger of being crushed to death, one arm only was broken. This calamity his faithful wife did not fail to improve as a plea for his deliverance; the exact time of which, however, is not recorded. He suffered not only in the sequestration of his vicarage, but in his private and personal estate; his losses wherein, by a moderate computation, amounted to above fifteen hundred pounds. But his tranquillity was restored long before that of his unhappy country, for in the year 1649 he was presented to the quiet rectory of Swillington, near Leeds; and such was the excellence of his character, and the opinion of his inoffensive disposition entertained by the prevailing party, that he was permitted to enter upon and hold his benefice, without being harassed by any of their engagements. In this retreat he spent the remainder of his days; and when solicited to return to Leeds after the Restoration, wisely declined the invitation, well knowing that vicarage to be ill-adapted to a mind and body broken down by labours and sufferings. He used, however, his remaining influence with his old parishioners, by recommending to that station the Rev. John Lake; after which no more is heard of him to his death, March 19th, 1663. He was interred in the parish church of Swillington, where his memory is preserved by a Latin inscription. To the sepulchral memorial of Mr. Robinson, the following character, as more generally intelligible, is given by one of his successors (the excellent Mr. Killingbeck):—“He was a person generally esteemed and admired for his extraordinary abilities and knowledge in all

sorts of useful learning; a judicious and well-studied divine; a celebrated and most accomplished preacher. His natural temper was peaceable, affable, and obliging; his conversation grave, prudent, and every way suitable to his character and function; his life regular, exemplary, and primitive; in short, he was a shining light in his time, and a great blessing to this town, where his memory is yet dear and precious."—For a more lengthened account, see Thoresby's *Vicaria Leodiensis*; Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*; Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, &c.

1588—1669.

REV. ELKANAH WALES, A.M.,

Was born at Idle, near Leeds, in the year 1588; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and without regard to his own emolument, accepted the poor chapelry of Pudsey, which appears to have been almost wholly unendowed. Here he continued in the midst of tempting offers and mortifying disappointments. Though he was indefatigable in praying, preaching, and expounding, his people, for the most part, continued ignorant and untractable. But though the prophet had little honour in his own country, his services were courted by all the country round, and multitudes travelled several miles to profit by a minister whom his own people heard with indifference, or scarcely heard at all. In those days there was a monthly lecture at Leeds, where Mr. Wales frequently preached to crowded auditories. He suffered by the common misfortune of moderate men;—under the Commonwealth for favouring the king, and under the king for favouring the Commonwealth. At length, after a ministry of more than fifty years, the good old man was compelled by the Five-mile Act, as it was called, to leave the village where he had resided so long, and to withdraw to Leeds. Here, with his friend Mr. Todd, he attended the services of the church, and preached in private at different hours. After having attained to more than eighty years, without any infirmity of age, excepting deafness, he died at the house of a Mr. Hickson, in Leeds, May 11th, 1669.

For sketches of the following Nonconformist divines of Leeds and neighbourhood, viz.—Christopher Nesse, A.M., lecturer at the Leeds parish church; Thomas Hawkesworth, A.M., curate of Hunslet; Robert Armitage, curate of Holbeck; Thomas Sharp, A.M., minister of Adel, &c., see Calamy's *Memorials*; Whitaker's *Thoresby*, vol. ii.; Parsons' *History of Leeds*, ii., 5; *Bicentenary Lectures (Leeds Series)*, &c.

1621—1670.

ADAM BAYNES, ESQ., M.P.,

The son of Robert Baynes, Esq., of Knowsthorpe, near Leeds, was born December 22nd, 1620–1, and became the first “Parliament man for Leeds,” during the Commonwealth. He had been an officer in the Parliamentary army, under General Lambert, and was returned as member for Leeds about 1644. Captain Baynes was the only representative the borough had till the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. He married Martha, daughter of Richard Dawson, Esq., who, after having had sixteen children, died in July, 1713, aged eighty-eight years. The eldest son, Robert Baynes, who died in 1697, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Lowther. Dr. Whitaker gives the following short account of Baynes's house:—The hall contains perhaps the only dais, or raised step for the high table, which is to be found in England. A few years since it was hung round with portraits of the family. Captain Adam Baynes, after the Restoration, from a lenity never exercised by his own party, was permitted quietly to retire to this his paternal estate, on which he died in December, 1670; after having been compelled to refund the royal manor of Holdenby, in Northamptonshire, which he had purchased of the Parliament for £29,000. The estate at Knostrop continued till very recently with his descendants.—For his pedigree and coat of arms, &c., see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 101; and for two or three of Baynes's letters, see Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 91; Parsons' *History of Leeds*, i., 103, &c.

1611—1671.

GENERAL SIR THOMAS, LORD FAIRFAX,

A distinguished commander and leading character in the civil wars which distracted England in the 17th century. He was born in 1611, at Denton Park, Otley, near Leeds, being son and heir of Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax (to whose title and estates he succeeded in 1647), and of Mary Sheffield, daughter of the Earl of Mulgrave. A strong predilection for a military life induced him to quit Cambridge, and, at an early age, to volunteer with the Lord Vere, under whom he served a campaign in the Netherlands with some reputation, and whose daughter he married in 1637. When the disputes between Charles I. and the Parliament terminated in open rupture, Fairfax warmly espoused the cause of the latter, and joined his father in making active preparations for the approaching

contest. His first exploit was at Bradford, in Yorkshire, which he obliged a body of Royalists to quit, and to retire to Leeds. A few days after, he and Captain Hotham, with some horse and dragoons, marching thither, the Royalists fled to York. And the former having advanced to Tadcaster, resolved to keep the pass at Wetherby, for securing the West-Riding of Yorkshire, whence their chief supplies came. Being defeated there by the Earl of Newcastle, they fled to Selby, then to Bradford, and thence to Leeds, which he carried, January 23rd, 1642-3, after a hot dispute, and found a good store of ammunition, of which he stood in great want; soon afterwards Wakefield and Doncaster yielded themselves to the Parliamentarians. In the meantime, Lord Fairfax, being denied succour from Hull and the East-Riding, was forced to forsake Selby, and retire to Leeds, of which the Earl of Newcastle having intelligence, lay with his army on Clifford Moor to intercept him in his way to Leeds. An engagement took place on Bramham Moor, in which Sir Thomas was defeated; who also received a second defeat upon Seacroft Moor, where some of his men were slain, and many taken prisoners, and he himself made his retreat with much difficulty to Leeds, about an hour after his father was safely come thither. Leeds and Bradford being all the garrisons the Parliament had in the north, Sir Thomas thought it necessary to possess some other place, therefore he drove the Royalists out of Wakefield, which they had seized again, and took 1,400 prisoners, 80 officers, and great store of ammunition. But, shortly after, the Earl of Newcastle coming to besiege Bradford, and Sir Thomas and his father having the boldness, with about 3,000 men, to go and attack his whole army, which consisted of 10,000, on Adderton, or Adwalton Moor,* near Leeds; they were entirely routed by the earl on the 30th of June, 1643, with a considerable loss. Upon that, Halifax and Beverley being abandoned by the Parliamentarians, and Lord Fairfax having neither a place of strength to defend himself in, nor a garrison in Yorkshire to retire to, withdrew the same night to Leeds to secure that town. By his father's order, Sir Thomas stayed in Bradford with 800 foot and 60 horse, but being surrounded, he was obliged to force his way through; in which desperate attempt, his lady and many others were

* For a lively description of the Battle of Adwalton Moor, see Scatcherd's *History of Morley*, p. 280; Rushworth's *Historical Collections*, v., 279, &c. Numerous relics, such as cannon-balls, grape-shot, bullets, and bridle-chains, have been found on the scene of this desperate engagement.

taken prisoners.* At his coming to Leeds he found things in great distraction; the council of war having resolved to quit the town and retreat to Hull, which was sixty miles off, with many of the king's garrison in the way; but he got safely to Selby, and afterwards, with considerable difficulty, and being wounded, he arrived at Hull. (For other particulars, see Mayhall's *Annals of Leeds*; Parsons' *History of Leeds*; Grainge's *Battles of Yorkshire*, &c.) At the battle of Marston Moor he redeemed his credit, and the Earl of Essex resigning the command of the Parliamentary army, Fairfax was made general-in-chief in his room. After the victory at Naseby, to the gaining of which his courage and conduct mainly contributed, he marched into the western counties, quelling all opposition as he advanced. When the king fell into the power of the prevailing party, considerable jealousy appears to have been entertained by Oliver Cromwell and his adherents, of Fairfax, who seems to have been far from wishing to push matters to the extremity to which they afterwards went; and it is said that, in order to prevent his interference with the execution of Charles, Harrison, at Cromwell's instigation, detained him, under pretext of worship, at a distance from Whitehall, until the blow was struck. Nevertheless, he still adhered to the party with which he had hitherto acted, and continued in employment, though more than suspected of disaffection, till, being ordered to march against the revolted Scottish Presbyterians, he positively declined the command, and retired for a while from public life. Dr. Whitaker says: "To him we are indebted not only for the basis of Thoresby's museum, but for the voluminous collection of Dodsworth, transcribed under his patronage, and bequeathed by him to the University of Oxford. Prince Rupert lodged at Denton, in the old house, then the property of Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax, on his way to the battle of Marston Moor; being pleased with a picture he saw there, he forbade any spoil to be committed upon the house." Though Fairfax was

* Fairfax found that resistance would be unavailing, and would only lead to a useless expenditure of blood. At the head of his determined followers, he broke through the lines of the Royalists, and effected his escape through Leeds to Hull; but his lady, who, with a courage and fortitude above her sex, had been his companion through all the perils of the campaign, fell into the hands of their enemies. Newcastle, with the true dignity of a nobleman and the generosity of a Briton, not only liberated the intrepid lady on the spot, but sent her under an escort, and in his coach, to a place of safety that she might rejoin her noble husband.—For a long and interesting Sketch of Lady Fairfax, see Anderson's *Memorable Women of the Puritan Times*, vol. i., &c.

one of the principal heroes of the Commonwealth, and long a determined enemy to the Stuarts, he became a friend to the Restoration, after which he remained a peaceful and loyal subject. The names of the king's self-constituted judges being called over, a voice from among the spectators called out, when the crier came to the name of Fairfax, "*He has more wit than to be here;*" and when the king was said to be accused "in the name of the people of England," the same voice exclaimed, "*Not a tenth part of them.*" The soldiers were ordered to fire at the spot from whence the voice had proceeded; but on its being discovered that Lady Fairfax was the person who had spoken the words, they, in consideration of her sex and rank, did not fire. This heroic lady had been an ardent politician, and had fanned her husband's zeal against the royal cause; but now, seeing that the struggle was to end in the sacrifice of the king, and the exaltation of the usurping Cromwell, both she and her husband were dismayed at the event, and bitterly repented the part they had taken.* He was afterwards instrumental in the restoration of King Charles II., in 1660; being one of the deputies sent by Parliament to Charles, then at the Hague, in Holland, to invite him over to England; and, as might be expected, was most graciously received by the dissolute prince. After the Restoration he retired to his house at Nun-Appleton, near Tadcaster, where he spent the remainder of his life, bearing the pains of the gout and stone with a courage and patience equal to that which he had shown in the wars. He wrote an account of his actions in the northern war, from its breaking out in 1642 to 1644, the truthfulness of which cannot be disputed. He was of a grave, saturnine disposition, of scrupulous honesty, singleness of mind, and the greatest personal courage; indefatigable and diligent; but without the genius of his far-seeing contemporary, Cromwell. He could execute the greatest undertakings, but was not equally great in forming regular plans of operations. He died of fever, after a short illness, at Nun-Appleton, November 12th, 1671, and was buried at Bilbrough, where a monument remains to his memory, bearing the following inscription:—

* "Having been bred in Holland," says Lord Clarendon, in his *History of the Rebellion* (v. 254), "she had not that reverence for the Church of England which she ought to have had, and so had unhappily concurred in her husband's entering into rebellion, never imagining what misery it would bring upon the kingdom, and now abhorred the work in hand as much as any body could, and did all she could to hinder her husband from acting any part in it."

“ HERE LYETH THE BODY OF THE
 RIGHT HONOURABLE THOMAS, LORD FAIRFAX,*
 OF DENTON, BARON CAMERONE;
 WHO DIED NOVEMBER 12TH, 1671, IN THE
 SIXTIETH YEAR OF HIS AGE;
 AND OF
 ANN, HIS WIFE,
 DAUGHTER AND CO-HEIR OF HORATIO, LORD VERE, BARON OF TILBURY.
 THEY HAD ISSUE,
 MARY, DUCHESS OF BUCKINGHAM, AND ELIZABETH.”
 “ THE MEMORY OF THE JUST IS BLESSED.”

The little leisure which the bustling period in which he lived allowed him, he dedicated to the encouragement and cultivation of letters, especially as regarded the study of antiquities; and he left behind him a few poetical and miscellaneous pieces, among the latter of which is an interesting sketch of his own public life, printed in one 12mo. volume, 1699. One branch of this family has for some generations resided in America, where they have considerable property in Maryland, and at Fairfax, in Virginia. Their motto is, “ *Fare-Fac*,” in English, “ Speak: do.” —For further information, see the *English histories*; Clarendon’s *History of the Rebellion*: the *Fairfax Correspondence*, with Portraits; Coleridge’s *Worthies of Yorkshire*; Fairfax’s *Memorials of the Civil War*, by Bell, 1849; *Biographical Dictionaries* of Aikin, Chalmers, Knight, Rose, &c.

1591—1676.

GERVAS NEVILLE, ESQ.,

A native of Holbeck, near Leeds, who was quarter-master-general to the Marquis of Newcastle, in the rebellion of 1645, died February 15th, 1676, aged eighty-five years, and was interred in St. John’s church, Leeds. He left several small

* Lines by Milton to the *General Lord Fairfax* :—

“ *Fairfax*, whose name in arms through Europe rings,
 Filling each mouth with envy or with praise,
 And all her jealous monarchs with amaze,
 And rumours loud that daunt remotest kings.
 Thy firm unshaken virtue ever brings
 Victory home, though new rebellions raise
 Their hydra-heads, and the false north displays
 Her broken league to imp their serpent wings.
 Oh! yet a nobler task awaits thy hand
 (For what can war but endless war still need?)
 Till truth and right from violence be freed,
 And public faith cleared from the shameful hand
 Of public fraud. In vain doth valour bleed,
 While avarice and rapine share the land.”

The above poem was not, for obvious reasons, found in the editions published during the reign of Charles II.

charities for the poor at Holbeck and Armley, to be charged annually on the King's Mills, in Mill Hill. Holbeck was formerly the seat of the ancient and highly respectable family of the Nevilles, of whom some account should be given, because of the prominent part they have acted both in the county of York and the vicinity of Leeds. Descended from Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, prior to the Conquest, the Nevilles have been connected by marriage with some of the most ancient and respectable families in Yorkshire. Sir John de Neville was twice high-sheriff of the county in the reign of Henry VII. Another Sir John Neville sustained the same dignified office in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Robert Neville was elevated to the same dignity in the thirty-second year of the same reign, and a third Sir John Neville, in the third year of the reign of Elizabeth. The above Gervas (or Gervause) Neville, of Beeston (or Holbeck), from being quarter-master-general to the Duke of Newcastle, in 1643, was consequently a distinguished partaker in the principal transactions of the civil war in Yorkshire. His son, Gervase Neville, Esq., was the first mayor of the borough of Leeds, under the charter of King James II., dated January 1st, 1684. William Neville, of Holbeck, was also high-sheriff for the county in 1710. Cavendish Neville, the brother of William, was the last of the male line of this family. The name, however, was revived in the person of John Pate Lister, afterwards Neville, the son of the female representative of the Nevilles. In his favour, restrictions were introduced into the act passed in 1790 for the effectual supply of the town of Leeds with water. Two of his sons, officers in the 3rd regiment of guards, died in the same year, 1799, of their wounds received in the campaign in Holland; another of his sons, a lieutenant in the 2nd regiment of foot, was killed on board Lord Howe's ship in the celebrated naval engagement of June 1st, 1794; his eighth son, a lieutenant in the navy, was slain at Martinique, 1804; and his fourth son, a lieutenant in the guards, died at Badsworth, in 1802. Thus five sons died in the service of their sovereign, during the most dangerous and devastating war which ever was waged upon the surface of the globe—an instance of patriotic devotion to the cause of their country in one family, certainly not to be paralleled in this district, and seldom equalled in the history of the empire.—For the pedigree and coat of arms of the Nevilles, of Holbeck, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 184; Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 338, &c.

—1678.

THE RIGHT REV. JAMES MARGERISON, D.D.,
Archbishop of Armagh (sometimes also called Margetson), was
the founder of the Grammar School at Drighlington, near
Leeds. This benevolent and distinguished ecclesiastic was a
native of that village, and when he was exalted to one of the
highest and most honourable stations in the church, he remem-
bered the necessities of the place which gave him birth, and
determined to rear among its population a noble monument of
his Christian philanthropy. In 1666 he built a school at
Drighlington, but he did not endow it during his lifetime. By
his will, dated May 31st, 1678, in which year he died, he gave
all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Drighlington and
New Hall, near Leeds, to his son Robert and the heirs of
his body, with remainders to others, to pay from the produce of
these lands sixty pounds for ever towards the maintenance of
the school. A subsequent grant by William and Mary, con-
tained in letters patent dated January 11th, 1691, determined
that Sir John Tempest, Bart., and other persons therein named,
should be a body corporate, by the name of "The Governors of
the Free School of James Margerison, late Lord Archbishop of
Armagh," with perpetual succession, and be able to receive the
said yearly sum of £60, and take a conveyance thereof for the
benefit of the school, &c. The right of nominating the head-
master was granted by the will of the founder to the master
and senior fellows of Peter House, in the University of
Cambridge. Since the erection of a chapel-of-ease at Drigh-
lington, the head-master of the Free Grammar School has
usually officiated within its walls, but the duties of the chapel
and the school are by no means essentially connected.—For
further particulars, see Carlisle's *Endowed Grammar Schools*;
Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*; Parsons' *History of Leeds*, &c.

1610—1680.

JOHN HOPKINSON, ESQ.,

The founder of the celebrated collection of MSS., and the son
of George Hopkinson, gent., was born at Lofthouse, near
Leeds, in the year 1610. Lofthouse has acquired its principal
fame from having been the residence of the celebrated John
Hopkinson, the antiquary, whose learning and prudence
acquired the just respect of the stormy age in which he lived,
and whose labours have imposed upon every succeeding topo-

grapher a debt of gratitude and admiration.* This celebrated man was clerk of the peace for the county of York in the reign of Charles I. He devoted all his leisure time to the collection and transcription of all the curious papers relating to the antiquities of the whole county of York, which fell into his hands; besides compiling with incredible labour the pedigrees of the nobility and gentry. His compilations and manuscripts were lately in the possession of Miss Currer. Of John Hopkinson, and his father George, two interesting papers have been preserved, which we regret that our limits will not permit us to present at length to our readers. They are two letters of protection from the rival commanders in Yorkshire during the civil wars, granted with the view of saving the family from the hostile attempts which the straggling parties of the two armies might be disposed to make upon the persons or the properties of the Hopkinsons. The first letter is from the Marquis of Newcastle, commanding the royal forces, "to desist from plundering, molesting, pillaging, or any way injuring George Hopkinson, his servants, or family." This letter is dated October 1st, 1643. The second letter is from Lord Fairfax, commanding the Parliamentarians "to take especial care that George Hopkinson, of Lothouse, gent., and John Hopkinson, his son, be not plundered, pillaged, or any way injured in any of their goods by those in the service of the Parliament." This second letter is dated July 20th, 1644. It is pleasing to find two contending parties thus doing homage to virtue and science, and exemplifying some sense of humanity and some deference to literary eminence amidst all the exasperation and horrors of civil war. He died in 1680, aged seventy years. A monument, partly of marble and partly of freestone, with a Latin inscription, fixed to the south wall of the chancel of Rothwell church, near Leeds, preserves the memory of this industrious and worthy man, to whom every topographer and historian of Yorkshire is under such extensive and permanent obligations.†—Copies of his *Genealogies, &c.*, corrected and enlarged by Thomas

* The extent of his labours may be inferred from the following memorandum, made by one connected with the family, which states that "in 1815, of the manuscript collections relating to the antiquities of the county of York, forty volumes are preserved in the library of Miss Richardson Currer, of North Bierley, and about the same number in the possession of the late John Henry Smyth, Esq., of Heath, near Wakefield."—See Lupton's *Wakefield Worthies, &c.*

† Mr. James, in the preface to his *History and Topography of Bradford*, says "that Hopkinson's collections are still the great storehouse for the Yorkshire topographer."

Wilson, F.S.A., may now be seen in the Leeds Library, and for a further account of him, see Whitaker's *Thoresby*: Nichols' *Literary Illustrations*: Parsons' *History of Leeds*; Thoresby's *Diary*, p. 110, &c. For his pedigree, &c., consult Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 202; the Appendix, p. 38, &c.

1623—1683.

THE REV. MARMADUKE COOKE, D.D.,

Vicar of Leeds in the year 1663, was the son of Robert Cooke, who was son of Hugh Cooke, of Campsall, by Alice, daughter of John Middleton, of Norton, in the county of York: which Robert had six sons, and educated them all at the university.* This Marmaduke, who was the eldest, was born at Doncaster, and educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge. When he was Tripos he performed the public exercises with applause. He was for some time in his younger years master of the Free School at Doncaster, the place of his nativity, and then rector of Kirk-Bramwith, and in that capacity licensed in April, 1662, to preach in the province of York. In November, 1663, he was instituted vicar of Leeds, where he had the character of a good preacher (though he had not the most plausible delivery), a peaceable and quiet man, and a holy mortified Christian. The author of the *New View of London* acquaints us, that he gave fifty pounds towards the rebuilding of St. Paul's cathedral. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Atkinson, Esq., mayor of Leeds in 1661 and 1667. He was appointed canon and prebendary of Riccall in the cathedral of St. Peter, York, where he lies interred under a marble slab, with a short Latin inscription. He died in December, 1683, aged sixty years, having resigned the vicarage of Leeds in 1677.—For further particulars, see Thoresby's *Vicaria Leodiensis*; Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, &c.

* Of the other sons of the said Robert Cooke, Thomas was a Fellow of St. John's, and Richard, the youngest, was Fellow of Jesus; but the most noted was William Cooke, LL.D., President of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Chancellor of Ely, from whence he very kindly transmitted to Thoresby the epitaph of the celebrated Dr. John Nalson, a noted historian and native of this parish, who lies interred in that cathedral. (John Nalson, LL.D., who died in 1685, was the son of the Rev. John Nalson, M.A., minister of Holbeck, who died in 1661.) Dr. Marmaduke Cooke, vicar of Leeds, and Dr. William Cooke, Chancellor of Ely, are conjoined in the same patent for arms, "as persons of good reputation and loyalty, and of competent estates to support the conditions of gentlemen;" but neither of them left male issue: the former buried his five sons, and the latter never married.—See Dr. Whitaker's *Thoresby*, &c.

1604—1684.

SIR GEORGE RAWDEN, BART.

It would seem that William the Conqueror, soon after the compilation of Domesday Book, granted the estate of Rawden, near Leeds (which is twice mentioned in that book), to Paulinus (or Paulyne) de Rawden, as a reward for his services with a body of archers which he commanded.* And here the family continued for more than six hundred years. The most renowned person in this family, during its residence at Rawden, was Sir George Rawden, a warrior and hero. He had a command in Ireland, and was absent at his own estate when the horrible massacre of 1641 was perpetrated in that country. As soon as he heard the tidings, he hastened through Scotland to his post, and arrived at Lisburn, seven miles from Belfast, at the very time when Sir Phelim O'Neale, at the head of six or seven thousand Papists, was about to break into the town, and to murder the inhabitants. Sir George found only two hundred men ready to resist the ferocious banditti, who had desolated the country with fire and sword, and even this little band had only forty-seven muskets among them; but they were animated with a determination to sell their lives as dearly as possible, and even the women prepared to participate in the dangers of the conflict. Sir George, who was well-known among the native Irish, made his dispositions with such consummate skill, that the enemy soon became aware of his return, and the cry, "Sir George Rawden has come from England!" intimidated the assailants. Numbers, however, were on the point of prevailing; Sir George's horse was shot under him, and the enemy were already raising a shout of triumph, when a slight reinforcement and a small supply of powder arriving from Belfast, the Papists were defeated: Sir George saved his little garrison from massacre, and acquired the honour of having performed one of the most glorious actions of the war. Sir George, who had previously been created a baronet, afterwards commanded a regiment for Charles I., and died in 1684, in the eightieth year of his age. His great-grandson was created Baron Rawden of Moira, in 1750, and Earl Moira in 1761. He married for his third wife, Lady Elizabeth Hastings, Baroness Hastings in her own right, eldest daughter of Theophilus, ninth Earl of Huntingdon. Their son, Francis Rawdon

* This tradition is alluded to in their family arms, which contain three arrow-heads; and their motto, in English, is: "We, too, have scattered arrows."

Hastings, as the Earl of Moira, and one of the intimate friends of George IV., when Prince of Wales, was for a long time one of the most prominent characters in the empire. He was created Marquess of Hastings, was governor-general of India, and afterwards became governor of Malta, K.G., G.C.B., F.R.S.*

The hall at Rawdon, long the residence of this distinguished family, is situated a little to the east of the church, and with its extensive front and projecting gables, placed on a commanding and elevated situation, presents an extremely imposing appearance from the new road between Yeadon and Kirkstall, and still exhibits numerous indications of the dignity and importance of its noble possessors.—For further particulars, see Thoresby's *Diary*, p. 401; and for the pedigree and coat of arms of the Rawdens, see the *Peerages*; Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 198, &c.

1624—1689.

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN LAKE, D.D.,

Vicar of Leeds, was born at Halifax, and was baptized on the 5th of December, 1624. He was educated at the Grammar School of his native town, and made so rapid a progress in his studies that he was admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, in his thirteenth year. His tutor at St. John's was the learned Mr. Cleveland; whose life he subsequently wrote, and whose works, in conjunction with Dr. Drake, rector of Pontefract, he edited and published in 1687. He took his degree of B.A. at a very early age, and distinguished himself no less for loyalty than learning. He was arrested, together with a considerable party of ardent young royalists, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, for refusing to take the Covenant, and put into strict confinement—not being suffered to stir without the gates, or to take the slightest exercise or recreation. During the time of his restraint, young Lake sedulously pursued his studies. At last he escaped, and, repairing to Oxford, entered the king's service as a volunteer. After some time, his love of learning induced him to return to his academic studies. He refused to take the Engagement with no less firmness than he had rejected the Covenant; yet he succeeded, in 1647, in obtaining ordination from one of the deprived prelates, and entered publicly and fearlessly on his interdicted vocation. He preached his first

* For a long sketch of Francis Rawdon Hastings, the first marquis, who was a gallant soldier, an eloquent senator, and a popular statesman, see the *Peerages*; the *Annual Register*; *Biography and Obituary* for 1828, p. 142, &c. He was succeeded in his title and estates by George Augustus Francis, the second marquis.

sermon in his native town of Halifax, July 26th, 1647. Not being suffered to remain there without taking the Engagement, he removed to Oldham, whence, after a warm controversy, he was ejected by the Puritan party, and effectually silenced for a time. On the death of Mr. Styles, in 1660, he was presented to the vicarage of Leeds, but met with so much opposition from the Puritan party, who wished to introduce Mr. Bowles, of York, that it was found necessary to call in a company of soldiers to secure his induction, the church-doors having been barred against him by a disorderly mob, composed of the friends of his competitor, Mr. Bowles. As this took place before the Restoration, Lake must have had some powerful and influential friends on the other side, notwithstanding his well-known affection to the royal cause. On October 9th, 1680, he was installed archdeacon of Cleveland, and in the following year he was recommended, by the royal letter of Charles II., to have the degree of D.D. conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge, which was accordingly done. Lake preached his first Synod sermon at York, with which the dean was so greatly pleased that he sent a copy, without the author's knowledge, to Dr. Sheldon, Bishop of London. That prelate sent for Lake, and collated him to the rectory of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, May 22nd, 1663, to give an example of uniformity to the city at that juncture; for he was as strict himself in observing the canons and rubrics, as he was afterwards careful that others should observe them. He was made prebend of Holbourn, June 11th, 1667, and formed a friendship with Sancroft, which lasted as long as he lived. Lake next obtained the living of Prestwich, in Lancashire, and the prebendary of Fridaythorpe, in the cathedral of York, with other preferments, not one of which was of his own seeking. His zeal for the restoration of good order and discipline in the church, especially his determination to abolish the irreverent custom into which the people had fallen, of walking about the aisles of the cathedral, and talking during the celebration of divine service, excited great ill-will among the vulgar. This broke out with great violence on his being installed archdeacon of Cleveland, when the most painful scene in his life occurred. The rabble forced themselves into the church in great numbers, wearing their hats, and raised a tumultuous riot. Lake, whose courage was indomitable, rose from his seat, and taking off the hats of those who were within reach, admonished them on the sacrilegious nature of their proceedings in the house of God, bidding them either remain and join in the service, or leave the church.

Awed by the impressiveness of his language they retired, but presently a fresh crowd collected and burst open the south door, and defied him in the most brutal language, and endeavoured to provoke him to strife. Lake, however, preserved his temper, even when, without the church, they followed him home, and but for the courageous promptitude of Captain Honeywood, the deputy-governor, would have plundered and pulled down his house. The following Shrove Tuesday a fresh outbreak took place, in consequence of Lake's determination to stop the heathenish licence claimed on that day by the sturdy apprentices and young men of York. It had been their custom from very ancient times to ring one of the cathedral bells, which they called *the pancake bell*. This practice obtained in other places in Yorkshire; for in Dr. Lake's native town there was a popular rhyme circulated as a proverb, and having reference to the inauguration of Shrovetide festivities:—

“ When pancake bell begins to ring,
All Halifax lads begin to sing.”

But Lake was determined that in York cathedral no singing should be tolerated, save to the glory of God. The dean and chapter advised him to wink at the saturnalia, and not to stir up the rabble by contesting a privilege which they had enjoyed from time immemorial, of having the minster, from crypt to tower, thrown open for the pleasure of themselves and their country cousins on Shrove Tuesday. Lake, however, courageously endeavoured to prevent the desecration of the minster, first by reproving the rabble, and then by taking steps for their expulsion. They assailed him as before with brutal ferocity, and would have torn him to pieces, if some of the more moderate had not interposed and advised him to retire, unless he wished to be slain on the spot. “ I have faced death too often in the field,” he replied, “ to shrink from the danger of martyrdom in the performance of my duty; but I should be sorry if any of your lives were to be endangered through your cruel and cowardly attack on me: but leave the ground at your bidding I will not.” He was with difficulty rescued by the governor and his assistant force. Though Dr. Lake might have retired to either of his livings, his high spirit would not cower before the storm, and he continued, at the imminent peril of his life, to reside in York, till he had convinced his ferocious adversaries that they were not to convert the house of God into a place of idle riot. His firmness and courage finally conquered. In 1682 he was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man; in 1684 he was translated to Bristol; and in the

following year to Chichester. He was one of the seven bishops who were committed to the Tower of London in the reign of James II., but positively refused to take the oaths of allegiance to William III., and prepared for a deprivation, but was removed by death in his sixty-sixth year. Bishop Lake died August 30th, 1689, and was buried in St. Botolph's church, London, with the character of a steadfast adherer to the articles and canons of the church; of the same firmness of mind through all the changes of fortune—the same in the Tower and at his trial, as at his palace in Chichester.—For additional information, see Thoresby's *Vicaria Leodiensis*; Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*; Wright's and Crabtree's *History of Halifax*; Parsons' *History of Leeds*; Miss Strickland's *Sketch in the Churchman's Family Magazine* for October, 1863, &c.

1649—1689.

MR. WILLIAM LODGE,

A spirited, tasteful, and distinguished engraver, was born at Leeds, July 4th, 1649, and inherited an estate of £300 a year. He was the son of Mr. William Lodge, of Leeds, merchant, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Sykes, eldest son of Richard Sykes, Esq., one of the first aldermen of Leeds.* From school he went to the University of Cambridge, where he resided some time at Jesus College, from whence he was sent to Lincoln's Inn, to study the law. But this employment not suiting his genius, he chose to travel; and attended Thomas, Lord Bellasis (afterwards Viscount Falconberg), to Venice, where that nobleman was sent as ambassador from the British Court. In this city he met with Giacomo Barri's *Viaggio Pittresco*, in which is contained an account of the most estimable pictures in Italy, and also of the famous cabinet of Canon Settala, at Milan. He was so pleased with this work that he translated it into English, and added the heads of the great painters, etched by himself, and a map of Italy. It was printed in octavo, in 1679. On his return to England, he assisted Dr. Lister, of York, in drawing rare shells and fossils, which the doctor transmitted to the Royal Society, and which are inserted in their *Transactions*, particularly the table of snails, &c. He also drew for him thirty-four different sorts of spiders. There was then at York a club of *virtuosi*, composed of Dr. Martin Lister, John Lambert, Esq., Thomas Kirke, Esq., Mr. William Lodge, and Mr. Francis Place. Between the two last congenial

* For pedigree and other particulars of the Sykes family, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, pp. 3, 36, &c.

artists there was a strict friendship. They used frequently to make excursions together, for two or three months at a time, as occasion served, in order to draw views of the country. It happened once, as they were amusing themselves in this manner in Wales, they were taken up as Jesuitical spies (it being at the time of the discovery of the popish plot), and put into prison, notwithstanding all their remonstrances, where they were confined till the arrival of some of their friends from Chester, who, confirming their innocence, had them released. Mr. Lodge died at Leeds, and it was intended to bury his corpse at Gisburn, near Craven, by the side of his mother; but by the accident of the hearse breaking down at Harewood, as it was passing through that place, and the coffin being much damaged, he was interred there, August 27th, 1689.* Besides the portraits above mentioned, there are several views by this artist, etched in a slight, but spirited style, from his own designs, which he made both abroad and at home. They bear the marks of genius and a good taste. The following may be mentioned:—A set of middling-sized plates, lengthways, entitled, *A Book of Divers Prospects, done after the life, by William Lodge*; a sheet-print, containing the *Views of Leeds and Wakefield*; *View of the City of York: Lambeth House*, from the Thames; *The Pont du Gard in Languedoc*, signed with a monogram, composed of a W and an L joined together: with several other views of *churches, castles, &c.*—For additional particulars, see Strutt's *Biographical Dictionary of Engravers*, vol. ii.; Langdale's *Yorkshire*; Walpole's *Catalogue of Engravers*; Jones's *History of Harewood*; Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers*, &c.

1627—1702.

THE REV. JOHN MILNER, B.D.,

Was instituted vicar of Leeds, August 2nd, 1677. This eminent scholar was the second son of John Milner, of Skircoat, near Halifax, was baptized February 10th, 1627, and educated in the Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth at that place. At fourteen years of age he was sent to Christ College, Cambridge, where he took both the degrees in arts. He was first settled as curate at Middleton, in Lancashire: no very agreeable situation for a young man of loyal principles, where the interest

* On a plain tombstone in the north side of the choir of Harewood church is the following inscription:—"Here lieth the body of Mr. William Lodge, who departed this life in the fortieth year of his age, and was here interred, August 27th, 1689."—See Jones's *History of Harewood*, p. 122, &c.

of the republican family of the Asshetons, the lords and almost sole proprietors of that town, was predominant. He seems to have taken some active part in Sir George Booth's unsuccessful attempt to restore the royal family, on which occasion he was driven from Middleton, and found an asylum at Beeston, near Leeds, which made an opening for his further advancement in this parish. About the year 1662, he took the degree of B.D., and soon afterwards he was elected minister of St. John's, in this town, upon the cession or expulsion of Mr. Todd, the first minister, who refused to conform. Here he spent fourteen years of application to the study of the more abstruse parts of theology and of the Oriental languages, and in 1677 succeeded Dr. Marmaduke Cooke in the vicarage of Leeds. In 1681 he was installed prebendary of Ripon, and after an incumbency of about twelve years, being dissatisfied with the oaths imposed on the accession of King William, he voluntarily quitted his preferments. Unlike many of his brethren, however, he continued in communion with the Church of England, and withdrew to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he had the benefit of an excellent library and the society of several old friends, some of whom had the same scruples, and yet persevered in the same communion with himself. Here he spent the last thirteen years of his life in piety and study, beloved by the older members of the college, and revered for the quiet sanctity of his manners by the younger. There he died February 16th, 1702, aged seventy-five, and was interred in the college-chapel, where, it is said, there is no memorial to him. In the Hebrew and its kindred dialects he appears to have been very learned, having cultivated these studies with great diligence at an early period of life, and in the midst of his ministerial engagements. To enumerate even the long catalogue of Mr. Milner's works would require too much of our space. The following character of Mr. Milner is extracted from a letter received by Thoresby, from the celebrated Dr. Gower, then master of St. John's College:—"The work you are about (*the Vicaria Leodiensis*) will be a monument to yourself, as well as to those for whose memories you intend it. Mr. Milner, I am sure, deserves a place among the best,—great learning and piety made him really a great man; he was eminent in both, and nothing but his humility and modesty kept him from being more noted for being so. I had the happiness of much of his conversation, but still desired more. He was a blessing to the whole society, by the example he gave in every good thing. He died beloved and much lamented here,

and his memory is honourable and precious among us, and will long continue so. Besides his printed works, he hath left many useful and learned manuscripts behind him, which are in the hands of his son." His only son, the Rev. Thomas Milner, M.A., vicar of Bexhill, in Sussex, by will dated September, 1722, bequeathed to the governors of the charity for the relief of poor widows and children of clergymen, the sum of two hundred pounds; to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, fifty pounds; to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, fifty pounds; to the Master and Fellows of St. Mary Magdalén's College, Cambridge, and their successors for ever, the sum of one thousand pounds, wherewith an estate was to be purchased within the space of three years, for the founding of three scholarships, to be called by his name (now worth about £70 a year), and given to such scholars as shall be admitted pensioners, and shall come in there from the Free Schools of Heversham, in Westmoreland, and of Halifax or of *Leeds*, in Yorkshire; they behaving themselves soberly; studiously, and virtuously, and residing nine months in the year; to be held by the said scholars after taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts, till they take the degree of Master of Arts, or are chosen Fellows, &c.—For further information, see Thoresby's *Vicaria Leodiensis*; Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*; Wright's and Crabtree's *History of Halifax*; Chalmers' *Biographical Dictionary*; Parsons' *History of Leeds*, &c.

1639—1705.

SIR WILLIAM LOWTHER, M.P.,

Justice of the peace, and deputy-lieutenant for the West-Riding, was born in Kirkgate, near the Leeds parish church, in the year 1639. He was elected M.P. for Pontefract in 1675, and was appointed high-sheriff of the county in 1681; and died in December, 1705. He was the son of Sir William Lowther, of Swillington, who died in 1687, and Jane, daughter of William Busfeild, merchant, of Leeds.* He married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Harrison, Esq., of Hertfordshire, whose eldest son, William Lowther (also M.P. for Pontefract), was created a baronet in 1715,† and died in March, 1729;

* Sir William was also a benefactor to the Leeds Grammar School. His father was younger brother to Sir John Lowther, Bart., M.P. for Westmoreland, who was created a baronet in 1640, and died in 1675; and his younger brother, Richard, was rector of Swillington for thirty-eight years, and died in 1702.

† On the 26th of May, 1724, it was stated in the Corporation that Sir William Lowther, Bart., one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the

having married Amabella, daughter of Lord Maynard, to whose eldest son there is a monument in Swillington church, with the following inscription:—"To the memory of Sir William Lowther, Bart., in whom learning, piety, and all the virtues of a real Christian were united, who departed this life the 22nd day of December, 1763, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and was buried, according to his own desire, in this churchyard, at the east end of the chancel."—For pedigree and other particulars, see Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 260; Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*; also the Rev. Sir William Lowther, Bart. (in this vol.), who died in 1788.

1625—1707.

THE REV. DR. JOSEPH HILL,

A highly-distinguished minister and scholar, was born at Bramley, near Leeds, in October, 1625; being the son of the Rev. Joshua Hill, curate of Bramley. He gave early proofs of his capacity by the progress he made in school-learning, but the troubles which began at that time prevented his being sent to college until he was eighteen years old, when he was admitted to St. John's, at Cambridge, where, by his diligence, he soon recovered the time that he had lost. In a few years he was chosen Fellow of Magdalene College, and in 1659 was promoted to the office of proctor (or magistrate) of the university, and his conduct in that office proved him to be well worthy of the honour. In the following year he declared his judgment to be against conformity; but that he might escape persecution on this account, the collegians, out of kindness to him, cut his name out of their books. He retired to London, and soon afterwards went abroad, travelled through several foreign countries, and then spent two or three years at the Leyden university. In 1667, he was called to be pastor of the English church at Middleburg, in Zealand, where he continued six years; when a work which he published gave some offence to the governor of that province, who obliged him to leave the place. He then returned to England, when King Charles II., as a reward for writing the book, gave him a sinecure worth about £80 a year, and offered that if he would comply with the "Uniformity Act" he should receive a bishopric. But being altogether dissatisfied with the terms of that enactment,

West-Riding of the county, had several times by his warrant, and otherwise, infringed upon the rights and liberties of the Corporation, and an action-at-law was ordered to be commenced against him for so doing, at the public cost.—See Wardell's *Municipal History of Leeds*.

even the offer of a mitre did not tempt him. He declined the promotion, and shortly afterwards became minister of the English church at Rotterdam, in Holland, where he continued until his death. Such was his devotion to study, that the infirmities of age did not prevent his spending many hours a day among his books, of which he had a very extensive collection. A new edition of *Schrevelius' Greek Lexicon* was edited by him. He died on the 5th of November, 1707, aged eighty-three, leaving his valuable library to the Free Grammar School at Leeds.—For his pedigree, &c., see Thoresby's *Duc. Leod.*, p. 209; Wilson's *Sketch of Bramley*, &c.

1631—1712.

FIRST DUKE OF LEEDS, K.G.

Sir Thomas Osborne, Bart., only son of Sir Edward Osborne, who was settled at Kiveton, in this county, was elected high-sheriff of Yorkshire in 1662, and appointed Lord President of the Council in 1689. He afterwards became Lord High Treasurer of England, and was elevated to the peerage in August, 1673, as Baron Osborne of Kiveton, and Viscount Latimer of Danby; advanced to an earldom, in June, 1674, as Earl of Danby, in this county; created Marquis of Carmarthen, in April, 1689; and first Duke of Leeds, in May, 1694. His grace was installed a Knight of the most illustrious order of the Garter, and enrolled amongst the peers of Scotland (1675), by the title of Viscount Dunblane. The duke married Lady Bridget, daughter of Montague Bertie, Lord Willoughby, of Eresby (afterwards Earl of Lindsay, Lord-Great-Chamberlain of England), and at his demise, in 1712, was succeeded by his only surviving son, Peregrine,* Baron Osborne of Kiveton, as the

* 2nd Duke of Leeds, Peregrine, had been summoned to the House of Peers, in the lifetime of his father, as Baron Osborne of Kiveton; married Bridget, only daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Hyde, Bart., by whom he had two sons and a daughter. His grace died in 1729, and was succeeded by his second and only surviving son,—

(3rd), Peregrine Hyde, who had been previously summoned to parliament as Lord Osborne. This nobleman attained the rank of admiral in the royal navy. His grace married thrice: first, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert, Earl of Oxford, by whom he had an only son, Thomas, his successor; secondly, Anne, daughter of Charles, Duke of Somerset, by whom he had a son, who died in infancy; and, thirdly, Juliana, daughter and co-heiress of Roger Hele, Esq., by whom he had no child. He died in 1731, and was succeeded by his only son,—

(4th), Thomas, K.G., who was born in November, 1713, and who married, in 1740, Mary, second daughter and co-heiress of Francis, Earl of Godolphin, and dying in 1789, was succeeded by his only surviving son,—

(5th), Francis Godolphin, who had been summoned to parliament in the lifetime of his father, as Baron Osborne. His grace married, in 1773, Amelia, only daughter and heiress of Robert D'Arey, Earl of Holderness, and

second Duke of Leeds. In giving to the Duke of Leeds a title derived from a trading town, it must be confessed that there was something appropriate. For his grace's family originated from among the people. Its founder, Edward Osborne, in the middle of the 16th century, was the apprentice of William Hewett (or Hewit), an opulent tradesman, who lived upon London Bridge, then occupied by a number of houses, and presenting a continued street. The only daughter of Mr. Hewett on one occasion fell from an open window into the Thames, and would have been drowned but for the gallantry of young Osborne, who plunged into the stream at the hazard of his life, and succeeded in saving his young mistress from destruction. He received the fair lady's hand as the reward of his courage; his father-in-law, who became Sir William Hewett and Lord Mayor of London, richly endowed him with wealth; he was created a knight, and elevated to the highest civic honours in the reign of Elizabeth; and his son, Sir Edward Osborne of Kiveton, was made a baronet by Charles I. Near to Kiveton park is Harthill church, under which, in a spacious vault, are arranged in splendid coffins the remains of many of the ancestors of this noble family. Their motto, in English, is: "Peace in War," and their country-seat is at Hornby Castle, Yorkshire.—See Thoresby's *Duc. Leod.*, p. 2; Whitaker's *Loidis*, p. 203; *Peerages* of Burke, Collins, Debrett, Lodge, &c.

Baroness Conyers at the demise of her father (the barony of Conyers was conferred by writ, in October, 1509, on William Conyers, son and heir of Sir John Conyers, by Margery, second daughter and co-heiress of Philip, Lord D'Arcy), by which marriage he had issue two sons and a daughter (1. George William Frederick, his successor; 2. Francis Godolphin, born in October, 1777; created in May, 1832, Baron Godolphin; married in March, 1800, the Hon. Elizabeth Charlotte Elen, daughter of William, first Lord Auckland, and by her had issue George Godolphin, second baron, and present Duke of Leeds). The Duke of Leeds being divorced from his duchess, by act of parliament, in May, 1779, her grace married, subsequently, John Byron, Esq., father of Lord Byron, the poet. His grace died in 1799.

(6th.) George William Frederick, K.G., born in July, 1775; succeeded to the barony of Conyers upon the decease of his mother in 1784; married, in 1797, Charlotte, daughter of George, Marquis of Townsend, by whom he had issue two sons and a daughter (1. Francis Godolphin D'Arcy, his successor; 2. Conyers George Thomas William, born in May, 1812; killed accidentally at Oxford, while wrestling, in February, 1831; 3. Charlotte, married, May, 1826, to Sackville Lane Fox, Esq.). He was lord-lieutenant of the North-Riding, governor of the Scilly Islands, constable of Middleham Castle, ranger of Richmond Forest, Yorkshire. He was appointed Master of the Horse in May, 1827; sworn of the Privy Council on the 10th of the same month, and on the same day elected a Knight of the Garter. His grace died July 10th, 1838.

(7th.) Francis Godolphin D'Arcy, only surviving son, was born in 1798; succeeded his father in 1838, having been previously summoned to the House of Lords as Baron Osborne; married, in 1828, Louisa Catherine, daughter of Richard Caton, Esq., of Maryland, and widow of Sir Felton Harvey, Bart.

1650—1716.

THE REV. JOHN KILLINGBECK, B.D.,

Vicar of Leeds from 1690 to 1715, another native of the parish, and eldest son of John Killingbeck, Esq., of Headingley, who was mayor of Leeds in 1677. The Killingbecks (or Kellingbecks), though originally sprung from a place of the same name in an adjoining parish, had long flourished in the parish of Leeds, where their names occur as witnesses to charters in the 14th century. One of this name was abbot of Kirkstall in the reign of Henry VII., and a benefactor to the church of Leeds. John Killingbeck, the subject of this sketch, was born at Headingley Hall, February 15th, 1649, and baptized in the chapel of that village, then lately erected. We are not told where he received his scholastic education; but on April 11th, 1671, he was admitted of Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took both the degrees in arts, and that of Bachelor of Divinity. In this college he resided fifteen years, and having been elected Fellow, became a very eminent tutor. Here his “intense studies, his solid parts, his grave and ingenuous deportment, gained him the affection of his superiors, and recommended him to the favour of that singularly good and learned prelate, Dr. Gunning, then Bishop of Chichester,” and master of St. John’s College, by whom he was ordained deacon in the chapel of that

His grace was M.P. for Helstone from 1826–30, colonel of the North York Militia, &c. He was succeeded by his cousin, Lord Godolphin; in the barony of Conyers, by his nephew, S. G. Lane Fox, Esq., eldest son of his only sister, Lady Charlotte Sackville Lane Fox, who died in 1836.

(8th.) George Godolphin, eldest son of first Lord Godolphin, by Elizabeth Charlotte, daughter of first Lord Auckland; born in 1802; succeeded as second Lord Godolphin in 1850, and as Duke of Leeds in 1859; married, in 1824, Miss Harriet Emma Arundel Stewart (who died in 1852); educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. Heir, his son, Marquis of Carmarthen, born in 1828; married, in 1861, Fanny Georgiana, daughter of fourth Lord Rivers. His grace inherits the princedom of the empire as senior representative of John Churchill, the first and great Duke of Marlborough, on whom, and his heirs, the dignity was conferred by patent in November, 1705. Of these descendants, the Duke of Leeds is the senior existing representative, being sole heir of Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough, the eldest daughter of the first Duke of Marlborough, while the present Duke of Marlborough is representative only of the second daughter, Anne, Countess of Sunderland. In addition to the honour of being thus the senior representative of the hero of Blenheim, the Duke of Leeds represents also the famous minister, Sidney, Lord Godolphin, and the celebrated commander, Frederick, Duke of Schomberg, as well as Robert D’Arcy, Earl of Holderness, whose surname and arms the late duke took by royal licence in 1849. The illustrious houses of Conyers, D’Arcy, and Godolphin, which the present Duke of Leeds represents, and his descent through various lines from the royal house of Plantagenet, add a lustre to his grace’s coronet of which few other families can boast.—See Burke’s *Peerage*, &c.

college, May 25th, 1673. He received the order of priesthood at Bishopthorpe, near York, September 19th (or 26th), 1675. He was for some time curate to his good friend Dr. W. Cooke, at Harleton, near Cambridge, to which he was admitted in 1677, by the before-mentioned Dr. Gunning, then Bishop of Ely. In a short time he became so eminent for his well-digested sermons and well-regulated zeal, that the university presented him with a faculty, containing an ample commendation of his great knowledge, and probity of life answering to his doctrine, and constituting him one of the university preachers, with liberty to exercise his function throughout England and Ireland. In May, 1682, he became lecturer of St. Nicholas's chapel, Lynn Regis, and removed thither, to the great comfort and advantage of the inhabitants, who very much admired his edifying way of preaching. Here he was so constant in his duty, and unblamable in his practice, that it justly procured him the favour of several eminent men, who very unwillingly parted with him. But the vicarage of Leeds has always been an object of honourable ambition to natives of the parish or neighbourhood, and Providence marked out this preferment for the most useful and active period of Mr. Killingbeck's life. Accordingly, fifteen of the twenty surviving feoffees elected him successor to Mr. Milner, who without a formal cession had withdrawn himself, and refused to take the oaths to King William III. But his institution was deferred till July, 1690, Archbishop Lamplugh being unwilling to furnish the first precedent of instituting to a benefice so circumstanced; expressing, however, "his great willingness to admit so deserving a person to take care of so great a parish," and promising to institute no other, nor take any advantage of the lapse. This difficulty, however, was in due time overcome, especially when Mr. Milner had had time to reflect; and after it appeared that his scruples were invincible. "Of the character of this excellent clergyman, I write," says Dr. Whitaker, "with the more confidence, as I do little more than repeat the character given of him by Thoresby, who knew him long and intimately, and who says that 'he was a singular blessing to this populous parish and parts adjacent, and might have been more so to the whole nation, if he could have been prevailed upon to publish some of those sermons, wherein was so rare a mixture of divine and human learning, that at the same time they did instruct and edify the more critical and judicious; they, by a peculiar felicity and emphasis, did also move and profit the vulgar capacities.'" His ministerial abilities were so conspicuous, that

the deservedly celebrated Archbishop Sharp (who collated him to a prebend of York in December, 1694), publicly at a visitation proposed him as an example to the clergy, both in point of preaching and practice. In Thoresby's account of Mr. Killingbeck, I meet with one of the earliest notices of the excellent Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, of which he was an active and useful member, by distributing Bibles, Common Prayer-books, and other books of practical devotion to the sober and religious poor of his parish, accompanied with good advice and exhortations. (Such institutions were then in their infancy; but the people, comparatively humble and teachable, were better disposed to profit by them than at present, when infinitely greater exertions are used for the spiritual advantage of the poor, and probably with less effect.) Another good work of this vicar, the effects of which subsist to the present day, was his exertion for the foundation of a charity school, which in a few weeks produced a subscription of above £200 per annum, for the entire maintenance and clothing of *forty* poor children. Estimating the great depreciation of money—the value of which is reduced to one fourth in the last century—and the increase of Leeds in population and opulence, this cannot be considered as equivalent to less than an annual contribution from the town of £2,000 at present. For the support of this institution he was prevailed upon to print a sermon, entitled *The Blessedness and Reward of Charity Considered*, preached upon Innocents' Day, 1709. This was all that he would permit to be published in his lifetime. After his death, however, were printed *Eighteen Sermons on Practical Subjects*.—plain, sensible, and pious; such as prove, without a panegyrist, that he was a very useful and edifying preacher: a second edition of which was published in 1730. I transcribe the following passage with pleasure, both on account of the subject and the author, for it is the only relic which I can produce, or ever saw, of his respectable successor (the Rev. Joseph Cookson), and is part of the sermon preached at his interment: “God had principally reserved him for the good of his own country, and the place of his nativity, that it might boast of his endowments as well as his birth, and be blessed with his spiritual government and assistance. Here he was fixed by a concurrent voice, and with a general joy and satisfaction; how faithful he hath been in the discharge of this great trust, with what care he hath watched over his flock, what he hath done for their peace and happiness, what he hath done for the house of God, we are witnesses, and the beauty and order of this place is a sufficient

evidence. If we consider him in this place (the place that he truly delighted in), how important were his subjects! How well chosen, and how adapted to the capacities and circumstances of his hearers! With what strength of argument did he plead the cause of God and religion! What fervency of expression, what vehemence of elocution, what rhetoric had he to persuade, what pressing motives to engage your practice! And oh! that these had but their desired effect; could they but be duly remembered, not only the present, but the succeeding generation would have reason to rejoice, and to praise God for him. If we observe him in prayer and devotion, what ardent zeal, what fervency of the spirit, what inward regard and attention might be discovered by his outward address, his humble deportment and decent gestures of the body! Enough to kindle a flame in the coldest heart, to strike the indifferent, and bring the loftiest looks down to the ground. If we follow him into his family, we find everything regulated by a daily and orderly address to the throne of grace in prayers and praises, by expressions of goodwill and kindness to those about him, endeavouring to improve the measures of love and unity, and give no occasion of offence or clamour. If we inquire into his more private behaviour, his closet retirements, those devout ejaculations, those pious soliloquies, with which his public discourses were frequently adorned, will be a sufficient evidence that his thoughts and conversation were then chiefly in heaven; that he was frequently prostrate upon his knees, humbling himself for his own sins and those of others, deprecating the divine wrath, and imploring mercy and protection for himself and for all men. He lived like one of the primitive fathers, and preached like one of the present. In brief, there was so perfect a harmony between his life and doctrine, and both so very amiable, that several persons of distinction were brought over from the Dissenters to the Established Church, not by set discourses against them and passionate ill-natured reflections—which tend too much to extinguish the life of religion and the power of godliness, and never win upon ingenuous tempers—but by preaching the substantials of the Christian religion. His severer animadversions were generally and chiefly against the Deists, Unitarians, and modern Arians, who endanger the foundations of revealed religion and the Christian faith. He first introduced into this parish a monthly communion, which has now been for many years, and is yet duly frequented by great numbers of devout souls, who are breathing after higher degrees of purity and perfection. As to charity to the poor, he

might be said (if the expression was decent) to be extravagant therein, seldom knowing any bound but the bottom of his pocket. What he taught in public he practised in secret, and was eminent for his faithful discharge of all relative and personal duties, constant and exemplary in family and secret devotions, and in the weekly fasts, &c. The care that ministers and masters of families take for the souls of others, will not extenuate the neglect of their own, or the public worship supersede the religious exercises of the closet. In that place of his fervent and constant devotion, he received the premonition of his death with a most Christian submission. He continued for a considerable time to frequent the public assemblies, even after he was disabled from preaching; and he desired, one of the last times, to administer the blessed elements at the Lord's Supper, but did it with a faltering tongue and great weakness, so that Mr. Lodge, an ingenious and eloquent preacher, was obliged to conclude the service. This occasioned many weeping eyes and bleeding hearts, and will, I believe, be remembered by some of the participants as long as a breath remains." He died, universally lamented, February 12th, 1715–16, aged sixty-six years, wanting only three days, and was interred under the communion-table of his own church, on the 16th, with a general sorrow, not only of those of the Church of England, but even of the Dissenters; so amiable is a holy life in the eyes of all good Christians. To this general panegyric on Mr. Killingbeck in particular, it may be added that he was a man of apostolical simplicity and charity, ignorant to a great degree of the modes and usages of common life, and so addicted to acts even of undistinguishing bounty, that to prevent it his wife found it necessary frequently to remove money from his pocket by night, and place it in her own safe keeping;—a loss which he never discovered. In addition to a Latin inscription to his memory, his widow caused the following epitaph to be inscribed on the stone which covers his remains:—"Here lieth interred the body of John Killingbeck, B.D., late vicar of Leedes, and prebendary of York, who was orthodox in religion, eminent in the church for learning, constant and useful in preaching; an example to his audience for piety and devotion; a faithful monitor in lectures of morality; ready to distribute to the necessitous; zealous in promoting Christian education for the ignorant and poor. This life he exchanged for a better, February xii., MDCCXV., in the lxvi. year of his age."—For further particulars, see Thoresby's *Vicaria Leodiensis*; Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, &c.; and for his pedigree and coat of arms,

see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 133; Whitaker's *Thoresby*, p. 206, &c.

1616—1716.

ROBERT KITCHINGMAN, ESQ.,

A merchant of Leeds, who died May 7th, 1716, aged *one hundred* years, at Allerton Hall, which was upwards of four centuries the property and residence of the Kitchingman family. It was the largest and most ancient mansion in Chapeltown, consisting of above sixty rooms, with gardens and pleasure-grounds. It was sold, about 1755, by James Kitchingman, Esq., to Josiah Oates, Esq., merchant, of Leeds. The Kitchingman family, for upwards of four hundred years, were carried from this hall by torch-light, to be interred in the choir of St. Peter's church in Leeds. At the interment of any of the family, the great chandelier, consisting of thirty-six branches, was always lighted. The above Mr. Robert Kitchingman ordered his body to be buried with torch-lights at Chapel-Allerton; he was interred on the 16th of May, when one hundred torches were carried; the room where the body was laid was hung with black, and a velvet pall with escutcheons was borne by the chief gentry; the pall-bearers had all scarves, biscuits, and sack; the whole company had gloves. Fifty pounds were given among the poor, in the chapel yard, on the day of his interment. Mary, his wife, died July 28th, 1716, aged *ninety-seven* years, and was interred precisely in the same way. She was daughter of Alexander Robinson, merchant, of Leeds, and Grace, his wife, sister of the illustrious Harrison. Part of the house where Mr. Robert Kitchingman lived is yet standing, although the greatest part of it was taken down about the year 1730. When Sir Thomas Fairfax took Leeds, Henry Robinson, vicar of Leeds, and brother of Mary Kitchingman, fled to this house, after having narrowly escaped with his life in crossing the Aire below St. Peter's church. He afterwards made his escape to Methley Hall. Tradition says that King Charles I. was concealed at this house before he went to Leeds. Mr. Harrison, the great benefactor, spent the summer of 1645 here, when the plague raged in Leeds.—For his pedigree and coat of arms, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 256, &c.

1658—1725.

RALPH THORESBY, ESQ., F.R.S.,

An eminent antiquarian and topographer, was born at the house of his father, John Thoresby, in Kirkgate, Leeds, August 16th,

1658. The family was ancient and respectable, and our antiquary was willing to accept the evidence of genealogists by profession, that it might be traced to Aykfith or Aykfrith, a noble baron, lord of Dent, Sedberg, and twelve other seigniories in the time of Canute, the Dane. From that period they are found in the situation of lords of the manor of Thursby, Thorsby, Thoresby, or, as the name of the place is now pronounced, Thuresby, in Wensleydale. The direct male line continued to Henry Thoresby, a lawyer of eminence, who died in 1615, leaving a single daughter and heiress, Eleanor, who, by marriage with Sir T. Hardresse, of Great Hardresse, in Kent, brought the manor of Thoresby, with a large personal fortune, into that family. Henry had a younger brother, Ralph Thoresby, settled, in what capacity we are not told, at Woolham, near Barnard Castle. Ralph was the father of George Thoresby, of West Cottingwith, in the county of York, who by two successive marriages had issue John and Paul. These brothers of the half blood settled as clothiers at Leeds, where both became aldermen of the borough. The elder had a son of his own name, our author's father, and the younger had a very numerous issue. The father, a merchant, was possessed of a good share of learning, and had a particular turn to the knowledge of antiquities, which disposition was inherited by his son. Ralph Thoresby, the subject of this memoir, received the first rudiments of learning in the school, formerly the chantry, near the bridge at Leeds. He was next removed to the Grammar School, and afterwards placed by his father's care with a worthy relative in London, in order to acquire the knowledge of his intended calling as a merchant. Here, however, a new and splendid scene of antiquities opened upon him, and he seems to have been more occupied in visiting churches and other remarkable places, copying monumental inscriptions, and drawing up tables of benefactions, than in poring over ledgers, drawing up invoices, or copying the unamusing articles of a merchant's desk. In the spring of 1678, being now in his twentieth year, he was sent by his father to Rotterdam, in order to learn the Dutch and French languages, and to perfect himself in mercantile accomplishments. The climate not agreeing with his constitution, he returned to England about the close of the same year with the remains of an ague, which nothing but air and exercise could dissipate. For this purpose he made several excursions on horseback, constantly uniting the purpose of recruiting his health with the desire of topographical knowledge. By the death of his father, in 1679, the mercantile con-

cerns of the house devolved upon the son at no very auspicious period. The woollen manufacture—the old and staple trade of the town—had for a season fallen into a state of decay. To repair this deficiency, Ralph Thoresby purchased the freedom of an incorporated company of merchant adventurers trading to Hamburg, and having placed his affairs, as he supposed, in a promising situation, he married at Ledsham, near Leeds, Feb. 25, 1684, Anna, third daughter and co-heiress of Richard Sykes, of Leeds, gentleman, whose descent he has carefully recorded. But though merchandise was his profession, yet learning and antiquities were his great delight; and they took so firm a possession of his heart, that, contenting himself with a moderate patrimony, he made them the great employment of his life. His father had left him a valuable collection of coins and medals, purchased from the executors of Sir Thomas, Lord Fairfax (1611–1671), to whom and to whose family the Thoresbys had, from similarity of principles, religious and political, been long devoted. Like the old general of the Parliament, they were moderate Presbyterians, but without any violent animosity to the Church; like him they were never undevoted to the person of King Charles I., and with him they made an unqualified submission to his son. After the accession of King James, and when his conduct, however plausible towards the Dissenters, threatened the ruin of Protestantism in all its denominations, he became more frequent in his attendance upon the worship of the Established Church. For this he had two reasons—first, the learned and excellent discourses of his parish minister, the Rev. John Milner, B.D.; and, secondly, a generous resolution to support by his countenance and example that Church, to the existence of which it was supposed that the Dissenters would finally be indebted for their own. Mr. Thoresby was well respected by those of the clergy and gentry, in his town and neighbourhood, who had any taste for learning or regard for piety; and he was not more diligent to increase his learned treasure, than ready to communicate it to others. It would be, in a manner, endless to enumerate the assistances which he gave in one way or another to the works of the learned. The new edition of Camden's *Britannia*, in 1695, introduced our author to Dr. Gibson, at whose request he wrote notes and additional observations on the West-Riding of Yorkshire; and for the use of this edition he transmitted above a hundred of his coins to Mr. Obadiah Walker, who had undertaken that province which related to the Roman, British, and Saxon moneys. And when the bishop was preparing that work for another and more com-

plete impression, he sent a great number of queries to Mr. Thoresby; which were answered entirely to his lordship's satisfaction, and accompanied with other miscellaneous observations. Mr. Thomas Hearne requested Mr. Thoresby's correspondence, and often acknowledged the favour of it in print. Mr. Strype was obliged to him for communicating some original letters in his collection. Besides these and many similar favours to learned men, he imparted to Dr. Edmund Calamy *Memoirs* of several northern divines for his *Abridgment of Baxter's Life and Times*; as he did also of the worthy Royalists to Mr. Walker, for his *Sufferings of the Clergy* (which book was published as an antidote to Dr. Calamy's work); for he esteemed good men of all parties *worthy* to have their names and characters transmitted to posterity. His skill in heraldry and genealogy rendered him, moreover, a very serviceable correspondent to Mr. Arthur Collins in his *Peerage of England*, and made him an acceptable acquaintance to the principal persons of the College of Arms, at London. By these good offices, and by that easiness of access which he allowed to his own cabinet, he always found the like easy access to the cabinets of other virtuosoes, which gave him frequent opportunities of enlarging his collection far beyond what could have been expected from a private person not wealthy. His collection was in such esteem that not only many of the nobility and gentry of our own country, but likewise many foreigners, visited his museum, and honoured his *Album* with their names and mottoes. Among other virtuosoes, Mr. Thoresby commenced an early friendship with the celebrated naturalist, Dr. Martin Lister. It was to him that he sent an account of some Roman antiquities he had discovered in Yorkshire, which, being communicated by Dr. Lister, and Dr. Gale, dean of York, to the Royal Society, obtained him a fellowship of that learned body, into which he was unanimously chosen at their anniversary meeting in 1697; and the great number of his papers which appear in their *Transactions*, relating chiefly to Roman and Saxon monuments of antiquity in the north of England, with notes upon them, and the inscriptions of coins, &c., show how well he deserved that honour. At what time he formed the plan of his great work, the *Ducatus Leodiensis*, does not appear; but the first impulse appears to have been given by a sermon of the learned Mr. Milner, in which he took occasion to mention the great antiquity of the town, and the notice with which it had been honoured by the venerable Bede. "There is, however," says Dr. Whitaker, "a MS. belonging to the Grammar School, and,

by the kindness of the late respectable master, Mr. Whiteley, now before me, containing the first rough draft of the *Ducatus*, in Thoresby's handwriting; but it has nothing to fix the date. At this time I knew not that any other counties had been illustrated by the labours of provincial topographers than Kent, Surrey, Cornwall, Warwickshire, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Shropshire, and Lancashire. Parochial histories were very few, and our author modestly described himself as 'attempting his account of the parish of Leeds in the manner of Dr. Plot.'^{**} In the prosecution of this laborious work, he frequently announces his intention of compiling an historical or *biographical* part, as an accompaniment to the topographical. For this undertaking his own museum, as well as his recollection, afforded ample materials; but age was now creeping upon him, and indolence, its usual attendant.[†] A regard, however, to the church of his own parish, and the many eminent divines who had presided over it, prompted him to compose and commit to the press his *Vicaria Leodiensis*; or, *The History of the Church of Leedes, &c.* (8vo.), which was published in 1724. He was now sixty-six years of age—a period beyond which little space is usually left for bodily or mental exertion. He had a constitutional, perhaps an hereditary, tendency to apoplexy. The consistency of his blood was thick, which exposed him to pains or numbness in the back part of his head, with other apoplectic symptoms. All these he received as intimations of his approaching departure, which was delayed beyond his expectation. In the month of October, 1724, he was suddenly seized by a paralytic stroke, from which he so far recovered as to speak intelligibly and walk without help. There is also a letter extant, written by him in this melancholy state, and complaining, though with great patience and submission, of his feelings; thus he languished till the same month of the following year, when he received a second and final shock from

* Mr. Thoresby had long formed a design of writing the history of his native town and its environs, and had accumulated a vast quantity of materials for the work; a part of which was published in one folio volume in 1714-15, under the title of *Ducatus Leodiensis*; or, *The Topography of Leedes and Parts Adjacent*. To which is subjoined, *Museum Thoresbeianum*; or, *A Catalogue of the Antiquities, &c., in the Repository of Ralph Thoresby, gent., &c.*

† In this work he had proceeded so far as to bring his narration, in a fair copy, nearly to the end of the sixth century, illustrating and confirming his history by his coins, &c. This curious piece being found well prepared for the press, as far as it extends, and well worthy of the public acceptance, is inserted in the *Biographia Britannica*, in order to excite some able hand to carry it on, and complete the noble design of the author.

the same disease, which put an end to his life, October 16th, 1725, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was interred with his ancestors in the choir of the Leeds parish church, and lay for upwards of a century without any memorial from the piety of his friends, or the gratitude of his townsmen.* A memorial stone within the altar-rail at the south-east side of the parish church now bears this inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Ralph Thoresby, F.R.S., a member of the ancient Corporation of Leeds. He was born 16th August, 1658. He died 16th October, 1725, and was interred within these walls. His name, known in the annals of literature as that of an historian and antiquary, is recorded here as that of an humble Christian. He was educated a Nonconformist, but the wish of his maturer years was guided to seek the Church. Within her fold he attended with a salutary diligence the ordinances of our holy faith; hence he was enabled to dispense the benefits of a respected example, and to receive the blessings of that pure and undefiled religion which led him to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." His character for learning is best seen in the books he published, which show him to have been a great master of the history and antiquities of his own country; to attain which it became necessary for him to be thoroughly skilled, as he was, in genealogy and heraldry. He appears from these books to have been also an industrious biographer. That, however, which set his reputation the highest as a scholar, was his uncommon knowledge of both coins and medals. But Mr.

* The late Rev. T. D. Whitaker, LL.D. and F.S.A., vicar of Whalley, in Lancashire, and author of *Loidis and Elmete*, published in 1816 a splendid edition of the *Ducatus Leodiensis* of Thoresby, the antiquary, whose last female descendant was espoused by the doctor (who died in 1822), having himself gained considerable celebrity both as an antiquary and historian. Of ten children born to our author, three only survived their father. Ralph and Richard, the two sons, were clergymen, the first educated at Queen's College, the second at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, and both promoted, by the kindness of Bishop Gibson for their father's memory, to respectable benefices, the elder being rector of Stoke Newington, where he died, April 24th, 1763, without issue; and the younger of St. Catherine's, Coleman Street, London, who died in 1774. The following extract from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1853, page 172, has been kindly contributed. The writer (the Rev. C. J. Armistead, formerly of Leeds), alluding to one of Thoresby's nieces, says:—"All that can be told with certainty is, that she married a Jeremiah Nicholson, cloth-dresser, in Leeds; and Thoresby, in his *Diary* edited by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, frequently speaks of his niece Nicholson; they had Richard Nicholson, whose only daughter, Elizabeth, married James Settle, father of the present F. Nicholson Settle, of Leeds. He has an original painting of the antiquary, which was long neglected in the workshop of Jeremiah Nicholson. It is taken in the aldermanic dress of that time."

Thoresby possessed accomplishments more valuable than these, and far beyond all kinds or degrees of learning; for he was a truly good man—a man of humble virtue and unaffected piety. How diligent soever he was in cultivating his favourite studies, yet he never suffered such pursuits to interfere with his religious services. He would often lament the great consumption of time occasioned by the numerous visitors of his museum, but took care they should not hinder his private or public worship. He read the Scriptures many times over, with the best commentators; nor was he unacquainted with the prevailing controversies; but books of warm practical divinity were his greatest delight. He was modest, temperate, and even abstemious to an uncommon degree. He was constant and regular at his private devotions, and highly exemplary in the government of his family; calling them together morning and evening to prayer and reading the Scriptures. He was extremely careful of the religious instruction of his children, and by no means unmindful of the moral behaviour of his servants. He was strictly just, and charitable to the utmost of his power. Being of a quiet and peaceable temper, and constitutionally slow to resent, he imbibed with ease the Christian principles of forbearance and forgiveness, and constantly exemplified them in his practice. He was a kind and steady friend; always cheerfully embracing any opportunity of exercising his benevolent affections. Adorned with such accomplishments, and endowed with such virtues, Mr. Thoresby was highly respected in his life, and his memory will be had in honour amongst the wise and good. Thoresby was intimate with some of the most excellent and estimable men of his day; among them were Dr. Sharpe, Archbishop of York; Dr. Nicholson, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle; Dr. Gibson, afterwards Bishop of London; Dr. Gale, Dean of York; Dr. George Hickes, Bishop Kennet, Thomas Hearne, John Strype, John Ray, Dr. Richardson, of Bierley; Sir Hans Sloane, John Evelyn, Dr. Mead, and Dr. Stukeley. He was a man beloved as well as esteemed and valued for the warmth of his affections, and the endowments of his mind.—For his portrait and other particulars, see his life at the beginning of Whitaker's *Thoresby*; the *Biographia Britannica*; the *British Biography*, vol. viii., &c. A fine portrait of him is also prefixed to the sketch of his life in the *Diary of Ralph Thoresby*, F.R.S., author of the *Topography of Leeds*, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., published in 2 vols., London, 1830. See also the *Letters of Eminent Men, addressed to Ralph Thoresby*, F.R.S., 2 vols., London, 1832.

1660—1728.

REV. JOSEPH BOYSE,

An able dissenting minister, born at Leeds on the 14th of January, 1659–60. He was one of the sixteen children of Mr. Matthew Boyse, of Leeds. After early instruction under the care of his parents, who were persons of seriousness and piety, he received the first part of his education for the ministry at the private academy of the Rev. Mr. Frankland, near Kendal, in Westmoreland, and completed it under the tuition of the Rev. Edward Veal, who kept a private academy at Stepney, near London. Having continued five years in these seminaries, where he enjoyed many advantages for the prosecution of his studies, in which he was extremely diligent, and having availed himself of the opportunities which he enjoyed in the latter situation of attending on the preaching of many able divines, both Conformists and Nonconformists, he entered on the exercise of his public ministry about the year 1680. He was for some time assistant to a dissenting minister in Kent, of whose life he afterwards published an account. In 1681, he was invited to be domestic chaplain to the Countess of Donegal, who then resided at London, and in whose family he continued till the beginning of the next summer, which he spent at Amsterdam, where he had an invitation to preach at the Brownist church during the absence of the minister, whose private affairs detained him in England about half a year. After his return from Amsterdam, he continued to preach occasionally at Leeds, and some other places in the neighbourhood, till the year 1683, when, upon the death of one of his intimate friends and fellow-students, who had been for some time assistant to Mr. Daniel Williams, pastor of a congregation in Wood Street, Dublin, he received an invitation to succeed him in that station. This invitation he at first took little notice of, having an aversion to the thought of settling in a kingdom of whose natives the history of the Irish rebellion had given him a very frightful idea; but finding that he could not discharge the duties of his function in England without molestation, he went over to Dublin, and became joint pastor with Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Williams. When that gentleman, some years after, quitted his situation in Ireland, Mr. Boyse had for his coadjutor the Rev. Mr. Thomas Emlyn, so well known for his writings and his sufferings. This connection subsisted between them for more than ten years, with mutual friendship and uninterrupted harmony; but it was at length dissolved in consequence of Mr.

Emlyn's sentiments concerning the doctrine of the Trinity. On this occasion the zeal of Mr. Boyse for the orthodox view led him to take some steps that were thought injurious to his former colleague, and inconsistent with the friendship that had subsisted between them; though he disapproved the prosecution which Mr. Emlyn suffered, and behaved towards him with a greater degree of kindness than any of the other dissenting ministers of Dublin. The latter years of Mr. Boyse's life were embittered by bodily disorders and straitened circumstances. The exact time of his death is not mentioned, but his funeral sermon was preached at Dublin on the 8th of December, 1728. He was considered as a learned, pious, able, and useful divine; assiduous in the exercise of his ministry, and in his conduct generally esteemed. He had a principal share in promoting the Act of Toleration in Ireland. His works were published in two folio volumes in 1728. The first volume contains seventy-one sermons, six dissertations on the doctrine of justification, and a paraphrase on those passages of the New Testament which chiefly relate to that doctrine. One of his sermons, originally printed separately, on *The Office of a Christian Bishop*, was ordered to be burnt by the Irish Parliament in November, 1711. The second volume contains a variety of pieces on controversial and miscellaneous subjects, of which the principal is a *Vindication of the True Deity of our Blessed Saviour*, in answer to Mr. Emlyn's *Humble Inquiry into the Scripture of Jesus Christ*, &c. As Mr. Boyse's answer was published at the time when Mr. Emlyn was under prosecution for his sentiments, his conduct did not escape censure from the friends of Emlyn, who did not think it candid, liberal, or ingenuous. Samuel Boyse, his only son, who was born in 1708, though very improvident, was the author of a poem on *The Deity*, &c.—(For a sketch of his son's life, see Johnson's *English Poets*, by Chalmers, vol. xiv.; the *Biographical Dictionaries*, &c.) For additional information, see the *Biographia Britannica*, 2nd edition; Swift's *Works*, vol. xi.; the *British Biography*, vol. x.; the *Biographical Dictionaries* of Rose, Chalmers, &c.

1670–1729.

WILLIAM CONGREVE,

An eminent English dramatist, was born at Bardsey Grange, seven miles north of Leeds, in 1669, or '70, as appears by the register of his baptism there; hence it seems that the date (1672) upon his monument in Westminster Abbey is erroneous. Whilst he was very young, he was carried into Ireland by his

father,* who had a command in the army there, and who afterwards settled in that kingdom, being engaged as steward to the Earl of Burlington, whose estates were of very great extent. This circumstance seems to have led some persons into the opinion that Mr. Congreve was a native of Ireland; but, without doubt, England has a just claim to the honour of his birth. His father having thus fixed his residence in Ireland, our young gentleman was sent to the great school at Kilkenny, where he gave some early proofs of a political genius; and being removed from thence to the University of Dublin, he soon became acquainted with all the branches of polite literature, and distinguished himself by his correct taste and his critical knowledge of the classics. A little after the Revolution, in the year 1688, his father sent him over to England, and placed him as a student in the Middle Temple. But the severe study of the law was by no means suited to his disposition; and though he continued for three or four years to live in chambers and pass for a Templar, yet his thoughts were employed on subjects very remote from the profession for which his friends designed him. Classical pursuits still engaged his attention; and the turn of his mind and the nature of his studies were soon discovered by his first publication, which, though no more than a novel, and a novel very hastily written, was a striking proof not only of the vivacity of his wit and the fluency of his style, but also of the strength of his judgment. The title of this performance was *Incognita; or, Love and Duty Reconciled*. This was indeed a very early specimen of his talents, for Congreve was not at this time more than seventeen years of age. Not long after this, our young author amused himself, during a slow recovery from sickness, with writing a comedy called *The Old Bachelor*, which, at the instance of his friends, he consented to bring upon the stage. In order to this, he was recommended to Mr. Southerne, and his play was submitted to the inspection of Mr. Dryden, who generously observed that he had never seen such a first play in his life, and that it would be a pity to have it miscarry for want of a little assistance in those points which required amendment, not on account of any deficiency of genius or art in the author, but purely from his being unacquainted with the stage and the town. Accordingly, Dryden revised and corrected

* Congreve's mother (a relationship always pleasing to ascertain) was Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, and grand-daughter of Sir Anthony, the celebrated judge. According to a writer in the third series of *Notes and Queries*, and in opposition to a note (from Leigh Hunt) in Cunningham's recent *Life*, the above Anne was not the mother but the grandmother of Congreve. See also Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

it; and it was acted in the year 1693, before a numerous and noble audience. The play was admirably performed, and was received with the greatest applause; so that the author's reputation was in a manner established by his first performance, and he began to be considered as the support of the declining stage and the rising genius in dramatic poesy. It was this successful play that first introduced Congreve to the notice of the celebrated Earl of Halifax, who immediately took him under his protection, and appointed him one of the commissioners for licensing hackney-coaches; soon after which he bestowed upon him a place in the pipe-office, and gave him likewise a post in the custom-house of the value of six hundred pounds a year. These extraordinary favours placed our young poet in a state of ease and affluence; and the encouragement which the town had given to his first attempt inducing him to exert his genius again in the same way, he brought his *Double Dealer* upon the stage in the ensuing year. This play was not so universally applauded as his former performance; but, what is perhaps more for the true honour of the author, it was very highly commended by the best judges. His dedication of it to his great patron, the Earl of Halifax, is not, like the generality of those compositions, a mere string of acknowledgments and praises, but it contains much true and solid criticism, and furnishes an excellent vindication of the play itself from some objections which had been urged against it. About the close of this year, Congreve distinguished himself by writing a pastoral on the death of Queen Mary, which has been much admired for its simplicity, elegance, and correctness; and in the following year, 1695, he brought his comedy of *Love for Love* upon the stage, at the new theatre in Lincoln's Inn-fields, where it was received with universal applause. There is prefixed to this play a short dedication to Charles, Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, who was Lord Chamberlain at that time—which is written, as all his dedications are, with great decency and good sense, and without any of that fulsome flattery which reflects at once on the patron and the writer. The same year, he attempted a new kind of poetry, by addressing to King William an irregular *Ode* upon the taking of Namur; and the performance was well received. His reputation as a comic writer being now raised to an exalted pitch, he was willing to engage in another species of dramatic composition; and in the year 1697, his tragedy called *The Mourning Bride* was performed at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn-fields. Few plays have excited so great expectations as this did, and fewer still have answered them so well; for it was the

best received of all his pieces.* But our author had not long enjoyed that reputation which he had acquired by his dramatic performances, before he found it necessary to vindicate these works from the exceptions of the celebrated Jeremiah Collier, who had attacked all his plays on the score of their immoral tendency, and had freely represented him as a most dangerous and pernicious writer. With this view, therefore, he drew up a defence of his four plays, in the form of letters to his friend, Walter Moyle, Esq., which he published under the modest title of "Amendments of Mr. Collier's False and Imperfect Citations, &c., from *The Old Bachelor*, *Double Dealer*, *Love for Love*, and *Mourning Bride*: by the Author of those Plays." In this apology, Congreve not only displayed his wit, but, upon the foundation of some judicious remarks, attempted to justify the greatest part of the passages objected to by his antagonist; others he strove to palliate, and some he frankly gave up, with a promise of correction. But though, of all the writers animadverted upon by Collier, he was thought to have escaped the best, and to have defended himself with the greatest appearance of learning, justice, and candour; yet it must be confessed that his cause was desperate: for the gross licentiousness of sentiment and expression with which his comedies are contaminated is utterly inexcusable, and deserving of the severest reprehension. Some time after this, our author brought another comedy upon the stage, entitled *The Way of the World*, a performance which appears to have cost him much care and pains; but his labours were ill-requited, for his play did not meet with a very favourable reception. This ill success, however, is well revenged in the epilogue, as the occasion of it is justly exposed in the author's dedication to Ralph, Earl of Montague; where, having observed that but little of his comedy was prepared for that general taste which seemed then to be predominant in the palates of the audience, he explains the motives of his attempt to correct the public taste, and vindicates the method he had adopted for that purpose. But his first endeavours proving ineffectual, he determined to relinquish the undertaking, and, throwing down his pen in disgust, he withdrew from the theatre. Upon this

* The opening lines have often been quoted:

"Music has charms to soothe a savage breast.
To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak.
I've read that things inanimate have moved,
And, as with living souls, have been informed,
By magic numbers and persuasive sound."

Congreve's *Mourning Bride*

occasion, the well-known Mr. Dennis, though he was by no means famous either for the civility or the elegance of his remarks, paid him the just compliment of observing, “That Mr. Congreve quitted the stage early, and that comedy left it with him.” From this time our author amused himself with composing original poems and translations, which he afterwards collected into one volume, and published in the year 1710. His early acquaintance with the great had secured to him an easy and a happy station in life, which freed him from the necessity of courting any longer the public favour, though it still left him under the obligations of gratitude to his illustrious friends; and he acted in a manner suitable to his situation. He seldom risked the character he had obtained, with a view to exalt it; and he never omitted any opportunity of paying his compliments to his patrons, in a manner worthy of himself and of them, when events of a national or private concern furnished a fit subject for his verse. In like manner, Congreve readily embraced every opportunity of returning the favours he had received from persons of a less exalted station, in the earlier part of his life. In this spirit of gratitude, he wrote an epilogue for his old friend Mr. Southerne’s tragedy of *Oroonoko*; and how much he had assisted Dryden in his translation of Virgil, that poet himself has told us:—“Mr. Congreve,” says he, “has done me the favour to review the *Aeneis*, and to compare my version with the original. I shall never be ashamed to own that this excellent young man has showed me many faults, which I have endeavoured to correct.” This generous commendation does equal honour to the poet and his friend; as it shows the readiness with which the former received any information of his own mistakes, and as it sets the abilities of the latter in the fairest point of view. But this was not the only occasion upon which he testified his regard for Dryden, and his willingness to serve him. For when that great poet proposed to publish a translation of Juvenal, Congreve contributed the eleventh satire, and at the same time wrote a recom-mendatory copy of verses on the translation of Persius, which Dryden himself had completed. He likewise wrote a prologue for a play of Mr. Charles Dryden’s, full of kindness for that young gentleman, and of respect for his father. Besides the translations already mentioned, our author produced some ver-sions of select parts of the ancient poets, which have done him great honour, in the opinion of the best judges; and amongst his other occasional productions, we find two pieces of the dramatic kind, which show that he had a fine taste for music as

well as for poetry. These are *The Judgment of Paris—a Masque*, and *The Opera of Semele*; the former of which was acted with great applause, and the latter finely set to music by his friend, Mr. John Eccles, who was a very elegant composer. In the latter part of his life, Congreve was very much afflicted with the gout; and at length his constitution was so impaired by this disorder, that he felt himself sinking into a gradual decay. In this condition he went to Bath for the benefit of the waters, in the year 1728, where he had the misfortune to be overturned in his chariot; and from that hour he complained of a pain in his side, which was supposed to arise from some inward bruise. Upon his return to London, his health declined more and more; and on the 19th of January, 1728–9, he breathed his last, at his house in Surrey Street, in the Strand. On Sunday, the 26th of the same month, his corpse lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber; from whence it was carried the same evening, with great decency and solemnity, into King Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster, and was interred in the abbey. The pall was supported by the Duke of Bridgewater, the Earl of Godolphin, Lord Cobham, Lord Wilmington, the Hon. George Berkeley, and Brigadier-General Churchill; and Colonel Congreve followed as chief mourner. Some time after, an elegant monument was erected to his memory by the Duchess of Marlborough, to whom he bequeathed all his property, with the following inscription:—“Mr. Wm. Congreve died Jan. 19, 1728, aged fifty-six [at least 58 or 59], and was buried near this place; to whose most valuable memory this monument is set up by Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough, as a mark how dearly she remembers the happiness and honour she enjoyed in the sincere friendship of so worthy and honest a man: whose virtue, candour, and wit, gained him the love and esteem of the present age, and whose writings will be the admiration of the future.” Mr. Congreve's manners and conversation were extremely engaging, and he not only lived in familiarity with the greatest men of his time, but they courted his friendship by rendering him every good office in their power. It has been observed, that no change of the Ministry affected him in the least; nor was he ever removed from any place that was given him, unless it were to a better. His place in the custom-house, and his other appointments, are said to have brought him in more than twelve hundred pounds a year; from which revenue, though he lived in a manner suitable to his fortune, his good economy enabled him to save a considerable estate. It has been observed, likewise, that no man of his parts and learning ever passed

through life with more ease, or more unmolested by his competitors for fame. In the dawn of his reputation he endeared himself to the greatest wits of his time, and he always continued to receive the truest marks of a sincere regard from men of genius and learning, in whose contentions he was never involved. He lived in a state of friendship with Mr. Addison and Sir Richard Steele, who testified their personal esteem for him, and their high opinion of his writings, upon many occasions; and he was particularly honoured with the respect and applause of Mr. Pope, who, it is well known, disdained the thought of paying a servile court to any man, and scorned to prostitute his praises. The commendations which that poet bestowed on Congreve were no more than justice demanded, when he thus expressed himself at the close of his postscript to the translation of Homer:—"Instead of endeavouring to raise a vain monument to myself, let me leave behind me a memorial of my friendship with one of the most valuable men, as well as finest writers of my age and country: one who has tried, and knows by his own experience, how hard an undertaking it is to do justice to Homer, and one who, I am sure, sincerely rejoices with me at the period of my labours. To him, therefore, having brought this long work to a conclusion, I desire to dedicate it, and to have the honour and satisfaction of placing together in this manner the names of Mr. Congreve and of *A. Pope.*" The fame of Congreve was not confined to his own country. It was spread through every part of Europe by the celebrated Voltaire, who, when he was in England, visited our author, and, in his letters on the English nation, has spoken of him in these terms:—"Mr. Congreve raised the glory of comedy to a greater height than any English writer before or since his time. He wrote only a few plays, but they are excellent in their kind. The laws of the drama are strictly observed in them. They abound with characters, all which are shadowed with the utmost delicacy: and we don't meet with so much as one low or coarse jest. The language is everywhere that of men of fashion, but their actions are those of knaves—a proof that he was perfectly well acquainted with human nature, and frequented what we call polite company. He was infirm, and come to the verge of life, when I knew him. Mr. Congreve had one defect, which was his entertaining too mean an idea of his first profession—that of a writer—though it was to this he owed his fame and fortune. He spoke of his works as of trifles that were beneath him; and hinted to me in our first conversation, that I should visit him upon no other footing

than that of a gentleman who led a life of plainness and simplicity. I answered, that had he been so unfortunate as to be a mere gentleman, I should never have come to see him; and I was very much disgusted at so unseasonable a piece of vanity." It is no wonder that Voltaire was chagrined at such a reception; for it was necessary to his own good opinion of himself, that the name of poet should be esteemed a most honourable appellation. But the case was different with Congreve, who, whatever may have been his former love of fame and sensibility to praise, was now got beyond the season of such gratifications; and having no longer the pride of an author about him, was unwilling to be considered and conversed with merely as such. And in this, perhaps, he merited commendation rather than blame. In other respects this admirable writer has done justice to his character.* Congreve was considered very handsome. The best portrait of him is that amongst the kit-cat series presented to Jacob Tonson, and now at Bayfordbury, Herts.† Congreve's works were published in 3 vols. 8vo.; and they have been most elegantly reprinted by Baskerville, &c.—See also Leigh Hunt's *Dramatic Works of Wycherley, Congreve, &c.* For an engraved portrait of Congreve, see vol. viii. of the *British Biography*; for additional information, see Kippis's *Biographia Britannica*; Johnson's *English Poets*, by Chalmers, vol. x.: *Memoirs of Wm. Congreve, Esq.*; Cunningham's *Lives of Eminent and Illustrious Englishmen*; the *Biographie Universelle*, vol. ix.; Chambers's *Cyclopædia of English Literature*, vol. i., p. 593; and the *Biographical Dictionaries* of Chalmers, Knight, Rose, &c. And for still later information, see Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, by Cunningham, vol. ii., p. 231, &c.

1683—1735.

MR. THOMAS BRIDGES,

A native of Leeds, whom Dr. Whitaker, the editor of Thoresby's Works, designates a "true antiquary," to whose industry and exactness in recording the transactions of this town and parish

* "Congreve! the justest glory of our age!
The whole Menander of the English stage!
Thy comic muse, in each complete design,
Does manly sense and sprightly wit combine."

† Another authority in *Notes and Queries* says that the best portrait of Congreve is undoubtedly that by Sir Godfrey Kneller, now in the possession of the junior branch of the family. Wm. Congreve, Esq., of Congreve, in Staffordshire; and Richard Congreve, Esq., of Barton, in Cheshire, are the present representatives of this ancient family. Their motto is, "Non moritur cuius fama civit." He dies not whose fame survives. See Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

for a series of years, he acknowledges himself to have been greatly indebted. He was the third son of the Rev. William Bridges, M.A., vicar of Castleford, and Sarah, daughter of Richard Lodge, of Leeds; and he was born in the year 1683. His brother, the Rev. William Bridges, who succeeded his father as rector of Castleford, having built there a very good house for himself and successors, died in 1729. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Stapleton, formerly of Bradford, in this county. Mr. Bridges had also gathered the most valuable collection of ancient medals which this town or neighbourhood has had to boast since Thoresby's museum. They were recently in the possession of his grandson, Francis Sharp Bridges, Esq., of Little Horton, near Bradford. He died on the 9th of February, 1735, aged fifty-two years; and there is in the cemetery of St. John's, Leeds, an inscription in Latin to his memory.—For a copy of which, and also for his pedigree and other particulars, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 73; Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, pp. 63, 354, &c.

1646—1736.

THE REV. HENRY ROBINSON, M.A.,

Minister of St. John's, and founder of Trinity church, Leeds, was the son of the Rev. Henry Robinson, B.D., vicar of Leeds, who bore the same Christian and surname. He was born August 9th, 1646, and was appointed minister of St. John's church, Leeds, on the 25th of November, 1683, which he held for about thirteen years (until 1696). He married Sarah, relict of Wm. Hutchinson, Esq., mayor of Leeds, in 1672. He died July 26th, 1736, aged ninety, about forty years after his resignation. Thoresby, who rejoiced in every good work, just lived to see the plan, and to contribute to the erection of another church in Leeds (Holy Trinity), endowed by Mr. Henry Robinson, the nephew of the magnificent founder of St. John's. For a fine engraving of Trinity church, see Whitaker's *Loidis*, p. 65.* The fabric is a correct and beautiful edifice, built with durable moorstone of the Doric order, though the capitals of the columns within are composite. It may be doubted whether the first proposal for erecting Trinity church originated with Mr. Robinson,—who certainly promised to endow

* In Thoresby's engraving, prefixed to the *Vicaria* (1724), there appears only a square tower, and the adoption of the extinguisher, which now appears on the top, was unquestionably one instance among many of private interference, by which the better judgment of real architects is often overruled, and for which they are unjustly considered as responsible.—*Dr. Whitaker.*

it, when built, with lands of the annual value of £80,—or with Thomas Layton, Esq., of Rawdon, who, after having engaged to contribute £1,000 to the edifice, incurred no small reproach by failing to perform his undertaking. This defect, however, was supplied by Lady Elizabeth Hastings (a name never to be mentioned without honour), who, on March 21, 1721, entered into an engagement to defray half the expense of the building, provided that such half did not exceed £1,000, and on condition also that Mr. Robinson should endow the church when built, according to his former promise. This sum was soon doubled by subscription, and the site having been purchased for £175, the foundation-stone was laid by Mr. Henry Robinson, August 23rd, 1721. The entire expense of the building was £4,563 9s. 6d., of which £3,731 19s. 6d. was the amount of the subscriptions; and the remainder, namely, £831 10s., was supplied by the sale of the pews. The consecration did not take place before August 21st, 1727, just six years from the laying of the foundation-stone, the ceremony being performed by Archbishop Blackburn. On this occasion Lady Elizabeth Hastings was first led with great ceremony into the church, as the principal benefactress to the building. The only epitaphs which merit attention are those of the venerable founder, whose monument in the church was erected to his honour by H. Scott, Esq., nephew to the above-mentioned Mr. Robinson, with a long Latin inscription.† There is also the following tablet:—

“A Schedule of Mr. Robinson’s Public Charities:—To the endowment of this Chapel, £2,000. To procure the Bounty of Queen Anne for

Bingley vic.	£100	St. Saviour’s, York	£200
Wighill vic.	100	Holbeck ch. (lands)	200
Giggleswick vic.	100	Thorparch vic.	200
Ossett chap.	200	Bramley ch.	200
Headingley ch.	100	Honley ch.	50
Holmfirth ch.	100	Lighthill ch.	50
Horbury ch.	200	Deanhead ch.	50
Hawny rect.	200	Flockton ch.	50
Dronfield vic.	200	Sandal vic.	50
Tadcaster vic.	200	Beeston ch.	40
Chapel-Allerton ch.	100		

“To the Charity Schools of

Leeds, during life, £255; Rotherham, £109; Kirkburton, £100; left by will to Leeds Charity School, £200; the Society for Propagating the Gospel, £200.

“Go, and do thou likewise.”

For additional information, see Thoresby’s *Vicaria Leodiensis*; and for his pedigree, &c., Whitaker’s *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 96, &c.

† In this church there is also a tablet,—“In memory of the Rev. James Scott, A.M. (1700–1782), first minister of this church, to which he was nomi-

1682—1739.

LADY ELIZABETH HASTINGS

Was the daughter of Theophilus, seventh Earl of Huntingdon, and Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Lewis, Bart., of Ledstone, near Leeds; and was born on the 19th of April, 1682. In her childhood she was remarked for a sweetness of countenance, expressing at once dignity and modesty, for an ingenuous temper, an aptness of understanding, a tractable will, and a devout frame of spirit, which early disposed her to an awful sense of holy things. She was sister to George, the eighth Earl of Huntingdon, who carried the sceptre at the coronation of Queen Anne, and who died unmarried, February, 1704. When she thus became, at the age of twenty-two, the mistress of a large fortune, her character was necessarily more known to the world, and she was observed to be somewhat more than a lady of great beauty and fine accomplishments, of condescension and good nature, and regular observance of religious duties. In order to increase the stock of wisdom and knowledge, which she had laid in by her own endeavours, and by assistance from the appointed ministers under whom she lived, she cultivated the friendship of such learned men as Archbishop Sharpe, Mr. Robert Nelson, Dr. Lucas, and others, of which friendships she spoke with joy more than twenty years after the latest of these holy men had left this world. Her residence was at Ledstone House, near Leeds, a fine gray-stone building, of the style of Queen Elizabeth's reign, standing upon a height which looks towards the south, beautiful both within and without, where she spent the greater part of her life, diligently employing her time there in friendship for those who lived with her as friends and neighbours, and charity to those who required her assistance. Her beauty and other attractions of person, manners, and accomplishments, were such as without

nated in 1727, by the munificent founder, his maternal uncle, Henry Robinson, A.M., great nephew to the illustrious John Harrison. The duties of his sacred function he performed with unwearied propriety, dignity, and solemnity. A living example of the divine religion he taught; whose excellencies, while he illustrated, he was himself one of her brightest ornaments. In private life he was revered for his spotless truth and integrity, and beloved by those who knew him for his cheerful and benevolent disposition; concealing under the exterior of a too severe and rigid virtue the most endearing sweetness and gentleness of manners. Regretted by the wise, and lamented by the good, he died full of years and honour, Feb. 11th, 1782, aged 82." On a marble slab which covers his remains, there is also a short Latin inscription. He married Annabella, daughter of Henry Wickham, captain in the Royal Navy, and son to the dean of York. He was father to the Rev. James Scott, D.D., who died in 1814. See Whitaker's *Loidis*, &c.

her large fortune might easily inspire affection, but she refused the offers of several among the nobility, and chose to continue in a single life; either, it is supposed, that she might make a wise and religious use of her great estate, or accounting that a single life naturally led to higher perfection. In 1721, she gave £1,000 towards building Trinity church, in Leeds; but, that this donation might not hurt the mother church there, she afterwards offered a farm near Leeds, of £23 per annum, and capable of improvement, to be settled on the vicar and his successors, provided the town would do the like; which the corporation readily agreed to, and to her ladyship's benefaction added lands of the yearly value of £24, for the application of which they were to be entirely answerable to her kindred. In the manors of Ledstone, Ledsham, Thorparch, and Collingham, she erected charity schools; and for the support of them and other charities she gave, in her lifetime, Collingham, Shadwell, and an estate at Burton Salmon. This excellent lady distinguished herself by many works of piety and benevolence. She erected schools, built churches, supported many indigent families, and at her death bequeathed considerable sums for charitable and public uses; amongst which were five scholarships in Queen's College, Oxford, for students in divinity, of £28 a year each (now worth between £75 and £90 a year), to be enjoyed for five years, and, as the rents should rise, some of her scholars to be capable, in time, of having £60 per annum, for one or two years after the first term. The Free Grammar School, at Leeds, is entitled to send one poor scholar to be nominated, in common with the following similar establishments, viz.—Wakefield, Bradford, Beverley, Skipton, Sedbergh, Ripon, and Sherburn, in Yorkshire; Appleby and Haversham, in Westmoreland; and St. Bees and Penrith, in Cumberland. When she had entered her fifty-fourth year, she began to suffer from a tumour, produced by a hurt during her youth, which till that time had caused her little or no disturbance, but then increased so dangerously that an eminent surgeon decided upon the necessity of a most painful operation for removing the evil. She died at Ledstone House, near Leeds, in her fifty-eighth year, December 22nd, 1739. She was buried in the family vault, near her grandfather, Sir John Lewis, on the 7th of January. A stately monument in Ledsham church, near Leeds, afterwards augmented with the statues of her two amiable sisters, records in elegant Latin the character of this ornament of her sex. Her own figure is placed on a sarcophagus, reclining, and reading a book of devotion; and the countenance, which is a portrait, is

handsome and spirited. Lady Frances and Lady Ann Hastings are placed on pedestals at the sides, and are represented with the emblems of piety and prudence. (For a copy of which, see Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*.) This lady is described in the forty-second number of the *Tatler*, under the name of Aspasia. After speaking of the ladies of that day who were wits, politicians, virtuoses, free-thinkers, and disputants, and showing how different they were from the women of Shakspeare's time, who were only mothers, sisters, daughters, and wives, the paper goes on:—"But these ancients would be as much astonished to see in the same age so illustrious a pattern to all who love things praiseworthy, as the divine Aspasia. Methinks I now see her walking in her garden like our first parent, with unaffected charms, before beauty had spectators, and bearing celestial conscious virtue in her aspect. Her countenance is the lively picture of her mind, which is the seat of honour, truth, compassion, knowledge, and innocence. In the midst of the most ample fortune, and veneration of all that behold and know her, without the least affectation, she consults retirement, the contemplation of her own being, and that Supreme Power which bestowed it. Without the learning of schools, or knowledge of a long course of arguments, she goes on in a steady course of uninterrupted piety and virtue, and adds to the severity and privacy of the last age all the freedom and ease of this. The language and mien of a court she is possessed of in the highest degree; but the simplicity and humble thoughts of a cottage are her more welcome entertainments. Aspasia is a female philosopher, who does not only live up to the resignation of the most retired lives of the ancient sages, but also to the schemes and plans which they thought beautiful, though inimitable. This lady is the most exact economist, without appearing busy; the most strictly virtuous, without tasting the praise of it; and shuns applause with as much industry as others do reproach. This character is so particular, that it will very easily be fixed on her only by all that know her; but I dare say she will be the last that finds it out." The above character, from the *Tatler*, was written in July, 1709, when she was in her twenty-eighth year, and the following, published in Wilford's *Memorials*, from the notices of her after her death in the public prints, is in as warm a strain of panegyric:—"The splendour she derived from her birth and extraction, though great, strikes but faintly among the numerous and shining qualities of this most excellent lady. Graceful was her person, genteel her mien, polite her manners, agreeable her conversation, strong and piercing her judgment

and understanding, sacred her regard to friendship, and strict to the last degree her sense of honour; but could all these be painted in the liveliest colours, they would make but the lowest part of her character, and be rather a shade and abatement than add any lustre to it. For, what is infinitely above all, ‘she did justice, loved mercy, and walked humbly with her God.’ The whole Christian religion was early planted in her heart, which was entirely formed and fashioned by it. She learned it from the Sacred Scriptures, and the faithful depository of everlasting truths, the Church of England; whose genuine daughter she was, and bore towards our dearest mother as inviolable devotion as even those whose names shine amongst the martyrs. Her life had chiefly for its direction two great objects—how she might exalt the glory of God, and how demonstrate her own good-will towards men. The first she sought by employing all her power and capacities for his honour and service, and whatever related to it was ever in motion, and never discontinued, but so far as the weakness of human nature made it necessary. Her supplications and prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks, as they were directed towards heaven, so being discharged of every weight and incumbrance, and cleansed from every impurity and alloy, they easily ascended thither, and the holy flame was rarely suffered to languish, never to go out. Her benevolence to her fellow-creatures was such as the good angels are blessed with—warm and cherishing, wide and unbounded. Thousands and tens of thousands has she comforted and relieved, many has she enriched and advanced, and the collective mass of mankind daily had her blessings and her prayers. Such was the Lady Elizabeth Hastings, not after the gaiety of youth was over, and the gratifications of it became deadened by much using, but in its early beginning, through all the stages of life, down to its most glorious conclusion. And well may it be called so, for, make what demand you will of every virtue, in its full height and stature, that can be thought of or wished for, to crown a life in everything excellent, and the same might have been seen exemplified in her last long and tedious sickness. Her patience under God’s visitation, and her absolute resignation to his will; the continual labour and travail of her soul for the enlargement of his kingdom, and the increase of his glory; her heaviness and mourning for the sins of other men; her unwearied study and endeavours for their recovery and eternal welfare; her generous and charitable appointments; her tender and affectionate expressions to her relations, her friends, and servants; and her grateful acknowledgments to her physicians,

and to those who more immediately attended upon her, would require pages to set them in a proper light. In short it may be affirmed without excess, that scarce any age or country of later times has presented to the world a person that was a greater blessing to many, and a more illustrious pattern to all." She was fond of her pen, and frequently employed herself in writing; but, previously to her death, she destroyed the greater part of her papers. A more full account of her life is given in *English Church Women of the Seventeenth Century*, and also in an "Historical Character relating to the holy and exemplary life of the Right Honourable the Lady Elizabeth Hastings, with the scholastic codicil to her will, and a schedule of her charities," written by Thomas Barnard, M.A., master of the Free Grammar School, Leeds (from 1712 to 1750), and published at Leeds, in 1742.—For further particulars, see *Gentleman's Magazine*, vols. vi. and x.; *Tatler*, with notes, vol. i., p. 346; Chalmers' *Biographical Dictionary*; Parsons' *History of Leeds*, &c.

1662—1740.

WILLIAM MILNER, ESQ.,

Merchant and alderman of Leeds, lord of the manor of Beeston, and justice of the peace for the West-Riding of Yorkshire, died December 23rd, 1740, aged seventy-eight years. He was born November 29th, 1662, being the son of William Milner, merchant, of Leeds, who died in 1691, and the grandson of Richard Milner, alderman of Leeds, who died in 1659. He married Mary, daughter of Joshua Ibbotson, Esq., mayor of Leeds, in 1685, by Mary, daughter of Christopher Brearey, Esq., lord mayor of York in 1666. William Milner was also mayor of Leeds in 1697, and a great benefactor to the Leeds Charity School, &c. There was formerly in the south transept of the Leeds parish church, a tablet and sarcophagus of marble, inscribed as follows:—"Near this place is interred the body of William Milner, Esq., alderman and merchant of this town, whose eminent knowledge in that business procured him the regard, as his uprightness in the exercise of it did the esteem, of all he dealt with. His private charities were large, frequent, and extensive. His public benefactions were twenty pounds per annum to the poor; ten pounds per annum towards the repairs of Trinity chapel; and twenty pounds per annum, as a stipend for a clergyman to read prayers in St. Peter's church, at seven o'clock in the evening. After a life spent in piety towards God, usefulness to his country, tenderness and affection to his

family, kindness and affability to his friends and acquaintance, and benevolence towards all men, he died universally esteemed, beloved, and lamented, on the twenty-third day of December, 1740, aged seventy-eight years. He married Mary, daughter of Mr. Joshua Ibbotson, merchant, by whom he had issue, Sir William Milner, Bart.* (who married the daughter of Sir William Dawes, Lord Archbishop of York), Mary, Jane, Elizabeth, Francis, &c." The white marble *Statue of Queen Anne*,† executed by Carpenter (which was thought to be equal, if not superior, in point of workmanship, to the one at St. Paul's, in London), was, at the expense of Alderman William Milner, erected in front of the Moot Hall,‡ which was removed from the centre of Briggate, Leeds, in 1825, since which this beautiful statue has occupied a niche in front of the Corn Exchange, at the head of the same street. It has been re-chiselled, and is considered the best marble effigy of Queen Anne extant. There were great rejoicings at Leeds, and a splendid procession and festival in honour of the queen, on the day when her statue was erected, viz., May 12th, 1713. For other particulars, see Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, &c.

* I. Sir William was created a baronet in 1717; married Elizabeth, daughter of His Grace Sir William Dawes, Bart., Archbishop of York, by whom he had a son and a daughter. He represented the city of York in parliament, and died in November, 1745.

II. Sir William, born in 1719; married in 1747, Elizabeth, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. George Mordaunt, and niece of Charles, third Earl of Peterboro', by whom he had William Mordaunt, his successor (George, born in 1760, a general officer in the army, who died in 1836; Henry Stephen, born in 1764, in holy orders, D.C.L.), &c. Sir William was for many years receiver of the excise, and died in 1774.

III. Sir William Mordaunt, born in 1754; married in 1774, Diana, eldest daughter of Humphrey Sturt, Esq., of Dorsetshire. He represented the city of York in three parliaments, and died in September, 1811.

IV. Sir William Mordaunt Sturt, born in October, 1779; married first in 1803, Selina, only daughter of the Right Hon. Theophilus Clements, and niece of the first Earl of Leitrim; secondly, in May, 1809, Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Edward Charles Cavendish Bentinck (brother to the Duke of Portland), by whom he had the present baronet, &c. He died in March, 1855.

V. Sir William Mordaunt Edward, born in June, 1820; married in April, 1844, Lady Georgiana Anne, sister of the present Earl of Scarboro', and has issue William Mordaunt, born in May, 1848, &c. The present baronet is a deputy-lieutenant for the West-Riding, and has sat for York in parliament, &c. See Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*, &c.

† For a large engraving of the *Statue of Queen Anne*, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Loidensis*, 1715, p. 250.

‡ For a fine engraving of the Moot Hall, see Whitaker's *Thoresby*, p. 248, &c. The following inscription, translated from the Latin, in letters of gold

1662—1742.

THE REV. RICHARD BENTLEY, D.D.

This very extraordinary and celebrated person was born at Oulton, in the parish of Rothwell, about five miles from Leeds, on the 27th of January, 1662. His ancestors were respectable, and long possessed an estate at Heptonstall, in the parish of Halifax. James Bentley, the grandfather of the subject of the present sketch, was a captain in the royalist army in the civil wars, who was involved in the fate of his party; his house was plundered, his estate was confiscated, and he died a prisoner in Pontefract Castle. Thomas Bentley, the son of this martyr to royalty, who owned a small estate at Woodlesford, married in 1661, Sarah, the daughter of Richard Willis, of Oulton, who had also been an officer in the army of Charles I.; he being then a widower considerably advanced in life, while she was only eighteen. To this gentleman, who was left his guardian, Richard Bentley was, in part, indebted for his education; and having gone through a day school at Methley, and the Grammar School at Wakefield, with singular reputation, both for his proficiency and his exact and regular behaviour, he was admitted a sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, under the tuition of Mr. Johnson, on the 24th of May, 1676, being then only four months above fourteen years of age. In 1680 he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, on which occasion his name appeared sixth in the list of mathematical honours. On the 22nd of March, 1681–2, he stood candidate for a fellowship; and would have been unanimously elected, had he not been excluded

upon black marble, was subsequently ordered by the Corporation to be placed thereunder, at their expense:—

“MARK THIS ELEGANT STATUE,
(Superior even to that of St. Paul’s, in London,)
PIOUSLY CONSECRATED TO OUR MOST ILLUSTRIOUS QUEEN,

A N N E,

(Though far surpassing every representation,)
AND ERECTED AT THE SOLE EXPENSE OF WM. MILNER, KNIGHT,
A PRUDENT JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, A FAITHFUL SUBJECT,
A NOBLE CITIZEN, AND AN OPULENT MERCHANT.”

This statue was removed to the Corn Exchange, at the top of Briggate, in 1828, and the following is the inscription now beneath it:—

“THIS STATUE OF QUEEN ANNE WAS ERECTED
AT THE COST OF ALDERMAN MILNER,
IN THE FRONT OF THE ANCIENT MOOT HALL, A.D. 1712;
WAS RESTORED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE CORPORATION,
AND TRANSFERRED TO THIS SITE, A.D. 1828;
THE MOOT HALL HAVING BEEN PURCHASED BY THE TOWN,
AND DEMOLISHED, A.D. 1825.”

by the statutes, on account of his being too young for priests' orders. He was then a junior bachelor, and but little more than nineteen years old. It was soon after this that he became a schoolmaster at Spalding. After twelve months he accepted the office of private tutor to the son of Dr. Stillingfleet, dean of St. Paul's—an office in which he enjoyed the benefit of one of the best private libraries in the kingdom, as well as the society of its learned possessor. In July, 1683, he took his degree of Master of Arts. He had all along been looking forward to taking holy orders; but in 1685, when he completed his twenty-third year, James II. came to the throne; and his hostility to the Church of England made Bentley pause a while in his intention. He afterwards went, with Dr. Stillingfleet's son, to the University of Oxford, and being then at age, he made over a small estate, which he derived from his family, to his elder brother, and immediately laid out the money he obtained for it in the purchase of books. It is recorded of him, that having, at a very early age, made surprising progress in the learned languages, his capacity for critical learning soon began to display itself. Before the age of twenty-four, he had written with his own hand a sort of *Hexapla*, a thick volume in 4to., in the first column of which was every word of the Hebrew Bible, alphabetically disposed; and in five other columns all the various interpretations of those words in the Chaldee, Syriac, Vulgate Latin, Septuagint, Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodosian, that occur in the whole Bible. This he made for his own use, to know the Hebrew, not from the late Rabbins, but from the ancient versions, when, excepting Arabic, Persic, and Ethiopic, he must then have read over the whole Polyglott. He had also at that time made, for his own private use, another volume in 4to., of the various lections and emendations of the Hebrew text, drawn out of those ancient versions, which, though done at such an early age, would have made a second part to the famous Capellus's *Critica Sacra*. On the 4th of July, 1689, he was incorporated M.A. in the University of Oxford, where he could for a time revel in the treasures of the Bodleian; and is mentioned by Anthony Wood (though then but a young man a good deal under thirty) as a genius that was promising, and to whom the world was likely to be indebted for his future studies and productions. Being ordained deacon at length, in 1690, he received the appointment of chaplain to the Bishop of Worcester. Meanwhile he did not neglect his classical studies. In 1691, he published a Latin epistle to John Mill, D.D., containing some critical observations relating to

Johannes Malala (or Malela-s), *Greek Historiographer*, published at the end of that author, at Oxon, in a large 8vo. This was the first piece that our author published. Nor was religion less indebted to him than learning, for in 1692 he had the honour to be selected as the first person to preach at Boyle's Lectures (founded by the Hon. Robert Boyle, to assert and vindicate the fundamental truths of natural and revealed religion), upon which occasion he successfully applied Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia Mathematica** to demonstrate the being of God, and altogether silenced the atheists, who, in this country, have, since that time, for the most part, sheltered themselves under Deism. Evelyn was in St. Martin's church when the second of these addresses was delivered; and the high opinion he there formed of the author's merits led to a warm friendship between them. Bentley's *Boyle Lectures* are deservedly esteemed, have passed through many editions, and been translated into several foreign languages. There is a good edition by the Rev. A. Dyce, which will amply repay perusal. On the 2nd of October, 1692, he was installed a prebendary of Worcester by Bishop Stillingfleet. Upon the death of Mr. Justel, Mr. Bentley was immediately thought upon to succeed him as keeper of the royal library at St. James's; and accordingly, a few months after his decease, he had a warrant made out for that place from the secretary's office, December 23rd, 1693, and had his patent for the same in April following. Soon after he was nominated to that office, before his patent was signed, by his care and diligence he procured no less than a thousand volumes of one sort or another, which had been neglected to be brought to the library, according to the act of parliament then subsisting, which prescribed that one copy of every book printed in England should be brought and lodged in this library, and one in each University library. In the following year he was made one of the chaplains in ordinary to the king. It was about this time, and upon this occasion of his being made librarian, that the famous dispute between him and the Hon. Charles Boyle, whether the Epistles of Phalaris were genuine or not, in some measure, at first took rise, which gave occasion to so many books and pamphlets, and has made so much noise

* Newton's *Principia* had been published about six years, but was as yet little understood; and to Bentley belongs the credit of first presenting it to the public in an inviting form. It is related in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes* "that Dr. Bentley, when in town, was frequently at Sir Isaac's table; and that his behaviour was singularly haughty and inattentive to every one but Newton himself."

in the world. Bentley rejoined by his enlarged *Dissertation on Phalaris*, a volume of lasting value to the lovers of ancient literature. The loudness of the outcry raised against him made him write cautiously, and therefore well. In the words of Macaulay, in his *Essay on Sir William Temple*:—“ His spirit, daring even to rashness, self-confident even to negligence, and proud even to insolent ferocity, was awed for the first and last time; awed, not into meanness or cowardice, but into wariness and sobriety. For once he ran no risks, he left no crevice unguarded, he wantoned in no paradoxes; above all, he returned no railing for the railing of his enemies. In almost everything that he has written, we can discover proofs of genius and learning. But it is only here that his genius and learning appear to have been constantly under the guidance of good sense and good temper.” As to its more enduring effect, it may not be too much to assert that, as Bentley himself may be considered the “progenitor of the great and enlightened philologists of Germany,” so the *Phalaris* in particular “paved the way for Niebuhr’s *History of Rome*.” When, in 1696, he was admitted to his degree of D.D., he preached, on the day of the public commencement, from 1 *Peter* iii. 15, “Be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you.” In 1700, upon the resignation of Dr. Montague, he was by the Crown presented to the Mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, which is reckoned worth near £1,000 per annum,* and was also in the same year Vice-Chancellor of the University; upon obtaining which preferment, he resigned his prebend of Worcester; but June 12th, 1701, on Dr. Saywell’s death, he was collated archdeacon of Ely. It had been intended that the young Duke of Gloucester, on whom the hopes of the nation then rested, should be educated under the immediate superintendence of the new Master; but this design was frustrated by the death of the former, July 29th, 1700. What next employed his critical genius were the two first comedies of *Aristophanes*. Upon these he made some curious annotations, which were published at Amsterdam in 1710; as was much about the same time at Rheims his Emendations, &c., on the Fragments of Menander and Philemon, in the feigned name of “*Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*.” Under this character he appeared again, in 1713, in remarks upon Collins’s *Discourse on*

* In after years he refused to exchange it for the bishopric of Bristol; and, being asked by the minister what preferment he would consider worth his acceptance, wisely replied, in a sentence that might have been pointed by Diogenes, “that which would leave him no reason to wish for a removal.”

Freethinking,—a book which had made no small noise in the world at that time. This he handles and confutes in a critical, learned, and yet familiar manner. Before his *Remarks on Freethinking*, in 1711, came forth his so long-expected and celebrated edition of *Horace*. On the 5th of November, 1715, the doctor preached a sermon before the University against Popery, on which somebody soon after published remarks which occasioned Dr. Bentley's answer, entitled *Reflections on the Scandalous Aspersions cast on the Clergy, by the Author of the Remarks on Dr. Bentley's Sermon on Popery, &c.* This was printed in 1717, in 8vo. In 1716, at which time he succeeded to the chair of Regius Professor of Divinity, the doctor had two printed letters inscribed to him, dated January 1st. He very shortly added his answer concerning his intended edition of the Greek Testament, giving some account of what was to be expected in that edition. In 1725, at a public commencement on the 6th of July, the doctor made an elegant Latin speech on creating seven doctors of divinity. About 1732, the doctor published his Milton's *Paradise Lost*, when he was, as he says in his preface, about seventy years old. This is a very elegant and beautiful edition of that poem, but cannot be said to have contributed much to the editor's reputation. The dispute between Dr. Bentley and the University, and the proceedings of the latter against him, we have no inclination to detail, nor would the narrative be either agreeable or useful to our readers. It originated in a demand which Dr. Bentley made of four guineas from several doctors who were attending in the senate house to receive their degrees the day after a visit from the king (George I.).* Those who are inclined to examine further into the dispute may peruse the well-written life of Bentley, by Hartley Coleridge, in his *Northern Worthies*. Bentley, it is well known, gained the victory in the contest, and the Court of King's Bench sent down a *mandamus* to restore Dr. Bentley to whatever honours he might have been deprived of in the course of the dispute. After this triumph he employed himself in various literary undertakings until his death, July 14th, 1742, aged eighty years. Bentley's character was distinguished by sternness and perhaps querulousness; his wit was caustic and severe; and whatever commendation may be bestowed upon

* Hartley Coleridge, in his *Biographia Borealis*, offers some palliation for this conduct. Considering the trouble and expense to which Bentley was put by this visit of George I., and the easy terms on which the new doctors of divinity, owing to the same event, obtained their degree, he thinks the latter might have paid the fee with a good grace.

him as one of the most learned men of his day, he could not have been involved in so many quarrels, unless there had been something reprehensible as well as unfortunate, both in his manners and in his temper.* In his domestic relations Bentley was pre-eminently happy. He married, January 4th, 1701, Joanna, daughter of Sir John Bernard, of Brampton, in Huntingdonshire; and during the forty years that she shared his joys and sorrows, her gentle manners and excellence of disposition did much to smooth his frequently rugged path. She died in 1740, leaving three surviving children. Of these, Richard,† who showed such early promise that he was made a Fellow of Trinity College at fifteen, became in after life the friend of Horace Walpole. Of the other two, who were daughters, Elizabeth, the elder, married for her first husband Humphrey Ridge, Esq., a Hampshire gentleman, and for her second the Rev. James Favell; the younger one, Joanna,‡ who was the “Phœbe” of Byron’s beautiful pastoral in the *Spectator*, married the Rev. Denison Cumberland, afterwards Bishop of

* Bentley was esteemed by the best judges to be the greatest critic in the learned languages of the age in which he lived; and was more celebrated for his extensive and uncommon erudition in foreign nations, than in his own country. But there appears to have been something haughty and overbearing in his manners and behaviour, which caused him to have many enemies. He was also apt to speak too contemptuously of others, and especially if he had any personal pique against them. But, independent of the above, Dr. Bentley seems to have been a very agreeable and entertaining companion; and this he was enabled to be, not only by his extensive erudition, but by his wit and humour, of which he possessed a considerable degree. It was certainly not merely the haughtiness of his behaviour, which procured him enemies in his own College and in the University. His superior learning and abilities excited envy (the being at that time, there is great reason to believe, the most learned man in England, if not in Europe); and many of the Fellows of his College were much disgusted at sundry regulations which he made therein, though those regulations were evidently agreeable to the design of the founder, and calculated for the promotion and encouragement of learning. And it is said that an eminent lawyer, who was counsel against him in the trial between him and the University of Cambridge, declared that “he was sure Dr. Bentley must be a very good and virtuous man, since, in the course of that trial, nothing inconsistent with that character could be proved against him.” As a scholar, Bentley had perhaps no rival; the only man who can be placed in competition with him is Joseph Justus Scaliger; but, though we are far from wishing to underrate the merits of the latter, we confess that, in our opinion, Bentley has more valid claims on the gratitude of the learned. His name constitutes an epoch in the history of philology. He united in one person the copious erudition of the older scholars, and that peculiar felicity in verbal emendation which is so remarkable in some modern critics, and especially in Porson and Monk.

† His library passed into the hands of his son, Dr. Richard Bentley, a man of learning and talent, but of too desultory habits to obtain eminence in any pursuit. The books were purchased after his death by the house of Locketon, from which they were repurchased by the British Museum.

‡ In her honour, when a beautiful girl of eleven, Byron (then a B.A. of

Kilmore, and became the mother of Richard Cumberland, the well-known dramatic writer. The letters of this eminent man, under the title of *The Correspondence of Richard Bentley, D.D.*, were edited by the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., and published, in 1842, in two volumes 8vo.*—For his portrait, and a very pleasing and eulogistic life, see *Richard Bentley*, in vol. vi. of De Quincey's *Works*, Edin., 1862; and for a more particular account, see *Life of Richard Bentley, D.D.* (with a portrait and a vignette of the house in which he was born), by J. H. Monk, D.D. (1830), who soon after its publication was raised to the bishopric of Gloucester. See also his *Life* in Coleridge's *Yorkshire Worthies*; in the *Gentleman's Magazine*; in Cunningham's *Lives*; in Kippis's *Biographia Britannica*; in the *British Biography*; in the *Biographie Universelle*; and in the *Biographical Dictionaries* of Chalmers, Knight, Rose, &c. &c.

1678—1745.

THE REV. JOSEPH COOKSON, M.A.,

Son of Mr. William Cookson, was born in Kirkgate, Leeds, September 24th, and baptized October 16th, 1678. He was educated at the Grammar School of his native town, and afterwards admitted of Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. He was first settled at Hendon, in Middlesex, and on the 17th of November, 1709, became lecturer of the parish church of Leeds. In 1710, he married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Hendon.† He was elected vicar of Leeds, March 4th, 1715—16 (the candidates being himself, then lecturer of St. John's, and Dr. Brooke, afterwards minister of that church). About the year 1738, he became sub-dean of Ripon, and died February 20th, 1745.‡ Of a ministry which continued nearly thirty years, we have been able

Trinity Coll.), wrote the little pastoral poem found in No. 603 of the *Spectator*:—

“ My time, O ye Muses, was happily spent,
When Phœbe went with me wherever I went;
Ten thousand sweet pleasures I felt in my breast:
Sure never fond shepherd like Colin was blest,” &c.

* A series of his letters to and from Dr. Bernard, the Savilian professor, is also published in the *Museum Criticum*, vol. ii.; together with a series of emendations on the Greek Plays, previously unpublished. Dr. Bentley also published, in 1725, a new edition of *Terence and Phædrus*, which was reprinted in 1726–7.—See Chambers's *Cyclop. of Eng. Lit.*, vol. i., p. 660.

† He had a son, the Rev. Edward Cookson, M.A., born in 1712, who also became lecturer at the Leeds parish church.

‡ The following *Epitaph* on the Rev. Joseph Cookson, vicar of Leeds, was written by the Rev. Francis Fawkes, M.A., in 1747:—

“ Wrapt in cold clay, beneath this marble lies
What once was generous, eloquent, and wise;

to learn but very little. From the specimen of Mr. Cookson's funeral sermon for his predecessor, it is impossible not to think favourably of his piety, and of his talents as a preacher. An irregular practice of baptizing children of the higher ranks at home, having been connived at by his predecessor, Mr. Killingbeck, had become inveterate. Mr. Cookson's mode of redressing the evil was ingenious. During the mayoralty of his brother (Wm. Cookson, either in 1725 or 1738),* having been invited as usual to perform that ceremony in a private house, he complied, and procured himself to be presented for the irregularity in the ecclesiastical court at York, with which he had a good understanding on the subject. This, of course, broke through the practice. In the year 1727, Mr. Cookson rebuilt the vicarage-house and offices upon the ground in the Vicar's Croft (now the Kirkgate market), which, with the lands they stood upon, were given in 1453, by William Scott, of Potternewton, and which, after standing nearly a century, were taken down, and the site and croft converted into a large public market. A large and handsome house in Park Place was purchased as the future vicarage. After the death of Mr. Cookson, a severe contest followed. The candidates were James Scott, A.M., curate

A genius form'd in every light to shine,
A well-bred scholar, and a sage divine ;
An orator in every art refin'd,
To teach, to animate, and mend mankind ;
The wise and good approv'd the life he led,
And, as they lov'd him living, mourn him dead."

* "WILLIAM COOKSON, Esq. (1669-1743), alderman of Leeds, buried July 25th, 1743. N.B.—He was thrice mayor of this corporation, of which he was the greatest ornament. His virtues [shined] shone with an amiable lustre through the various scenes of life. He was a pious Christian, a generous benefactor, an honest tradesman, a tender husband, an indulgent parent, a sincere friend, and a complete gentleman." The above is an extract from the register of the Leeds parish church for 1743. He was the son of William Cookson, who was born in 1639, who settled in Leeds about 1652; and was the son of Brian Cookson, who was born in 1610, and died in 1685. It is a singular fact that the ancestors of this Brian possessed an estate near Settle for upwards of 300 years, under the names of Brian and Robert alternately, as is evident from the family deeds. The son, Wm. Cookson, was born at Leeds, October 17th, 1669; and married at Rothwell, June 22nd, 1701, Susanna, daughter of Michael Idle, Esq., mayor of Leeds in 1690. He was elder brother to the Rev. Joseph Cookson, M.A., vicar of Leeds; and was thrice mayor of Leeds, in 1712, 1725, and 1738. He died July 22nd, 1743, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who married Margaret, daughter of William Dawson, Esq., and had issue William Cookson, born in 1749, twice mayor of Leeds, in 1783 and in 1801, and who died in February, 1811. The Cooksons, of Whitehill, in the county of Durham; and those of Meldon Park, in the county of Northumberland, are also descended from this family. Their motto is, "*Nil desperandum*"—Never despair. For their pedigree, coat of arms, and other particulars, see Burke's *Landed Gentry*; Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 136, &c.

of Trinity church, Leeds, and Samuel Kirshaw, A.M., rector of Coningsby, in Lincolnshire, son of Richard Kirshaw, D.D., rector of Ripley. The former was, by nature, arrogant and haughty, of no contemptible talents, and confident of success from the merits and interest of his family. The pretensions of the latter were very different; considerable merit as a clergyman, together with great calmness, prudence, and discretion. The latter was elected. For a further account, see Thoresby's *Vicaria Leodiensis*, &c.

1669—1749.

SIR WALTER CALVERLEY, BART.,

Was the son of Walter Calverley, Esq., of Calverley, near Leeds, and Frances, daughter and heiress of Henry Thompson, Esq., of Esholt, near Leeds. He married Julia, eldest daughter of Sir William Blackett, Bart., in January, 1706; was created a baronet in December, 1711, and died in 1749. In the parish church of Calverley, over the vestry door, there is a large mural monument to him, with the following eulogistic inscription:—“To the memory of Sir Walter Calverley, of Calverley, Bart.—His mother, Frances, daughter and sole heiress of Henry Thompson, of Esholt, Esq.—His wife, Julia, eldest daughter of Sir William Blackett, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bart.—And of his two sisters, Ann, married to Benj. Wade, of New Grange (near Leeds), Esq., and Bridget, first married to John Ramsden, of Crowstone, Esq., and afterwards to William Nevile, of Holbeck, Esq.—all of them persons of merit and character. Sir Walter was descended from an ancient and eminent family;* he made it the study of his life to reflect back upon his ancestors the lustre which he received from them. He possessed every qualification which distinguishes the great man; he cultivated

* John Calverley, Esq., next brother of Sir William Calverley, Knt., of Calverley, and tenth in direct descent from John Scot, alias Calverley, lord of Calverley in 1136, held lands in Churwell in 1510. His son, Christopher Calverley, of Rothwell, who died in 1546, was great-great-grandfather of Robert Calverley, Esq., of Oulton, near Leeds, who died in 1674, leaving four sons, of whom the third, Matthew, born in 1652, was father of William, born in 1684, who married, in 1714, Frances, daughter and co-heiress of John Grosvenor, and dying in 1729, left a son, John, mayor of Leeds, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Walker, Esq., of Dewsbury, and died in 1783, leaving a son, John Calverley, Esq., who assumed, by royal licence, in 1807, the name and arms of Blayds. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Charles Downes, and left at his decease, in 1827, the present John Calverley, Esq., who resumed, by royal licence, in 1852, the name and arms of Calverley, of Oulton Hall, near Leeds, born in September, 1789; married in May, 1822; and has issue, Edmund, born in August, 1826; married in April, 1852, Isabella Mary, elder daughter of John Thomas Selwyn, Esq., of Down Hall, Essex, &c.—See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

every virtue which adorns the good one. Independent, he regarded no interest but the interest of his country; that interest he steadily asserted with prudence, with dignity, with spirit. Preferring the tranquillity of retirement to the grandeur of a court, he fixed his residence at Esholt; there, by a generous, affable hospitality, he circulated his fortune through its proper channel; diffused cheerfulness among his friends and neighbours, and quickened the industry of his tenants and dependents. Fond of agriculture and all the rural arts, he not only improved and beautified his own estate, but his admirable skill manifestly operated to the general emolument of this county. Manufactures and manufacturers were the immediate objects of his attention and regard. He was an able and willing patron of the diligent poor; these he daily relieved by that most beneficial charity—employment: in the tender characters of the husband and the father, he discovered the purest conjugal love, the truest paternal indulgence and care; as a wise and upright magistrate, he commanded obedience to the laws by his authority and by his example. In his religion he was warm without enthusiasm, strict without superstition. Thus, in the active discharge of his duty to God and to mankind, having reached, through temperance and exercise, the eightieth year of his age, death, by an easy and gradual dissolution, opened to him a glorious immortality, the 17th of October, 1749.”* Beneath

* The three following notes ought to have been inserted somewhat earlier:—

THOMAS KIRKE, Esq., F.R.S. (1650-1706).—This respectable gentleman, who lived at Cookridge, near Leeds, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1693; to which society he afterwards communicated *An Account of a Lamb being Sucked by a Wether Sheep for several Months after the Death of the Ewe*. (See *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. xviii., p. 263.) He died April 24th, 1706, aged fifty-six. In December, 1583, Gilbert Kirke purchased Cookridge of Sir Thomas Cecil, afterwards Earl of Exeter. Gilbert dying without issue in 1586, was buried in St. Peter’s church, Leeds, leaving his estate at Cookridge to Gilbert, second son of his brother, Thomas Kirke, of Buslingthorpe, with a legacy to Frances Kirke, his sister, and great-grandmother to Ralph Thoresby. This Gilbert died in 1628, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Kirke, of Cookridge, gent., who died in 1633, and was succeeded by Gilbert Kirke, who was born in 1624; married, in 1649, Margaret, daughter of Francis Layton, Esq., of Rawdon, and had issue Thomas Kirke, Esq., of Cookridge, justice of the peace, who was born December 22nd, 1650; married, July 11th, 1678, Rosamund, daughter and co-heiress of Mr. Robert Abbot, and died in 1706. “Cookridge,” says Thoresby, “is deservedly famous for the noble and pleasant walks that this Mr. Kirke has contrived in his wood there. An avenue of four rows of trees leads from his house to that most surprising labyrinth, which at once delighteth and amuseth the spectator with the windings and variously intermixed walks, which are so intricate that those who are engaged in them cannot without some difficulty extricate themselves, there being no less than 65 centres and about 300 views, better expressed by the plan (see Thoresby’s *Ducatus Lanciensis*, p. 158) than any description I am able to give of it. The whole contains about sixscore acres, the double line

which there is also the following inscription:—"Lady Calverley was endowed with that equal disposition of mind which always creates its own happiness; with that open and flowing benevolence which always promotes the happiness of others; her person was amiable and engaging; her manners soft and gentle; her behaviour delicate and graceful; her conversation lively and instructing; even her amusements distinguished her a woman of sense, having not only innocence but merit to recommend them: she fulfilled the endearing offices of the wife, the mother, and the friend with the most perfect constancy and affection. Her virtues were crowned with a most sincere piety to her Maker, the great Author and final Rewarder of all goodness. She died the 16th of September, 1736, in the fifty-first year of her age, as universally lamented in her death as she had been admired in her life." To the memory of these excellent persons, more especially of his honoured parents, Sir Walter and Lady Calverley; Walter, their only son, now Sir Walter Blackett, hath erected this monument, 1752.—Near this place lies the body of Sir Walter Blackett, of Wallington, in the county of Northumberland, Bart., son of Sir Walter Calverley, Bart., who died February 14th, 1777, aged sixty-nine years. Sir Walter Calverley's only daughter, Julia, was married to Sir

walks are about twenty feet wide, and the single about eight: and all kept in excellent order by that ingenious gentleman, who has the pleasure (or fatigue, shall I say?) of almost all foreigners and gentlemen of curiosity of our own nation that travel into the north, and who afterwards can as little conceal their admiration as before they could their desire to see it." The Roman rig, or *via vicinalis*, from the lately-discovered station near Adel Mill (of which there is an account in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 282), passes through Cookridge, which perhaps might receive its denomination from thence. "This rig is evidently in some part of Mr. Kirke's grounds, who showed me the place where several Roman monuments were dug up; previous to which a statue of a Roman officer, with inscription, had been dug up, both which perished through the ignorance and stupidity of the labourers." His son, Thomas Kirke, gent., died in January, 1709. According to Thoresby, "both the Mr. Kirkes were great virtuosoes in all sorts of learning, and had a fine library and museum of curiosities; all which were sold by auction in 1710."—For several letters to and from Mr. Kirke, Sir Hans Sloane, Sir Godfrey Copley, and Sir John Wentworth, see Nichols's *Literary Illustrations*, vol. iv., p. 72, &c. For their pedigree and other particulars, see Whitaker's *Thoresby*, &c.

HENRY WATKINSON, ESQ., LL.D. (1628-1712), an excellent civilian, born in Kirkgate, Leeds, baptized April 24th, 1628, was the son of Henry Watkinson, Esq., merchant, of Leeds, who died in November, 1638, and Bridget, daughter of Thomas Lodge, of Leeds, who was married in October, 1625. His daughter, Mary, married William Pearson, LL.D., chancellor of York, and rector of Bolton Percy. His brother, Christopher Watkinson, Esq., baptized August 11th, 1630, was mayor of Leeds in 1668, and died in 1676, having previously married Mary, daughter of William Foxley, Esq., twice mayor of Hull, whose daughter, Bridget, married, in April, 1688, Richard Thornton, Esq., recorder of Leeds. Dr. Watkinson was educated at the Leeds

George Trevelyan, Bart., who died December 28th, 1768, from whom is descended the present Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart.—For their pedigree and coat of arms, &c., see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 116.; Burke's *Peerage*, &c.

—1745—

GENERAL GUEST.

Who commanded the king's troops at Edinburgh during the rebellion in 1745, was a native of Leeds, and the son of a cloth-dresser—a business at which he himself laboured in the early part of his life.* Of the circumstances which produced his elevation, there are at present no trace—at least none to which we have access. After the army of Charles Stuart had taken possession of the town of Edinburgh, General Guest made use of some *finesse* to engage the rebel army in a siege of the castle, and thus prevented them from marching directly into England; with this view, after the battle of Preston, he wrote four or five letters addressed to the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State, stating that there was but a small stock of provisions in the Castle of Edinburgh, and that he should be obliged to surrender immediately. These letters fell, as it was designed they should,

Grammar School, became chancellor and vicar-general to four archbishops of York, and died April 22nd, 1712, in his eighty-fourth year.—For his pedigree and other particulars, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 73, &c.

CYRIL ARTHINGTON, Esq., F.R.S. (—1720), was in the commission of the peace for the West-Riding of the county of York; and is represented by Thoresby, in 1712, “as having then lately erected a noble hall at Arthington, near Leeds, and furnished it with water conveyed in pipes of lead from an engine by him contrived at his mill upon the river Wharf; being an ingenious gentleman, and well seen in hydrostatics.” He also erected a stately monument in [Addle] Adel church for his first cousin, Henry Arthington, Esq., who died in 1681, and to whose estates he succeeded as next heir. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1701, and died without issue in 1720. He devised his estate to his brother Sandford, M.D., of Milford, and his heirs male, and then to his sister Headingley's youngest son, Sandford, whose son, Sandford, was rector of Adel, and died in 1788, having previously married the Dowager Countess of Mexborough. From a sister of his, Dr. Cyril Jackson, the celebrated dean of Christ Church, and Dr. William Jackson, who, in 1815, died Bishop of Oxford, were lineally descended. The Arthingtons in the twelfth century were a very devout and munificent family; for, besides their benefactions to Kirkstall Abbey, in which, by a distinguished generosity, they preferred to see the flocks of the religious grazing on the brow in front of the manor-house rather than their own; they amortized another portion of their demesnes for the endowment of a house of nuns at Arthington. Of this nunnery not a vestige now remains.—See Nichols's *Literary Illustrations*, vol. iv., p. 74, &c. For their pedigree, &c., see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 7, &c.

* Another account states that General Guest was once a servant at the Angel Inn, in Halifax; which greatly redounds to his honour, as he was most probably promoted for his merit. His parents lived for some time at Lightcliffe, near Halifax. See *History of Halifax* by Watson, Crabtree, &c.

into the hands of the rebels, and had the desired effect; and there is no doubt that his judicious defence of the castle contributed to retard, in a very considerable degree, the progress of the arms of the Pretender, and thereby rendered a very essential and lasting service to his country.—See Ryley's *Leeds Guide*, &c.

1684—1755.

THE REV. THOMAS MAGNEY, D.D.,

Was born in Leeds, in 1684, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was successively rector of St. Nicholas's, Guildford, and St. Wilfred's, Bread Street, London; preacher at Lincoln's Inn, prebend of Durham, and vicar of Ealing. This learned and eloquent preacher died March 11th, 1755, deeply regretted.—See *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c.

1705—1757.

DAVID HARTLEY, M.A., M.D.,

An eminent physician and metaphysician, was the son of a clergyman at Armley, near Leeds, where he was born, August 30th, 1705.* After being for some time at a private school, he was admitted of Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1720, and was afterwards elected a Fellow of that society. He took his degree of A.B. in 1725, and that of A.M. in 1729. He was originally intended for the Church, but having some scruples as to subscription to the thirty-nine articles, gave up that design, although throughout the whole of his life he remained in communion with the Church of England. He now directed his studies to the medical profession, in which he became eminent for skill, integrity, and charitable compassion. His mind was formed to benevolence and universal philanthropy, and he exercised the healing art with anxious and equal fidelity to the poor and to the rich. He commenced practice at Newark, in Nottinghamshire, whence he removed to Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk: and after this he settled for some time in London. His last residence was at Bath. Dr. Hartley was industrious and indefatigable in the pursuit of all collateral branches of knowledge, and lived in personal intimacy with the learned men of his age. The bishops Law, Butler, and Warburton, and Dr. Jortin, were

* It is also stated, though with less certainty, that he was born at Illingworth, near Halifax; his father was curate there, and married, May 25th, 1707 (?), a daughter of the Rev. Edward Wilkinson, his predecessor. Thiscuracy Mr. Hartley afterwards resigned for the chapelry of Armley, near Leeds.—See Watson's and Crabtree's *History of Halifax*, &c.

his intimate friends, and he was much attached to Bishop Hoadly. Among his other friends or correspondents may be mentioned Dr. Hales, Mr. Hawkins Browne, Dr. Young (the poet), Dr. Byrom, and Mr. Hooke, the Roman historian. Pope was also admired by him, not only as a man of genius, but as a moral poet; yet he soon saw the hand of Bolingbroke in the *Essay on Man*. Dr. Hartley's genius was penetrating and active; his industry indefatigable; his philosophical observations and attentions unremitting. From his earliest youth he was devoted to the sciences, particularly to logic and mathematics. He studied mathematics, together with natural and experimental philosophy, under the celebrated Professor Saunderson. He was an enthusiastic admirer and disciple of Sir Isaac Newton in every branch of literature and philosophy, natural and experimental, mathematical, historical, and religious. His first principles of logic and metaphysics he derived from Locke. He took the first rudiments of his own work, the *Observations on Man*, from Newton and Locke; the doctrine of vibrations, as instrumental to sensation and motion, from the former, and the principle of association originally from the latter, further explained by the Rev. Mr. Gay in his *Essay on the Fundamental Principle of Virtue or Morality*, prefixed to Law's translation of Archbishop King's *Origin of Evil*. Dr. Hartley commenced the composition of the work, by which he has become universally known, at the age of twenty-five, in 1730. It had been the subject of his thoughts even previously to this; but the work was not finished until sixteen years after, and it was ultimately published in 1749, when he was about forty-three years of age, under the title of *Observations on Man: his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations*, in 2 vols., 8vo. His biographer informs us that "he did not expect that it would meet with any general or immediate reception in the philosophical world, or even that it would be much read or understood; neither did it happen otherwise than as he had expected. But at the same time he did entertain an expectation that at some distant period it would become the adopted system of future philosophers." In this, however, he appears to have been mistaken. We know of no "future" philosophers of any name who have adopted his system. Dr. Priestley, indeed, published, in 1775, *Hartley's Theory, &c., with Essays on the subject of it*, but all he has done in this is to convince us of his own belief in materialism, and his earnest desire to prove Hartley a materialist, who dreaded nothing so much, although it must be confessed that his doctrines have an apparent tendency to that conclusion. Since that time

Hartley's work was nearly forgotten until 1791, when an edition was published by his son, in a handsome 4to. volume, with notes and additions from the German of the Rev. Herman Andrew Pistorius, rector of Poseritz, in the island of Rugen; and a *Sketch of the Life and character of Dr. Hartley.** The doctrine of vibrations, upon which he attempts to explain the origin and propagation of sensation, although supported by much ingenious reasoning, is not only built upon a gratuitous assumption, but, as Haller has shown, it attributes properties to the medullary substance of the brain and nerves, which are totally incompatible with their nature. Upon his doctrine of association the various systems of Mnemonics, which have lately been published, are founded. Dr. Hartley was the author of some medical tracts relative to the operation of Mrs. Stephens's medicine for the stone, a disease with which he was himself afflicted; he was, indeed, principally instrumental in procuring for Mrs. Stephens the five thousand pounds granted by parliament for discovering the composition of her medicine, which was published in the *Gazette* in June, 1739. In 1738, he published *Observations made on Ten Persons who have taken the Medicament of Mrs. Stephens;* and in 1739 his *View of the present Evidence for and against Mrs. Stephens's Medicine as a Solvent for the Stone, containing 155 Cases, with some Experiments and Observations,* and a *Supplement to the View of the present Evidence, &c.* His own case is the 123rd in the above-mentioned *View;* but, notwithstanding any temporary relief which he might receive from the medicine, he is said to have died of the stone, after having taken above two hundred pounds' weight of soap, which is the principal ingredient in the composition of that celebrated medicine. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1746, Dr. Hartley published with his name, *Directions for Preparing and Administering Mrs. Stephens's Medicine in a Solid Form.* He is also said to have written in defence of inoculation for the small-pox, against the objections of Dr. Warren, of Bury St. Edmund's; and some papers of his are to be met with in the *Philosophical Transactions.* He died at Bath, August 28th, 1757, aged fifty-two. He was twice married, and left issue by both marriages. The philosophical character of Dr. Hartley, says his son, is delineated in his works. The features

* An edition was also published in 3 vols., 8vo., London, 1791. The third volume contains a *Life and character of Dr. Hartley*, with notes and additions by Pistorius. He also wrote *The Truth of the Christian Religion*, included in Bishop Watson's *Tracts, &c.*—See Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*; Darling's *Cyclopaedia Bibliographia, &c.*

of his private and personal character were of the same complexion. It may with peculiar propriety be said of him, that the mind was the man. "His thoughts were not immersed in worldly pursuits or contentions, and therefore his life was not eventful or turbulent, but placid, and undisturbed by passion or violent ambition. From his earliest youth his mental ambition was pre-occupied by pursuits of science. His hours of amusement were likewise bestowed upon objects of taste and sentiment. Music, poetry, and history, were his favourite recreations. His imagination was fertile and correct, his language and expression fluent and forcible. His natural temper was gay, cheerful, and sociable. He was addicted to no vice in any part of his life; neither to pride, nor to sensuality, nor intemperance, nor ostentation, nor envy, nor to any sordid self-interest; but his heart was replete with every contrary virtue. The virtuous principles which are instilled in his works, were the invariable and decided principles of his life and conduct." His person was of the middle size, and well-proportioned. His complexion fair, his features regular and handsome. His countenance open, ingenuous, and animated. He was peculiarly neat in his person and attire. He was an early riser, and punctual in the employments of the day; methodical in the order and disposition of his library, papers, and writings, as the companions of his thoughts, but without any pedantry either in these habits or in any other part of his character. His behaviour was polite, easy, and graceful; but that which made his address peculiarly engaging was the benevolence of heart from which that politeness flowed. He never conversed with a fellow-creature without feeling a wish to do him good. He considered the moral end of our creation to consist in the performance of the duties of life attached to each particular station, to which all other considerations ought to be inferior and subordinate; and consequently that the rule of life consists in training and adapting our faculties, through the means of moral habits and associations, to that end. In this he was the faithful disciple of his own theory; and, by the observance of it, he avoided the tumult of worldly vanities and their disquietudes, and preserved his mind in sincerity and vigour to perform the duties of life with fidelity and without distraction. His whole character was eminently and uniformly marked by sincerity of heart, simplicity of manners, and manly innocence of mind. His son, David Hartley, who was for some time member of parliament for Kingston-upon-Hull, and one of the first promoters of the abolition of the slave-trade, died at Bath in

1813, aged eighty-four years.—For a more detailed account, see his *Life* by his son; Reid's *Essays on the Intellectual Powers*, p. 84, &c.; *Monthly Review*, vols. liii., liv., and lvi.; Watson's and Crabtree's *History of Halifax*, &c.; Cunningham's *Lives*; H. Coleridge's *Northern Worthies*; the *Biographical Dictionaries* of Chalmers, Knight, Rose, &c.

—1761.

SIR HENRY IBBETSON, BART.,

Second son of Henry Ibbetson, Esq., of Red Hall,* Leeds, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of James Nicholson, Esq., M.D., of York; having raised a corps of a hundred men, at his own expense, during the rebellion of 1745, was, as a recompense for his loyalty, created a baronet on the 12th of May, 1748, and had, as an honourable addition to his armorial bearings, the Golden Fleece, the arms of his native town of Leeds, ingrafted on his paternal coat. He married, in 1740, Isabella, daughter of Ralph Carr, Esq., of the county of Durham, by whom he had ten children. He was elected mayor of this borough in 1752–3, having served the office of sheriff of the county in 1748. Sir Henry died in 1761, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir James,† who, in 1795, was succeeded by Sir Henry Carr Ibbetson, &c. Their country-seat was till very recently at Denton Park, near Otley; and their motto, in English, is,

* Red Hall was built by Mr. Richard Lodge, a Leeds merchant, in 1628, and was afterwards noted for being the birthplace of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, premier peer of Great Britain, upon which honourable occasion it was most probably that the three dukes were there, who are said to have lodged in that house at the same time. An apartment in this house has also been called the king's chamber ever since King Charles I. lodged in it.

† II. Sir James Ibbetson, who married, in 1768, Jane, daughter of John Caygill, Esq., of Halifax, by Jane, sister of Charles Selwyn, Esq. (and had, 1, Henry Carr, his successor; 2, Charles, who inherited the Selwyn estates, but eventually succeeding his eldest brother, these passed to his younger brother; 3, James, killed by a fall from his horse in 1801; 4, John Thomas, who acquired the Selwyn estates on his brother Charles inheriting the baronetcy in 1825, and assumed in consequence the surname of Selwyn. He married in that year Isabella, daughter of General John Leveson Gower, of Berkshire). Sir James was high sheriff for the county in 1769, and in September, 1770, he was chosen common councilman of Leeds, being then resident in Kirkgate; he afterwards removed to Bath, where he died in September, 1795.

III. Sir Henry Carr, captain in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, in which regiment he served in Flanders under the Duke of York, and was afterwards lieutenant-colonel of the West York Militia, and high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1793 or 1803; married in November, 1803, Alicia Mary, only daughter of William Fenton Scott, Esq., of Woodhall, in this county. Sir Henry died in June, 1825, when the title devolved upon his brother.

IV. Sir Charles, born in September, 1779, who resumed in 1825 his paternal surname of Ibbetson, which he had relinquished for that of Selwyn,

“I have lived a freeman, and so will die.” This family of the Ibbetsons has flourished in the county of York from time almost immemorial.—For their pedigree, &c., see Whitaker’s *Thoresby*, p. 146; Burke’s *Peerage and Baronetage*, &c.

1699—1765.

SIR THOMAS DENISON,

The son of a clothier at North-town-end, Leeds; educated at the Leeds Grammar School; who, by his industry and abilities as a lawyer, was knighted, and elevated to a seat in the King’s Bench. He died on the 8th of September, 1765, in the sixtieth year of his age. His veneration for Chief-Justice Gascoigne induced him to order his own remains to be laid beside those of the great ornament of the same bench. He was buried in Harewood church, near Leeds, where a handsome monument, surmounted by a bust of the judge, is erected to his memory. The inscription is said to have been written by his friend, Lord Mansfield. “To the memory of Sir Thomas Denison, Knight. This monument was erected by his afflicted widow. He was an affectionate husband, a generous relation, a sincere friend, a good citizen, an honest man. Skilled in all the learning of the common law, he raised himself to great eminence in his profession, and showed by his practice that a thorough knowledge of legal art is not litigious, or an instrument of chicane, but the plainest, easiest, and shortest way to the end of strife. For the sake of the public he was pressed, and at last prevailed upon, to accept the office of a judge in the Court of King’s Bench. He discharged the important trust of that high office with unsuspected integrity and uncommon ability. The clearness of his understanding, and the natural probity of his heart, led him immediately to truth, equity, and justice.” Second column:—“The precision and extent of his legal knowledge enabled him always to find the right way of doing what was right; a zealous friend to the constitution of his country, he steadily adhered to the fundamental principle upon which it is built, and by which alone it can be maintained,—a religious application of the inflexible rule of law to

by sign-manual in 1817, under the will of his maternal great-uncle, Thomas Selwyn, Esq., of Down Hall, Essex. He married, in February, 1812, Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Stoughton, Esq., and had issue Charles Henry, &c.

V. Sir Charles Henry Ibbetson, Bart., of Leeds, county York, major of the 5th West York Militia, born 24th July, 1814; succeeded his father in April, 1839; married in December, 1847, Eden, widow of Pereevel Perkins, Esq., of the county of Durham.—See the *Peerages and Baronetcies*, &c.

all questions concerning the power of the Crown and privileges of the subject. He resigned his office February 14th, 1765, because, from the decay of his health and loss of his sight, he found himself unable any longer to execute it. He died September 8th, 1765, without issue, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He wished to be buried in his native county, and in this church. He lies here near the Lord Chief-Justice Gascoigne, who, by a resolute and judicious exertion of authority, supported law and government in a manner which has perpetuated his name, and made him an example famous to posterity." The founder of the Denison family was William Denison, of Leeds, who rose to be an opulent merchant, and who had two sons,—1, William, his heir, who died in 1782; 2, this Sir Thomas, a distinguished lawyer, appointed one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench, 16th February, 1742, and died in 1765. Mr. Justice Denison left no issue, and on the death of his widow,* his large estates passed, under his will, to Edmund, son of the late Sir John Beckett, Bart., of Leeds, who assumed the surname of Denison in 1816.†—For further information, see Whitaker's *Thoresby*; Jones's *History of Harewood*: Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.; Foss's *Judges of England*, 1864, vol. viii., p. 266, &c.

—1768.

REV. RICHARD BARON,

A dissenting minister, but most noted for his zeal as a political writer, was born at Leeds, and educated at the University of Glasgow, which he quitted in 1740, with very honourable testimonies to his learning and personal character, from the celebrated Dr. Hutcheson, and the mathematical professor, Simpson. In 1750, Baron began to distinguish himself as an editor, in which capacity he displayed considerable merit, and was of essential service to the cause which he so warmly espoused.

* In the same chapel, and on the south wall, is a monument to the memory of Dame Anne Denison, wife of the above Judge Denison. The inscription on her tomb is as follows:—"In the same vault with those of her late husband, Sir Thomas Denison, Knight, and agreeable to her will, are deposited the remains of Dame Anne Denison, daughter of Robert Smithson, Esq. (of Leeds). She departed this life the 1st of July, 1785, in the seventy-second year of her age." The present Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, is also descended from this family.

† Edmund Denison, Esq., J.P., born January 29th, 1787; married, December 14th, 1814, Maria, daughter of William Beverley, Esq., of Beverley, and great niece of the wife of Sir Thomas Denison, Knt., judge of the Common Pleas, and by her has issue—1, Edmund Beckett —, M.A., born May 12th, 1816; of Lincoln's Inn, Queen's counsel; married October 17th, 1845, Fanny Catherine, second daughter of the Right Rev. John Lonsdale, bishop of Lichfield.—2, Christopher Beckett —, born May 9th, 1825, in the Indian

He republished about that time a collection of tracts, under the title of *A Cordial for Low Spirits*, in 3 vols., 12mo.; and this republication was soon followed by another, entitled *Scarce and valuable Tracts and Sermons, occasionally published by the late Reverend and Learned John Abernethy, M.A., author of the "Discourses on the Being and Perfections of God;" now first collected together.* The original editions of these tracts were given to Baron, when he was a student at Glasgow, by Professor Hutcheson, upon a presumption that, some time or other, he might be inclined to publish them. He also published in 1750, from a manuscript letter to Archbishop Herring, which fell into his hands, *Bower's own Account of his Escape from the Inquisition*, which first occasioned a suspicion, and led to a detection of Bower. Where he passed his time after leaving Glasgow, we scarcely know; but, in 1753, he became pastor of the dissenting meeting at Pinner's Hall, Broad Street, London: a congregation, if we are not mistaken, of the Baptist persuasion. What he was as a divine is not very clear, but the whole bent of his studies was to defend and advance civil and religious liberty. This zeal led the famous Thomas Hollis, Esq., to engage his assistance in editing some of the authors in the cause of freedom, whose works he wished to reprint with accuracy, and in an elegant form. Toland's *Life of Milton*, and Locke's *Letters on Toleration*, were prepared and corrected by Mr. Baron. Not long after this, he procured a noble edition of Ludlow's *Memorials*, in folio, to which he wrote a preface. He also revised and corrected the folio edition of Algernon Sydney's *Discourses on Government*, and that of Milton's *Prose Works*, in 2 vols., quarto. He likewise republished Nedham's *Excellency of a Free State*, to which he wrote a short preface. For this task he was well qualified, being an industrious collector of books on the subject of constitutional liberty, several of which he communicated to Mr. Hollis, with MS. notes or memoranda of his own in the blank pages, in which, we are told, he was not always in the right. Still he was indefatigable in searching for what he reckoned scarce and valuable Liberty-tracts, many of which Mr. Hollis bought of him while he lived, and others

Civil Service. 3. William Beckett, born September 6th, 1826; married one of Lord Feversham's daughters; is a banker at Leeds. Mr. Denison, who is fifth son of the late Sir John Beckett, of Leeds, Bart., and brother of the late Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart. (and heir presumptive to his brother, the present Sir Thomas Beckett, Bart.), of Somerby Park, near Lincoln, assumed the surname and arms of Denison, by royal licence, in September, 1816. Their motto is, "*Prodesse civibus*"—To do good to the citizens. See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

he bought at the sale of his books after his death. He was also vigilant in detecting the underhand manœuvres of men whom he knew to be disaffected to public liberty; and it is believed that some good Whig pamphlets were the better for his notes. In 1755, Mr. Baron was so fortunate as to discover the second edition of Milton's *Iconoclastes*, of the year 1650, which contained large additions to the former edition, and which he republished in a thin quarto. He presented several copies of his edition to those whom he esteemed. In the copy sent to Mr. Pitt was written:—"To William Pitt, Esq., assertor of liberty, champion of the people, scourge of impious ministers, their tools and sycophants, this book is presented by the editor." His principal publication was a *Collection* of what he called *Liberty-tracts*, partly written by Gordon, the translator of *Tacitus*, first published in 2 vols., 12mo., in 1752, under the title of *The Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy Shaken*. He is, however, supposed to have been mistaken, or misinformed, concerning the persons to whom he ascribed some of these tracts. In 1767-8, he prepared another edition, enlarged to four volumes, to be published by subscription, which appeared after his death, along with his MS. sermons and other papers. His character has been thus drawn by no injudicious hand:—"Mr. Baron's character was one of the most artless and undisguised that ever appeared in the world. He was a man of real and great learning, of fixed and steady integrity, and a tender and sympathizing heart. He firmly believed in Revelation, and for this very reason was infinitely more concerned to promote the cause of truth and virtue in the world, than to procure any emolument or advantages to himself. No man was ever more zealous in the cause of civil and religious liberty than Mr. Baron. The whole bent of his studies led him that way. Well did he understand the cause in its utmost extent. Warmly was he animated whenever it was the subject of debate, and zealously indignant was he when he thought it attacked or in danger of subversion. Could he have restrained the natural impetuosity of his temper, no man would have had more friends, or better deserved them.* With many virtues and few faults, which only wanted the elevation of a higher station and a better fate to have assumed the form of virtues,

* His eagerness and precipitation in favour of the cause he espoused, prevented Mr. Hollis from having that free and unreserved intercourse with him, which his many valuable qualities would otherwise have disposed that excellent person to have encouraged and turned to the account of the public in various ways.

Mr. Baron passed the greatest part of his life in penurious circumstances, which neither abated the generous ardour, nor overcame the laudable independency of his spirit. These are virtues which, when exerted in a low sphere, seldom bring their reward to the possessor; yet these, with their blessed effects, were all this good man left behind him for the consolation and support of a widow and three children." He died at his house at Blackheath, near London, Feb. 22nd, 1768.—For additional information, see the *Protestant Dissenters' Magazine*, vol. vi.; the *Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, F.R.S.*; the *British Biography*, vol. x.; the *Biographical Dictionaries* of Chalmers, Rose, &c.

—1772.

GEORGE (LANE FOX), LORD BINGLEY,

Was the eldest surviving son of Henry Fox, Esq., who married, secondly, in 1691, the Hon. Frances Lane, daughter of Sir George Lane, of Tulske, county Roscommon, principal Secretary of State in Ireland, created Viscount Lanesborough; and sister and heiress of James, Viscount Lanesborough, who died in 1724. This George inherited by will the great estates of Lord Lanesborough, and assumed by act of parliament, March 22nd, 1750–1, in accordance with the testator's injunction, the additional surname and arms of Lane. He was M.P. for the city of York, and married, in 1731, Harriet, daughter and sole heiress of the Right Hon. Robert Benson, Lord Bingley, and was created, on the extinction of his father-in-law's peerage, in May, 1762, Baron Bingley of Bingley, in the county of York.* By this lady, with whom he acquired £100,000, and £7,000 a year, he had an only son, Robert, who married, in 1761, Bridget, daughter of the Earl of Northington, but died in his father's lifetime, 1768, without issue. Lord Bingley died in 1772 (when the barony became extinct), and, having survived his only child, devised his great estates in England and Ireland to his nephew, James Lane Fox,

* The following *Epitaph* to his next brother, *James Fox, Esq.*, who died in October, 1753, was written by *Francis Fawkes, M.A.*, in 1754:

"Peace to the noblest, most ingenuous mind;
In wisdom's philosophic school refin'd,
The friend of man; to pride alone a foe;
Whose heart humane would melt at others' woe.
Oft has he made the breast of anguish gay,
And sigh'd, like Titus, when he lost a day.
All vice he lash'd, or in the rich or great,
But prais'd mild merit in the meanest state.
Calm and serene in virtue's paths he trod,
Lov'd mercy, and walk'd humbly with his God."

Esq., of Bramham Park, near Leeds. The family of Fox, which is of ancient descent, ranks among the most influential and opulent in the north of England.—For further particulars, see Burke's *Landed Gentry; Extinct Peerage, &c.*

1728—1772.

ROBERT STANSFIELD, ESQ.

In Guiseley church, near Leeds, there is a monument with the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Robert Stansfield, of Esholt, Esq.* He married Jane, eldest daughter and co-heir of Richardson Ferrand, of Harden, Esq.; and by her had two daughters, who died in their infancy. He departed this life September 14th, 1772, aged forty-four years. He was of a friendly, generous, and affectionate disposition, esteemed by his acquaintance, beloved by his relations, and was truly deserving the character of a worthy gentleman."—For the Stansfields' pedigree and other particulars, see Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, pp. 202–3, &c.; Burke's *Heraldic Illustrations*, vol. iii.; *Commoners of England*, vol. iv., &c.

1721—1777.

THE REV. FRANCIS FAWKES, M.A.,

A poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at or near Leeds, in Yorkshire, about the year 1721. He was educated at Leeds, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Cookson, vicar of that parish, from whence he went to Jesus College, Cambridge, and took his Bachelor's degree in 1741, and his Master's in 1745. After being admitted into holy orders, he settled at Bramham, in his native county, near the elegant seat of that name belonging to

* Robert Stansfield, Esq., purchased Esholt Hall (or Priory), in 1755, of Sir Walter Blackett, Bart., and died there in 1772. He was the son of Robert Stansfield, of Bradford, by Ann, daughter of William Busfield, Esq., of Rishworth, near Bingley. His sister Ann, by whom he was succeeded, married, in 1758, William Rookes, Esq., of Roydes Hall, near Morley, who was senior bENCHER of Gray's Inn, and formerly of Jesus College, Cambridge; and died at Esholt Hall in February, 1798, and was also buried at Guiseley, near Leeds. Her daughter, Anna Maria Rookes, heiress from her mother of Esholt Priory, born in July, 1763, married at Otley, in February, 1786, Joshua Crompton, Esq., third son of Samuel Crompton, Esq., late of Derby, and had issue Wm. Rookes Crompton, who, having succeeded to his mother's estates, assumed, in compliance with her will, the additional surname and arms of Stansfield, and is the present William Rookes Crompton Stansfield, Esq., M.A., J.P., &c., recently of Esholt Hall, near Leeds. See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.—For the pedigree of the Rookes, see Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 203, &c.

David Stansfeld, of Leeds, merchant, was descended from the above Robert's grandfather's brother, John, who died in 1737. He was born in February, 1755; married, in 1776, Sarah, daughter and heiress of Thomas Wolrich, Esq., of Armley House, near Leeds, and had issue—1, Peggy,

Robert Lane (now George Lane Fox), Esq., the beauties of which afforded him the first subject for his muse. He published his *Bramham Park* in 1745, but without his name. His next publications were the *Descriptions of May and Winter*, from Gawen Douglas—the former in 1752, the latter in 1754: these brought him into considerable notice as a poetical antiquary, and it was hoped that he would have been encouraged to modernize the whole of that author's works. About the year last mentioned, he removed to the curacy of Croydon, in Surrey, where he was noticed by Archbishop Herring, who resided there at that time, and to whom, among other complimentary verses, he addressed an *Ode on his Grace's Recovery*, which was printed in Dodsley's collection. These attentions, and his general merit as a scholar, induced the archbishop to collate him, in 1755, to the vicarage of Orpington, with St. Mary Cray, in Kent. In 1757, he had occasion to lament his patron's death in a pathetic elegy, styled *Aurelius*, printed with his Grace's sermons in 1763, but previously in our author's volume of poems in 1761. About the same time he married Miss Furrier, of Leeds. In April, 1774, by the late Dr. Plumptre's favour, he exchanged his vicarage for the rectory of Hayes, in the same county. This, except the office of chaplain to the Princess Dowager of Wales, was the only ecclesiastical promotion he obtained. In 1761, he published by subscription a volume of *Original Poems and Translations*, by which he got more profit than fame. His subscribers amounted to nearly eight hundred, but no second edition was called for. Some other pieces by him are in Mr. Nichols's collection, and in the

married, in 1802, to James, second son of George Bischoff, Esq., of Leeds.—2, Thomas Wolrich Stansfeld, of Burley Wood, lieutenant-colonel of the Leeds Local Militia in 1808; born in March, 1779; married in October, 1820, Anne, eldest daughter of Rawdon Briggs, Esq., of Halifax (and had issue Thomas Wolrich Stansfeld, born in December, 1829, &c.). He died in May, 1853. 3, 4, and 5, died young.—6, James Stansfeld, of Green Bank, Halifax, judge of the County Court, who married Emma, daughter of the Rev. John Ralph (and has issue James Stansfeld, of the Inner Temple, LL.B., M.P., &c.).—7, Hatton Hamer, late of St. Anne's Hill, Burley.—8, Henry, of Burley, who died in 1829.—9, Hamer, late of Headingley Lodge, J.P. for the West-Riding of Yorkshire, born in 1797, &c.

The family of Stansfeld (or Stansfield, as anciently written), trace their descent from one of the companions-in-arms of William the Conqueror, who obtained the grant of the lordship of that name. His descendants have remained ever since enjoying high respectability in the county of York, and their ancient residence, Stansfield Hall, is still to be seen in the once beautiful valley of Todmorden, in the parish of Halifax.

The Stansfelds' motto is, “*Nosce te ipsum*” Know thyself. The Wolrichs', “*Virtus post funera virit*” Virtue lives after death. The Cromptons', “*Love and Loyalty*.” For a long pedigree of the Stansfelds, see Burke's *Landed Gentry*; Whitaker's *Thoresby*, vol. ii., p. 202, &c.

Poetical Calendar, a periodical selection of fugitive verses, which he published in conjunction with Mr. Woty, an indifferent poet of that time. In 1767, he published an eclogue to the Hon. Charles Yorke, entitled *Partridge Shooting*, which was inferior to his other productions. He was the editor also of a *Family Bible*, with notes, in 4to., which is a work of very inconsiderable merit, but to which he probably contributed only his name—a common trick among the retailers of *Complete Family Bibles*. His translations of *Anacreon*, *Sappho*, *Bion*, *Moschus*, and *Museus*, appeared in 1760, and his *Theocritus*, encouraged by another liberal subscription, in 1767. His *Apollonius Rhodius*, a posthumous publication, completed by the Rev. H. Meen, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, made its appearance in 1780, when Mr. Fawkes's widow was enabled, by the kindness of the editor, to avail herself of the subscriptions, contributed as usual very liberally. Mr. Fawkes died in Kent, August 26th, 1777. These scanty materials are taken chiefly from Nichols's *Life of Bowyer*, and little can now be added to them. Mr. Fawkes was a man of a social disposition, with much of the imprudence which adheres to it. Although a profound classical scholar, and accounted an excellent translator, he was unable to publish any of his works without the previous aid of a subscription; and his *Bible* was a paltry job which necessity only could have induced him to undertake. With all his failings, however, it appears that he was held in esteem by many distinguished contemporaries, particularly by Drs. Pearce, Jortin, Johnson, Warton, Plumptre, and Askew, who contributed critical assistance to his translation of *Theocritus*. As an original poet, much cannot be said in his favour. His powers were confined to occasional slight and encomiastic verses, such as may be produced without great effort, and are supposed to answer every purpose when they have pleased those to whom they were addressed. The epithalamic *Ode* may perhaps rank higher, if we could forget an obvious endeavour to imitate Dryden and Pope. In the *Elegy on the Death of Dobbin*, and one or two other pieces, there is a considerable portion of humour, which is a more legitimate proof of genius than one species of poets are disposed to allow. His principal defects are want of judgment and taste. These, however, are less discoverable in his translations, and it was probably a consciousness of limited powers which inclined him so much to translation. In this he everywhere displays a critical knowledge of his author, while his versification is smooth and elegant, and his expression remarkably clear. He was once esteemed the best translator

since the days of Pope; a praise which, if now disallowed, it is much that it could in his own time have been bestowed with justice. These poetical versions have been repeatedly published. His poetry, though not of first-rate talent, is elegant and correct.—For additional information, see Johnson and Chalmers's *English Poets*, 1810, vol. xvi., &c.; Nichols's *Poems* (and *Bowyer*); Aikin's *General Biography*; Cunningham's *Lives*, vol. xi.; Chambers's *Cyclopaedia of English Literature*, vol. ii., p. 118; Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iii., p. 51, &c.; the *Biographical Dictionaries* of Chalmers, Gorton, Rose, &c.

1720—1778.

FIRST EARL OF MEXBOROUGH,

Formerly John Savile, Esq., was installed a Knight of the Bath in 1749, and elevated to the peerage of Ireland on the 8th of November, 1753, as Baron Pollington of Longford. His lordship was created Viscount Pollington and Earl of Mexborough, on the 11th of February, 1766. He married, in January, 1760, Sarah, sister of John, Lord Delaval, by whom he had issue John, the second earl, and two other sons. The first earl died in February, 1778, aged fifty-eight, and is buried at Methley church, where there is a monument to him. This being a peerage of Ireland, it confers no hereditary seat in parliament, and the present earl is not one of the representative lords. The distinguished family of Savile has possessed patents of nobility in two of its branches prior to those of the present noble house, namely, Savile, Duke of Sussex, extinguished in 1672, and Savile, Marquis of Halifax, extinguished in 1700. From a third branch sprung Sir John Savile, Knight, of Bradley Hall, in this county, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., from whom this family is descended.* Their coat of arms includes three owls:

* Sir John Savile, Knight (brother to the equally celebrated Sir Henry Savile, warden of Merton College, Oxford, who died in 1621, and grandson of John Savile, Esq., of New Hall, near Leeds), was succeeded at his decease, in 1606, by his eldest son, Henry Savile, Esq., of Methley, near Leeds, who was created a baronet in 1611; but dying without issue in 1631, the title became extinct (for a fine engraving of the tomb of Baron Savile, and Sir Henry Savile, his son, in Methley church, see Whitaker's *Londis*, p. 270)—and the estates devolved upon (the son of Sir John Savile, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, Esq.) his half-brother, John Savile, Esq., who thus became "of Methley." He married, first, Mary, daughter of John Robinson, Esq., of Rither; and, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Garaway, Knight, Lord Mayor of London. After being sheriff of Yorkshire, he died in 1651, and was succeeded by his son, John Savile, Esq., of Methley and Thirberg, born in 1644; married Sarah, daughter of Peter Tryon, Esq., and was succeeded by his second son, Charles

and their crest is also an owl. Their motto is, "Be fast," and their country-seat is at Methley Park, near Leeds.—For the pedigree, &c., of the Saviles, Earls of Mexborough, see Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 272; Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, &c.

1727—1778.

CHARLES (INGRAM), VISCOUNT IRWIN.*

There is a monument in Whitkirk church, near Leeds, to the memory of the late Lord and Lady Irwin, the latter of whom

Savile, Esq., born in May, 1677; married Aletheia, daughter and co-heiress of Gilbert Mellington, Esq., of Nottinghamshire, and was succeeded, in 1741, by his only son, Sir John Savile, LL.D., M.P., &c., the first Earl of Mexborough, of Methley Park, near Leeds.—See the *Peerages of Burke, Collins, Debrett, Lodge, &c.*

* The founder of this family was Hugh Ingram, a wealthy citizen and merchant of London, and of Thorp-on-the-Hill, near Leeds, who died in 1612, leaving a large fortune to his two sons. The elder, Sir William Ingram, LL.D., Secretary to the Council of the North, died in July, 1623, leaving issue. The younger, Sir Arthur Ingram, made extensive purchases in the county of York, including Temple Newsom, on the river Aire, two miles below Leeds, from the Duke of Lennox. He served the office of sheriff for Yorkshire in the 18th of James I.; often represented the city of York in parliament; was one of the right hon. Council in the North, and justice of the peace in the several Ridings. He was thrice married, and succeeded by his eldest son,—Sir Arthur Ingram, of Temple Newsom, high sheriff of Yorkshire in the 6th of Charles I., deputy-lieutenant, and justice of the peace, died in July, 1655, and was succeeded by his second son,—Henry, Lord Ingram, of Temple Newsom, who, having been a great loyalist during the troublesome reign of Charles I., was created a peer of Scotland, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, as Lord Ingram, Viscount of Irvine, by letters patent, dated 23rd May, 1661. He married Lady Essex Montagu, daughter of Edward, Earl of Manchester, and had two sons, Edward and Arthur. His lordship died in August, 1666, and was succeeded by his elder son,—Edward, Lord Ingram, second Viscount Irvine or Irwin, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Leitrim, and sister of the Earl of Harborough; died in 1688, and was succeeded by his brother, —Arthur, Lord Ingram, third Viscount Irwin, who married Isabella, eldest daughter and co-heiress of John Machel, Esq., M.P. for Horsham, Sussex, and had nine sons, of whom five, Edward, Richard, Arthur, Henry, and George, became fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth Viscounts Irwin.

Edward, Lord Ingram, fourth Viscount, was lord-lieutenant of the East Riding, and died in May, 1714. Richard, Lord Ingram, fifth Viscount, married Lady Anne Howard, third daughter of Charles, third Earl of Carlisle. (Of this lady there is a portrait in Park's *Walpole*.) She was a poetess, and printed the following works:—In 1759, *A Character of the Princess Elizabeth*; *An Ode to George III.*, in 1761; *An Answer to some Verses of Lady Mary Wortley Montague*, printed in a supplement to Pope's *Works*; *A Poetical Essay on Mr. Pope's Characters of Women*. For this last her ladyship was thus noticed in Duncombe's *Feminine*:—

"By generous views, one peeress more demands
A grateful tribute from all female hands;
One, who to shield them from the worst of foes,
In their just cause dar'd Pope himself oppose.
Their own dark forms, deceit and envy wear,
By Irwin touch'd with truth's celestial spear."

spent a long and beneficent life at Temple Newsom, near Leeds—the design of which, though very handsome, scarcely required the hand of Nollekins—with the following inscription:—“To the memory of the best of parents, Charles, Viscount Irwin, and Frances, Viscountess Irwin, his beloved wife, this monument is erected by their most dutiful and afflicted daughter, Isabella Ann Hertford.* The Right Hon. Charles Ingram, Viscount Irwin, born 19th of March, 1727, died 19th

He was Governor of Hull, colonel of the Body Guards, and was appointed Governor of Barbadoes, but died a few weeks before he should have set out for that island, in May, 1721, without issue.

Arthur, Lord Ingram, sixth Viscount, M.P. for Horsham, and lord-lieutenant for the East-Riding; died in June, 1736, without issue.

Henry, Lord Ingram, seventh Viscount, also M.P. for Horsham, commissary for the stores at Gibraltar, and lord-lieutenant of the East-Riding, also died without issue.

Rev. Dr. George, Lord Ingram, eighth Viscount, canon of Windsor, prebendary of Westminster, and chaplain to the House of Commons, succeeded his brother in 1761, and dying without issue in 1763, aged sixty-nine, was succeeded by his nephew,

Charles, Lord Ingram, ninth Viscount (son of Charles Ingram, younger brother of the six preceding peers, colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Foot Guards, and adjutant-general of the forces, M.P. for Horsham till his death in 1748), married, in 1756, Miss Shepherd, a lady of large fortune. His lordship, who was chosen one of the representative peers of Scotland in 1768, died at Temple Newsom, June 27th, 1778, when, having no male issue, the peerage became extinct. He had the following five daughters (who all bore the additional surname of Shepherd):—

1. Isabella Ann Ingram Shepherd, married, in 1776, to Francis Seymour Conway, second Marquis of Hertford, K.G., &c., lord of Temple Newsom (*jure uxoris*); took the surname and arms of Ingram, by royal licence, in 1807; appointed lord chamberlain in March, 1812; and had issue an only son, Francis Charles, third Marquis of Hertford, K.G., &c.

2. Frances Ingram Shepherd, married in March, 1781, to Lord William Gordon (see his lines addressed to the Marchioness of Hertford), second son of Cosmo George, third Duke of Gordon, and died without issue.

3. Elizabeth Ingram Shepherd, married in August, 1782, Hugo Meynell, Esq. (a) the younger, of Bradley, in the county of Derby, and died in May, 1800, leaving issue,

4. Harriet Ingram Shepherd, married in September, 1789, to Colonel Henry Harvey Aston, and had issue,

5. Louisa Susan Ingram Shepherd, married in June, 1787, to Sir John Ramsden, Bart., of Byrom Hall, in the county of York, and had issue John Charles Ramsden, M.P. for Malton, &c., who married Isabella, fourth daughter of Lord Dundas, and had issue the present Sir John William Ramsden, Bart., M.P. for the West-Riding, &c.—Burke's *Extinct Peerage*, &c.

* Lines addressed to the Marchioness of Hertford, by Lord William Gordon, on the death of her mother:—

“In the cold grave, where earth-born sorrows cease,
Thine honour'd, aged mother, sleeps in peace!

^(a) Hugo Meynell, Esq., of Hoar Cross, county Stafford, married the Hon. Elizabeth Ingram, daughter and co-heiress of the last Viscount Irwin, and by that lady had issue Hugo Charles, his heir; Henry, rear-admiral, late M.P. for Lisburn; Frances Adeline, married in November, 1841, to William Beckett, Esq., M.P. for Leeds. Mr. Meynell died in 1801, and was succeeded by his elder son, who, having taken the additional surname of Ingram, is the present Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram, Esq., of Temple Newsom, near Leeds. Their motto is, “*Virtute vici;*” or, “By virtue I have conquered.”—See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

of June, 1778, aged fifty-one years. The Right Hon. Frances, Viscountess Irwin, born 8th of August, 1734, died 20th of November, 1807, aged seventy-three years." There is at Temple Newsom a series of family portraits, including one of the ninth and last Lord Viscount Irwin, by Wilson, and another of his daughter, Isabella, the late Marchioness of Hertford, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.—For their pedigree, coat of arms, and other particulars, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 230; Burke's *Extinct Peerage*; Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, vol. i., p. 173, &c.

—1782.*

WILLIAM DENISON, ESQ.,

Eldest son of William Denison, a Leeds merchant, and brother to Sir Thomas Denison, was also a merchant in Leeds, where he realized a large fortune, and where for many years he was a

Long in the paths of virtue had she trod,
Each step directed by the hand of God:
Long had she prosper'd, in this vale of tears,
And happiness increas'd with length of years;
Each duty piously fulfill'd in life,
Of mother, daughter, neighbour, friend, and wife.
Full oft on angel-errand would she go,
To carry comfort to the house of woe;
Oft to the family of silent grief,
Bear unsolicited, unhop'd relief;
And homeward as she hied, along the vale,
On every side around her breath'd the gale
Of gratitude, and, far as she could hear,
The voice of distant blessings reach'd her ear;
And still at early morn and evening late,
The child of want found welcome at her gate;
While Charity, within her ancient hall,
Dealt largess, food, and raiment, unto all;—
Her day on earth was happy! like the sun
In a May morn, her dawn of life begun;
Unclouded was the sky, serene the air,
And twilight infancy beam'd passing fair;
High rose her charms, and with no common blaze,
Shone in the noon tide lustre of their rays;
Lovely and settled were her evening hours,
Unvex'd by storms of grief, or sorrow's showers,
Late, in the sea of calm content, she sat,
And left behind a night of long regret.
Oh! say, could fond imagination trace,
Through the long line of life, a happier race?
Yet, what avails the thought! In silent course,
Sorrow still flows from memory's lov'd source;
The tear still rises in a daughter's eye,
Falls on her bosom, and there meets a sigh!"

* For tablet and inscription, &c., to the memory of the Rev. James Scott, M.A., the first minister of Holy Trinity church, Leeds, who died in February, 1782, see Sketch of the Rev. Henry Robinson, M.A., who died in 1736, p. 145. See also note to the Rev. James Scott, D.D., who died in 1814.

great benefactor to the poor. He lived in Kirkgate, and afterwards at Denison Hall, Hanover Square, in this town. In January, 1776, he gave thirty loads of corn and four hundred corves of coals to the poor of Kirkgate division. The Leeds Corporation brought an action against him, when alderman, for refusing to take upon himself the office of mayor, to which he had been elected no less than *four* times, namely, in 1754, 1755, 1756, and 1758. Lord Chief-Justice Mansfield, who tried the cause at York, observed "that he was surprised Mr. Denison should refuse the highest honour that the Corporation of Leeds could confer upon him." The cause was compromised by his engaging to accept office, on condition that the duties thereof might be discharged by his brother. He purchased the manor of Ossington, in Nottinghamshire, in 1753, and served as high sheriff of that county in 1779. He died at Bath, April 11th, 1782, worth half-a-million of money, leaving issue John, his heir,* and Nathaniel. In Ossington church there is a magnificent mausoleum to his memory.—See the *Annals and Histories of Leeds, &c.*

1726—1782.

JEREMIAH DIXON, ESQ., F.R.S.,

Was born at Gledhow, near Leeds, in 1726; was high sheriff for the county of York in 1758; and died in 1782, aged fifty-six years.† He was the only son of Mr. John Dixon, merchant,

* His eldest son, John Denison, Esq., was M.P. for Chichester, and afterwards for Minehead. He married twice; by his first wife he had two daughters, of whom the elder, Charlotte, married the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons, afterwards Viscount Canterbury; by his second wife, Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Eastwicke, Esq., M.P., he had issue —1, John Evelyn (of Ossington Hall, county Notts), born 27th January, 1800; married 14th July, 1827, Lady Charlotte Bentinck, third daughter of the present Duke of Portland. He is M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, and has been a member of the House of Commons since the year 1823. He was chosen Speaker in May, 1857, and made a P.C.—2, Edward (Right Rev.), D.D., born in 1801, consecrated Bishop of Salisbury in 1837, died in 1854. 3, William Thomas (Sir), Knt., captain Royal Engineers, and late Governor-General of Australia, now of Madras.—4, George Anthony, in holy orders, M.A., rector of East Brent, prebendary of Salisbury, and archdeacon of Taunton; married 4th September, 1838, Georgiana, eldest daughter of J. W. Henley, Esq., M.P.—5, Henry, M.A., Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, and barrister-at-law; Stephen Charles, M.A., barrister-at-law, &c.; with several others.—For further particulars, see Burke's *Landed Gentry, &c.*

† He was lineally descended from William Dixon, of Heaton Royds, near Shipley, who was living in the year 1564; whose grandson, Joshua, settled at Leeds, in the cloth trade, and married Eleanor, sister of William, father of Alderman John Dodgson, twice mayor of Leeds, in 1696 and 1710; whose eldest son, Jeremiah, of Leeds, died in October, 1721, having married Mary, daughter of the above John Dodgson, and left issue John Dixon, of Leeds, merchant, who married Frances, daughter of Thomas Gower, Esq., of Hutton,

of Leeds, for whom he caused a monument to be erected in the Leeds parish church, with the following inscription:—"Near this place are deposited the remains of Mr. John Dixon, of Leeds, merchant, who died 4th February, 1749, aged fifty-four years.—And also of Frances, his wife, who died 16th September, 1750, aged sixty-two years. Their exemplary conjugal affection, and uniform practice of religious duties, made their loss sincerely lamented, more particularly by their only son, Jeremiah Dixon, of Gledhow, Esq., F.R.S., high sheriff of this county in the year 1758, who died 7th of June, 1782, aged fifty-six years. At whose request this monument is erected, as a token of respect, to the memory of his parents. His own unsullied purity and amiableness of manners, strict integrity and elegance of taste, cultivated mind and evenness of temper, with an unwearied attention to the duties of a man, a citizen, and a Christian, engaged the esteem of all who knew him, and rendered him an example worthy of the imitation of posterity.—Also in memory of Mary Dixon, wife of the above-mentioned Jeremiah Dixon, Esq., and daughter of the Rev. Henry Wick-

grandson of Edward Gower, younger brother of Sir Thomas Gower, Bart., of Sittenham, in this county, from whom the Duke of Sutherland and Earl Granville are descended. This Jeremiah Dixon, their son, purchased, in 1764, the estate of Gledhow from the Wilson family; in 1765, the manor of Chapel-Allerton from Mr. Killingbeck; and in 1771, the estates of Lady Dawes and her son. In the years 1766 and 1767, he made considerable additions to the old house of Gledhow, and during the remainder of his life continued to adorn it with beautiful plantations. Having first introduced the Apherously pine into the neighbourhood, it is usually known by the name of the Gledhow pine. (For a fine engraving of his house at Gledhow, and the surrounding country, see Dr. Whitaker's *History of Leeds*, p. 131.) He left three sons—1, John, his heir; 2, Jeremiah, mayor of Leeds in 1784, who married Mary, daughter of John Smeaton, Esq., F.R.S., who built Eddystone Lighthouse; 3, Henry, of Brooke Farm, near Liverpool, who married Miss Townley Plumbe, daughter of Thomas Plumbe, Esq., and sister of Colonel Plumbe Tempest, of Tong Hall, near Leeds, by whom he had a large family. John Dixon, Esq., of Gledhow, the eldest son and heir, was born in June, 1753; became colonel of the 1st West York Militia; justice of the peace, and deputy-lieutenant for the West-Riding; married in July, 1784, Lydia, daughter of the Rev. T. Parker, of Astle, in the county of Chester, and had issue—1, Henry, his heir; 2, John, present representative; 3, George, late captain in the 3rd Guards, &c. Colonel John Dixon died in April, 1824, and was succeeded by Henry Dixon, Esq., of Gledhow, born in November, 1794; lieutenant in the 15th Hussars; married in December, 1829, Emma Matilda, niece of Sir Robert Wilmot, of Derbyshire, and died without issue in August, 1838, when he was succeeded by his next brother, — John Dixon, Esq., of Astle Hall, near Knutsford, Cheshire, born in February, 1799; a captain in the army; married in May, 1840, Sophia, daughter of the late T. W. Tatton, Esq., and has issue six sons and three daughters.—See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c. For an account of James Henry Dixon, Esq., of Seaton Carew, county of Durham, and the old family of the Beestons, of Beeston, near Leeds, see appendix to Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

ham, rector of Guiseley, who departed this life the 7th of April, 1807, aged seventy-three years."—For pedigree and other particulars of the Dixons, see Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 130; Burke's *Landed Gentry*; *Commoners of England*, vol. iii., &c.

1701—1784.

THE REV. THOMAS ADAM, B.A.,

A pious divine, was born at Leeds in the year 1701, and educated at Wakefield. He was the second son of H. Adam, Esq., town-clerk of Leeds, by Elizabeth, daughter of Jasper Blythman,* Esq., recorder of Leeds, who died in December, 1707. After remaining two years at Cambridge, he went to Oxford, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts. He afterwards obtained the living of Winteringham, in Lincolnshire, of which he continued rector fifty-eight years, and repeatedly refused additional preferment. He died, much regretted, in his eighty-third year, in 1784. His *Works* were published in 3 vols., † 8vo., London, 1822.—For additional particulars, see his *Life* and *Memoirs*, mentioned below; the *Monthly Review*; Darling's *Cyclopaedia Bibliographia*, &c.

1706—1786.

THE REV. SAMUEL KIRSHAW, D.D.,

Vicar of Leeds, an attentive and conscientious parish priest, was the son of the Rev. Richard Kirshaw, D.D., rector of Ripley forty-two years, who died in 1736, aged seventy-two, and Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Sykes, Esq., mayor of Leeds in 1674, whose younger daughter, Mary, married Samuel Kirshaw, of Leeds, merchant, Richard's brother. Richard Kir-

* For the pedigree of the Blythman family, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 9, &c.

† Vol. i. contains *A Life and Character of the Author*; *An Exposition of St. Matthew's Gospel*, with suitable lectures and prayers.

Vol. ii. *A Paraphrase on Romans*; *Private Thoughts on Religion*; *Practical Lectures on the Church Catechism*; *An Exercise Preparatory to Confirmation*.—According to the *Monthly Review* for February, 1754, "the author writes like a pious man, and one who is desirous to make us good Christians."

Vol. iii. *Evangelical Sermons* (twenty-six in number). The volume of *Sermons* published in 1781 contains only the last eleven of the above.—In the year 1786, the Rev. Joseph Milner assisted the Rev. William Richardson in the publication of the posthumous works of their venerable friend, Mr. Adam. The preface to the *Private Thoughts* was their joint work. The Rev. James Stillingfleet wrote the *Life*.

He also wrote an *Exposition of the Four Gospels*, which was edited by the Rev. A. Westoby, M.A., with a *Memoir* by the editor, 2 vols., 8vo., London, 1837. Mr. Westoby also published a *Life of the Rev. Thomas Adam*, separately in 1831, 12mo.

shaw's father was also rector of Ripley, and his mother was also a Miss Sykes. Samuel, the vicar of Leeds, was educated at the Leeds Grammar School, and afterwards at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1727; proceeded M.A. in 1731; and D.D. in 1740. He was regularly elected vicar of Leeds, March 21st, 1751, after a long contest. He married Ann, only surviving daughter of the Rev. S. Brook, D.D., minister of St. John's, Leeds, and had issue—1, Richard, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.D., rector of Masham, and minister of Holy Trinity, Leeds, born in 1743, and died in Jan., 1791–2, without issue; 2, Frances, born in 1751, and married Ralph Shipperdson, Esq., of Pidding Hall, Garth, in the county of Durham. For an account of him and his successors, see Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c. After the death of the Rev. Joseph Cookson, in 1745, a contest and litigation of six years ensued, owing to one of the twenty-five trustees nominated under a decree of Lord Bacon having died, and the remaining twenty-four divided their votes equally between two candidates, viz., James Scott, M.A., and Samuel Kirshaw, M.A. Thus the matter rested till one of the twenty-four died, and the twelve friends of Mr. Scott strove to enforce his election, which the other eleven trustees rejected, and demanded a popular election. Mr. Kirshaw was chosen by the major part of the parishioners; several bills were now filed in Chancery, where at length it was ordered that the trustees should fill up their number to twenty-five, which was done, and Mr. Kirshaw was re-elected and inducted in 1751. At the close of this long contest, the disappointed candidate, Mr. Scott, gave vent to his feelings by an angry and injudicious pamphlet, which was answered in a strain of cool and sarcastic humour by Mr. Fawcett, afterwards minister of St. John's, to whom the charge of the parish church had been committed during the sequestration. The parish had great reason to be thankful for the decree of the Court of Chancery, and the subsequent conduct of the electors. Through the remainder of a long life, Dr. Kirshaw devoted himself to the duties of his position with great assiduity, and died, much regretted, at the age of eighty, November 1st, 1786.* He was also rector of Ripley, where, during a summer residence of four months, he annually visited, at their own houses, every family in a parish of no inconsider-

* We understand that John Smith, Esq., the banker, has a fine oil-paint portrait of the Rev. S. Kirshaw, D.D., formerly vicar of Leeds. N.B.—We should like to see a full collection of *Portraits*, &c., of all the most celebrated “Worthies of Leeds and Neighbourhood,” got together by some gentleman

able extent.* He was interred beneath the communion-table of the parish church, Leeds. The truly classical epitaph, written by his son, and inscribed on a mural monument in the choir, has the additional merit of speaking the language of truth, as well as of affection.—For his pedigree and other particulars, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, pp. 22, 36, &c.; Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 360, &c.; Nichols's *Literary Illustrations*, vol. iii., p. 757, &c.

1720—1788.

BENJAMIN WILSON, ESQ., F.R.S.,

A celebrated painter, born at Leeds about 1720. Having shown some talent for drawing, he was sent to London when young, and was recommended to Dr. Berdmore, master of the Charter-house, who took him under his protection. It is uncertain whether he was regularly educated in the art, but by his natural disposition and assiduous application, he became a very reputable painter of portraits. He was among the first of the portrait painters of his time who endeavoured to introduce a better style of relief and of the *chiaroscuro* into his pictures, and his heads are coloured with more warmth and nature than those of the generality of his contemporaries. About the year 1773 he was appointed master-painter to the Board of Ordnance, which he retained till a few years before his death. He was particularly distinguished for his etchings† in imitation of *Rembrandt*, which are said to have completely deceived the connoisseurs of that day. The celebrated painting of the *Raising of Jairus's Daughter*, valued at £500, is an honourable proof both of his abilities as an artist, and of his generosity; it being now in the board-room of the Leeds General Infirmary. He was also pre-eminent amongst the men of science of his day, not only for the extent of his scientific attainments, but

who has not only the will but also the means, and presented to some of our public institutions;—*exempli gratia*, the political ones might go to the Town Hall; the literary and philosophical, to the Museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society; and the vicars and clergy, to the Church Institute, &c.

* Dr. Kirshaw was the author of two papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*:—*An Account of two Pigs of Lead found near Ripley*, vol. xli., p. 560; and *An Account of a Thunder and Lightning Storm, by which Mr. Huntley, of Harrogate, was Killed, September 29th, 1772*, vol. lxiii., p. 177, &c.

† There are several etchings by this artist, among which are the following:—An old man's head, with a hat and feather, and a ruff; in imitation of *Rembrandt*. A small landscape, lengthways; in imitation of the same master. His own portrait, in a wig, with very little drapery. A coarse etching of *The Repeal*. It was published upon the repeal of the American Stamp Act, and contains the portraits of the leading men of the ministerial party.—See Bryan's *Biographical Dictionary of Painters*, vol. ii., p. 612, &c.

also for the originality of his views. His contributions to the science of electricity procured for the humble painter of Boar Lane the unsolicited honour of being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society: an honour conferred, at that time, with strict impartiality and discrimination. He died at his house in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, June 6th, 1788.—For a long list of his papers contributed to the *Philosophical Transactions*, see *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1788, p. 656. See also several articles in the *Leeds Mercury* for October, 1832, on *Intellectual Epochs in Leeds*.

1707—1788.

THE REV. SIR WILLIAM LOWTHER, BART., M.A., Rector of Swillington, near Leeds, was born July 10th, 1707, and was the son of Christopher Lowther, younger brother of Sir William Lowther, M.P. for Pontefract, who was created a baronet in 1715; married Annabella, daughter of Lord Maynard, and had issue Sir William Lowther, Bart., also M.P. for Pontefract, who died in December, 1763, without issue; when the title became extinct, his brothers having died. This Rev. William procured a fresh patent of baronetage, dated August 22nd, 1764; married in August, 1753, Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Zouch, vicar of Sandal, near Wakefield, and had issue Sir William Lowther, Bart., born December 29th, 1757; married July 15th, 1781, Lady Anne Fane, daughter of John, ninth Earl of Westmoreland; M.P. for Carlisle, 1780; for Cumberland, 1784; for Rutland, 1796; and on the death of James, late Earl of Lonsdale, in May, 1802, succeeded him as second Viscount Lowther. On April 4th, 1807, he was created Earl of Lonsdale, and about the same time elected K.G., &c.* In Swillington church, near Leeds, there is a monument to the above, with the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Sir Wm. Lowther, Bart., prebendary of the cathedral church of York, and rector of this parish. In all the relative duties of life truly exemplary; without pride, without ostentation; modest and unaspiring in his desires; of excellent understanding and sound judgment; graced with all the noblest acquirements of learning, and distinguished by that urbanity of manners which adorns the accomplished scholar: the benign cheerfulness of his aspect shone forth a silent testimony of the inward serenity of his mind. He died, full of the blessings of

* See also Sir William Lowther, who died in 1705, p. 119; and also the Earl's younger brother, Sir John Lowther, who was created a baronet in 1824, and died in 1844.

a virtuous life, full of the hopes of a happy immortality, June 15th, 1788, aged eighty-one years."—For pedigree and other particulars, see the *Peerages* and *Baronetages*; Dr. Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 260, &c.

1731—1791.*

JOHN BERKENHOUT, ESQ., M.D.,

A celebrated naturalist and miscellaneous writer, was born at Leeds in 1731, and was educated in the Leeds Grammar School. His father, who was a merchant, and a native of Holland, intended him for the mercantile profession; and with that view sent him at an early age to Germany, in order to learn foreign languages. After continuing a few years in that country, he made the tour of Europe in company with one or more English noblemen. On their return to Germany they visited Berlin, where Mr. Berkenhout met with a near relation of his father's, the Baron de Bielfeldt, a nobleman then in high estimation with Frederic the Great, king of Prussia; distinguished as one of the founders of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and universally known as a politician and a man of letters. With this relation our young traveller fixed his abode for some time; and, regardless of his original destination, became a cadet

* —1791-2, MR. REUBEN BURROW, a zealous and well-known mathematician, was born at Hoberly, near Leeds. His father, who occupied a small farm, was not in circumstances to afford him a better education than reading and writing: when about fifteen or sixteen years of age, however, he went for a short time to a school in Leeds, where he made rapid progress in algebra, geometry, and mensuration. A friend in London having engaged to procure for him the situation of clerk to a timber merchant, Reuben, in his eighteenth year, left Yorkshire, and in less than four days completed the journey to London, principally, if not all the way, on foot; his whole expense, it is said, amounted to no more than *one shilling and tenpence!* He continued with the timber merchant a year, and then engaged himself as an usher to Benjamin Webb, the celebrated writing-master, in Bunhill Row. It was not long, however, before he commenced master himself, and set up a school at Portsmouth; but as it failed to answer his expectations, he returned to London. His next situation was that of assistant to Dr. Maskelyne, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; here he continued about two years, and then, in consequence of his marriage, left the doctor; but, in 1774, was sent with him to assist in making the observations at the mountain Schiehallion: and soon after he returned from Scotland, his friend and patron, Colonel Henry Watson (himself an able mathematician), procured him the appointment of mathematical master at the drawing-room in the Tower. He now compiled the *Lady's and Gentleman's Diary*, *Poor Robin*, and some other almanacs, sold by Carnan, in St. Paul's Churchyard. In 1779 he published a *Rstitution of the Geometrical Treatise of Apollonius Pergens on Inclinations: also, The Theory of Gunnery; or, the Doctrine of Projectiles in a Non-resisting Medium*, 4to. These are strongly marked with originality in geometrical construction. In 1782 he embarked for the East Indies, at the request of Colonel Watson, who thought he might exercise his abilities to much more advantage in that country than he could in England. His first employment after he arrived at

in a Prussian regiment of foot. He soon obtained an ensign's commission; and, in the space of a few years, was advanced to the rank of a captain. He quitted the Prussian service on the declaration of war between England and France in 1756, and was honoured with the command of a company in the service of his native country. When peace was concluded in 1760, he went to Edinburgh, and commenced the study of physic. During his residence at that university, he compiled his *Clavis Anglicæ Linguæ Botanicæ*—a book of singular utility to all students of botany, and at that time the only botanical lexicon in our language, and particularly expletive of the Linnæan system. It was not, however, published until 1764–5. Having continued some years at Edinburgh, Mr. Berkenhout went to the University of Leyden, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1765, as we learn from his *Dissertatio Medica inauguralis de Podagrâ*, dedicated to his relation, the Baron de Bielfeldt. Returning to England, Dr. Berkenhout settled at Isleworth in Middlesex, and in 1766 published his *Pharmacopœia Medici*, 12mo., the third edition of which was printed in 1782. In 1769 he published *Outlines of the Natural History*

Calcutta was private teaching; this we learn from a paragraph which appeared in one of the English newspapers, stating that a *Cashmirean*, one of Mr. Burrow's pupils, who understood English, "was translating Newton's *Principia* into Persian"! Besides Colonel Watson, he soon reckoned the late Sir W. Jones, Colonel Wilford, &c., among his intimate friends, who recommended him to Mr. Hastings, and he was made mathematical master to the corps of engineers. He now became one of the first members of the Asiatic Society, and a contributor to their *Transactions*. He is also supposed to have been the first European who discovered algebra among the Hindoos. In 1787 the East India Company came to a resolution that a trigonometrical survey, similar to that carried on in England under the direction of General Roy, should commence on the coast of Coromandel, or somewhere in Bengal—this has since taken place under the direction of Major Lambton—and it was generally supposed that the execution of this business would have been committed to Mr. Burrow; but the instruments intended for that purpose were not ready, and it appears from the papers of Major Lambton, in the *Asiatic Researches*, that they were not sent from England till about 1800 or 1802; this must have been a great disappointment to a person of Mr. Burrow's zeal in the pursuit of mathematical knowledge. It did not, however, deter him from commencing the operation; accordingly we find that in 1790 he began near a place called Cawkselly, in *lat.* $23^{\circ} 28' 7''$ N., *long.* $5 h. 53 m. 18 sec.$ E., and actually measured a distance of 212,670 feet (about 40 miles) on the parallel of that latitude: the corresponding difference of longitude he found by going twelve or thirteen times from one extremity of the measured line to the other, with four of Arnold's and Earnshaw's chronometers; the mean result he puts down at $2 m. 32 s.$, which gives 55,989 fathoms for a degree of longitude in *lat.* $23^{\circ} 28' N.$ In the following year he determined the length of a degree on the meridian in *lat.* $23^{\circ} 18' N.$ A distance of 411,004 feet on the meridian was actually measured with rods (not computed trigonometrically), and the corresponding difference of latitude found to be $1^{\circ} 7' 55''$, making 60,457 fathoms for a degree. A mean of 59

of Great Britain and Ireland, vol. i.; vol. ii. appeared in 1770, and vol. iii. in 1771. The encouragement this work met with afforded at least a proof that something of the kind was wanted. The three volumes were reprinted together in 1773, and in 1778 were again published in 2 vols., 8vo., under the title of *Synopsis of the Natural History of Great Britain, &c.* In 1771, he published *Dr. Cadogan's Dissertation on the Gout examined and refuted*; and in 1777, *Biographia Literaria; or, a Biographical History of Literature: containing the Lives of English, Scotch, and Irish authors, from the dawn of Letters in these kingdoms to the present time, chronologically and classically arranged*, 4to., vol. i., the only volume which appeared. This volume contains the authors who lived from the beginning of the fifth to the end of the sixteenth century. In a very long preface, dated from Richmond, in Surrey, the author promises his readers a second, third, and fourth volume, but they never made their appearance. The lives are very short, and the author occasionally introduces sentiments hostile to religious establishments and doctrines, which could not be very acceptable to English readers. The dates and facts, however, are given with great accuracy, and in many of the lives he profited by the assistance of George Steevens, Esq., the celebrated commentator

latitudes was taken at one extremity of the measured arc, and a mean of 131 at the other. These latitudes were observed with an astronomical quadrant, one foot radius, by Ramsden, and for measuring his rods he had one of Ramsden's fifty feet steel chains of the new construction. A detail of these operations was intended for the *Asiatic Researches*, but Mr. Burrow died the year following, and therefore we have reason to suppose that he was prevented by illness from arranging the result of his labours for the press. In 1796, however, *A Short Account of the late Mr. Burrow's Measurement of a Degree of Longitude, and another of Latitude, near the Tropic in Bengal, in the years 1790-1*, was published by his friend Mr. Dalby, who collected the materials from some papers which Mr. Burrow left him at his decease; and it appears from this publication (a thin 4to., from which these particulars were originally extracted), that the axes of an ellipsoid determined from these measurements have very nearly the same ratio as the axes of the earth according to Newton. Mr. Burrow certainly possessed strong natural abilities; but his attainments were not confined to the mathematics: he could read and translate *Latin*, *French*, and *Italian*, with facility; and he made considerable progress in *Arabic* and *Persian* after he left England. His disposition was rather convivial, and he had a ready *knock* at writing bawls, puns and doggerel verse; two or three specimens of the kind, in ridicule of Captain Robert Heath (who published the *Royal Astronomer and Navigator*, &c.), appeared before he left England. His form was athletic, and countenance expressive, with a penetrating eye: but the *graces* had been somewhat neglected, and he possessed less of the *savoir faire* than of the *fortiter in re*. His papers in the *Asiatic Researches* are—*On Friction in Mechanics*; *On Calculating the Moon's Parallaxes*; *On Artificial Horizons*; *On the Intersections of Curves*; *Correction of Lunar Observations*, in vol. i. *On the Cases in Deducing the Longitude, &c.*; *Observations of Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites*; *On the Hindoo Binomial Theorem*, in vol. ii.—See the *New Monthly Magazine*, &c.

on Shakspeare. This was followed by *A Treatise on Hysterical Diseases, translated from the French*. In 1778 he was sent by Government with certain commissioners to treat with America, but neither the commissioners nor their secretary were suffered by the Congress to proceed further than New York. Dr. Berkenhout, however, found means to penetrate as far as Philadelphia, where the Congress was then assembled. He appears to have remained in that city for some time without molestation; but at last, on suspicion that he was sent by Lord North for the purpose of tampering with some of their leading members, he was seized and committed to prison. How long he remained a state prisoner, or by what means he obtained his liberty, we are not informed; but we find from the public prints that he rejoined the commissioners at New York, and returned with them to England. For this temporary sacrifice of the emoluments of his profession, and in consideration of political services, he obtained a pension. In 1780, he published his *Lucubrations on Ways and Means, inscribed to Lord North*, proposing certain taxes, some of which were adopted by that minister, and some afterwards by Mr. Pitt. Dr. Berkenhout's friends at that time appear to have taken some pains to point him out as an inventor of taxes. His next work was *An Essay on the Bite of a Mad Dog*; in which the claim to infallibility of the principal preservative remedies against hydrophobia is examined. In the year following, Dr. Berkenhout published his *Symptomatology*: a book which is too universally known to require any recommendation. In 1788 appeared *First Lines of the Theory and Practice of Philosophical Chemistry*, dedicated to Mr. Eden, afterwards Lord Auckland, whom the doctor accompanied to America. Of this book it is sufficient to say, that it exhibits a satisfactory display of the state of chemistry at that time. In 1779 he published a continuation of Dr. Campbell's *Lives of the Admirals*, 4 vols., 8vo.; and once printed *Proposals for a History of Middlesex, including London*, 4 vols., folio, which, as the design dropt, were never circulated. His last publication was *Letters on Education, to his Son at Oxford*, 1791, 2 vols., 12mo. There is also reason to suppose him the author of certain humorous publications, in prose and verse, to which he did not think fit to prefix his name, and of a translation from the Swedish language of the celebrated Count Tessin's *Letters to the late King of Sweden*. It is dedicated to the Prince of Wales, afterwards King George the Third; and was, we believe, Mr. Berkenhout's first publication. He died on the 3rd of April, 1791, aged sixty years. Dr. Berkenhout

was one of the greatest ornaments to his native town; and when we reflect on the variety of books that bear his name, we cannot but be surprised at the extent and variety of the knowledge they contain. His knowledge was acquired not only by study, but by the variety of circumstances in which he was placed. He was originally intended for a merchant; thence his knowledge of the principles of commerce. He was some years in one of the best disciplined armies in Europe; thence his knowledge of the art of war. His translation of Count Tessin's *Letters* shows him to have been well acquainted with the Swedish language, and that he was a good poet. His *Pharmacopæia Medici*, &c., demonstrate his skill in his profession. His *Outlines of Natural History*, and his *Botanical Lexicon*, prove his knowledge in every branch of natural history. His *First Lines of Philosophical Chemistry* have convinced the world of his intimate acquaintance with that science. His *Essay on Ways and Means* proves him well acquainted with the system of taxation. His *Biographia Literaria*, and all his writings, prove him to have been a classical scholar; and it is known that the Italian, French, German, and Dutch languages were familiar to him. He was moreover a painter; and played well, it is said, on various musical instruments. To these acquirements may be added a considerable degree of mathematical knowledge, which he attained in the course of his military studies. An individual so universally informed as Dr. Berkenhout, is an extraordinary appearance in the republic of letters. His works, published at different times, on history, literature, biography, medicine, and chemistry, comprise nineteen volumes. In his character, which, we believe, was published in his lifetime, there is the evident hand of a friend. Dr. Berkenhout, however, may be allowed to have been an ingenious and well-informed man, but as an author he ranks among the useful rather than the original; and the comparisons of his friends between him and the "admirable Crichton" are, to say the least, rather injudicious.—For further information, see *European Magazine*, 1788, vol. xiv.; Cunningham's *Lives*, vol. xi.; Gentleman's *Magazine*, vol. lxi.; Hutchinson's *Medical Biography*; Parsons' *History of Leeds*; the *Biographical Dictionaries* of Chalmers, Gorton, Knight, Rose, Watkins, &c.

1724—1792.

JOHN SMEATON, ESQ., F.R.S.,

A very celebrated mechanic and civil engineer, was born in 1724 (May 28th, according to Chalmers, &c., but according to his

monument on the 8th of June), at Ansthorpe, near Leeds, in a house built by his grandfather, and long afterwards inhabited by his family. From his early childhood he discovered a strong propensity to the arts in which he afterwards excelled; was more delighted in talking with workmen than in playing with other boys; and surprised or occasionally alarmed his friends by mechanical efforts disproportioned to his years; sometimes being at the summit of a building, to erect a kind of mill, and sometimes at the side of a well, employed in the construction of a pump.* When he was about fourteen or fifteen he had constructed a lathe to turn rose-work, and presented many of his friends with specimens of its operation in wood and ivory. "In the year 1742," says one of his earliest biographers, "I spent a month at his father's house; and being intended myself for a mechanical employment, and a few years younger than he was, I could not but view his works with astonishment. He forged his iron and steel, and melted his metal; he had tools of every sort for working in wood, ivory, and metals. He had made a lathe by which he had cut a perpetual screw in brass—a thing little known at that day, and which, I believe, was the invention of Mr. Henry Hindley, of York, who was a man of the most communicative disposition, a great lover of mechanics, and of the most fertile genius. Mr. Smeaton soon became acquainted with him, and spent many a night at Mr. Hindley's house till daylight, conversing on those subjects." The father of Mr. Smeaton was an attorney, and wished to bring him up to the same profession. Mr. Smeaton, therefore, went up to London in 1742, and attended the courts in Westminster Hall; but finding that the law did not suit the bent of his genius, he wrote a strong memorial on the subject to his father, who had the good sense to allow him from that time to pursue the path which nature pointed for him. Early in 1750 he had lodgings in Great Turnstile, Holborn, and was commencing the business of a mathematical instrument maker. In 1751 he invented a machine to measure a ship's way at sea, and a compass of peculiar construction, touched by Dr. Knight's artificial magnets; and made two voyages with Dr. Knight to ascertain the merit of his contrivances. In 1753 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and the number of his papers inserted in

* At a proper age the boy was sent to school at Leeds, which then possessed, as it still does, the great advantage of an excellent Free Grammar School. At which school Smeaton is supposed to have received the best part of his school instruction; and it is said that his progress in geometry and arithmetic was very decided.

the *Transactions* of that body sufficiently evince how highly he deserved that distinction. In 1759 he received, by a unanimous vote, the Copley gold medal for his curious paper, entitled, *An Experimental Inquiry concerning the Natural Powers of Wind and Water to turn Mills and other Machines depending on a Circular Motion*. This paper, he says, was the result of experiments made on working models in 1752-3, but not communicated to the Society till 1759; before which time he had not an opportunity of putting the effect of these experiments into real practice, in a variety of cases and for various purposes, so as to assure the Society that he had found them to answer. These experiments discovered that wind and water could be made to do one-third more than was before known, and they were made, we may observe, in his twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth years. In 1754 he visited Holland and the Netherlands; and the acquaintance he thus obtained with the construction of embankments, artificial navigations, and similar works, probably formed an important part of his engineering education.* In December, 1752, the Eddystone Lighthouse was burned down, and Mr. Smeaton was recommended to the proprietor by Lord Macclesfield, then president of the Royal Society, as the person best qualified to rebuild it. This great work he undertook immediately, and completed it in the summer of 1759. An ample and most interesting account is given of the whole transaction in a folio volume published by himself in 1791, entitled, "A Narrative of the Building, and a Description of the Construction, of the Eddystone Lighthouse with Stone: to which is subjoined an Appendix, giving some Account of the Lighthouse on the Spurn Point, built upon a Sand; by John Smeaton, Civil Engineer, F.R.S." This publication may be considered as containing an accurate history of four years of his life, in which the originality of his genius, with his great alacrity, industry, and perseverance, are fully displayed. It contains also an account of the former edifices constructed in that place, and is made, by the ingenuity of the writer, an entertaining as well as an instructive work. This volume is of great and permanent interest, detailing in the most minute and

* "Bid harbours open, public ways extend;
Bid temples, worthier of God, ascend;
Bid the broad arch the dang'rous flood contain,
The mole projected, break the roaring main;
Back to its bounds their subject sea command,
And roll obedient rivers through the land.
These honours, peace to happy Britain brings;
These are imperial works, and worthy kings." POPE.

simple manner every circumstance worthy of record concerning the history or the construction of the lighthouse. It is dedicated to George III., who had taken much interest in the structure; and in the dedication, in explaining the circumstances which had deferred the appearance of the *Narrative* so long after the completion of the building, the author observes—"I can with truth say, I have ever since been employed in works tending to the immediate benefit of your Majesty's subjects; and indeed so unremittingly, that it is not without the greatest exertion that I am enabled even now to complete the publication." His building the Eddystone Lighthouse, were there no other monument of his fame, would establish his character. The Eddystone Rocks have obtained their name from the great variety of contrary *sets* of the tide or current in their vicinity. They are situated nearly S.S.W. from the middle of Plymouth Sound. Their distance from the port of Plymouth is about fourteen miles. They are almost in the line which joins the Start and the Lizard points; and as they lie nearly in the direction of vessels coasting up and down the Channel, they were unavoidably, before the establishment of a lighthouse there, very dangerous, and often fatal to ships. Their situation with regard to the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic is such, that they lie open to the swells of the bay and ocean, from all the south-western points of the compass; so that all the heavy seas from the south-west quarter come uncontrolled upon the Eddystone Rocks, and break upon them with the utmost fury. Sometimes, when the sea is to all appearance smooth and even, and its surface unruffled by the slightest breeze, the *ground-swell* meeting the slope of the rocks, the sea beats upon them in a frightful manner, so as not only to obstruct any work being done on the rock, or even landing upon it, when, figuratively speaking, you might go to sea in a walnut-shell. That circumstances fraught with danger surrounding it should lead mariners to wish for a lighthouse, is not wonderful; but the danger attending the erection leads us to wonder that any one could be found hardy enough to undertake it. Such a man was first found in the person of Mr. H. Winstanley, who, in 1696, was furnished by the Trinity House with the necessary powers. In 1700 it was finished; but in the great storm of November, 1703, it was destroyed, and the projector perished in the ruins. In 1709 another, upon a different construction, was erected by a Mr. Rudyerd,* which, in 1755,

* An anecdote is told of a circumstance which occurred during its erection, so creditable to Louis XIV., then king of France, that it is repeated here.

was unfortunately consumed by fire. The next building was under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, who, having considered the errors of the former constructions, has judiciously guarded against them, and erected a building, the demolition of which seems little to be dreaded, unless the rock on which it is erected should perish with it. The cutting of the rock for the foundation of the building was commenced on the 5th of August, 1756; the first stone was landed upon the rock June 12th, 1757; the building was finished on the 9th of October, 1759, and the lantern lighted for the first time on the 16th. During this time there were 421 days' work done upon the rock.* But although Mr. Smeaton completed the building of the Eddystone Lighthouse in a manner that did him so much credit, it does not appear that he soon got into full business as a civil engineer; for in 1764, while he was in Yorkshire, he offered himself a candidate for the place of one of the receivers of the Derwent-water estate. This place was conferred upon him at a full board in Greenwich Hospital, the last day of the same year, notwithstanding a powerful opposition. He was very serviceable in it, by improving the mills and the estates belonging to the hospital; but in 1775 his private business was so much increased that he wished to resign, though he was prevailed upon to hold it two years longer. He was now concerned in many important public works. He made the river Calder navigable: a work that required great skill and judgment, on account of the very impetuous floods to which that river is liable. He planned and superintended the execution of the great canal in Scotland, which joins the two seas, from the Forth to the Clyde. To his skill, in all probability, the preservation of old London Bridge for many years was attributable. In 1761, in consequence of alterations made for the improvement of the navigation, one of the piers was undermined by

There being war at the time between France and England, a French privateer took the opportunity of one day seizing the men employed upon the rock, and carrying them off prisoners to France. But the capture coming to the ears of the king, he immediately ordered that the prisoners should be released and sent back to their work with presents, declaring that, though he was at war with England, he was not at war with mankind; and, moreover, that the Eddystone Lighthouse was so situated as to be of equal service to all nations having occasion to navigate the channel that divided France from England.—See Smeaton's *Narrative*, p. 28, &c.

* The last mason's work done was the cutting out of the words "*Laud
Deo*" (Praise to God), upon the last stone set over the door of the lantern. Round the upper store-room, upon the course under the ceiling, had been cut at an earlier period, "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it."—*Psalm cxxvii. 1.*

the stream to a fearful extent. The bridge was considered in such danger that no one would venture to pass over it; and the engineers were perplexed. An express was therefore sent to Yorkshire for Smeaton, who immediately sunk a great quantity of stones about the endangered pier, and thereby preserved it. In 1771 he became joint proprietor, with his friend Mr. Holmes, of the works for supplying Greenwich and Deptford with water—an undertaking which they succeeded in making useful to the public and beneficial to the proprietors, which it had never been before. Mr. Smeaton, in the course of his employments, constructed a vast variety of mills, to the entire satisfaction and great advantage of the owners; and he improved whatever he took under his consideration of the mechanical or philosophical kind. Among many instances of this, we may mention his improvements in the air-pump, the pyrometer, the hygrometer, and the steam-engine. He was constantly consulted in parliament, and frequently in the courts of law, on difficult questions of science; and his strength of judgment, perspicuity of expression, and strict integrity, always appeared on those occasions to the highest advantage. The Spurn Lighthouse at the mouth of the Humber, some important bridges in Scotland, and many other works of like character, might also be mentioned. About 1785, finding his health beginning to decline, Mr. Smeaton wished as much as possible to withdraw himself from business, and to employ his leisure in drawing up and publishing an account of his principal inventions and works. His *Narrative of the Eddystone Lighthouse*, already mentioned, was a part of this design, and the only part which he was able to complete. It was to have been followed by a *Treatise on Mills*, and other works, embodying his valuable experience as an engineer. Notwithstanding his wish to retire from business, he could not resist the solicitation of his friend Mr. Aubert, then chairman of the trustees for Ramsgate harbour, to accept the place of engineer to that harbour; and the improvements actually made, as well as his report published by the trustees in 1791, evince the attention which he paid to that important business. This harbour, being enclosed by two piers of about 2,000 and 1,500 feet long respectively, affords a safe refuge for ships, where it was much needed; vessels in the Downs having been exposed to imminent risk, during bad weather, before it was constructed. On the 16th of September, 1792, Mr. Smeaton was suddenly struck with paralysis as he was walking in his garden at Austhorpe, and remaining in a very infirm state, though in full possession of his faculties, died on the 28th of

the ensuing month. The character of this celebrated engineer may properly be given in the words of his friend Mr. Holmes:—“Mr. Smeaton had a warmth of expression that might appear to those who did not know him to border on harshness; but those more intimately acquainted with him knew it arose from the intense application of his mind, which was always in the pursuit of truth, or engaged in investigating difficult subjects. He would sometimes break out hastily, when anything was said that did not tally with his ideas; and he would not give up anything he argued for, till his mind was convinced by sound reasoning. In all the social duties of life he was exemplary; he was a most affectionate husband, a good father, a warm, zealous, and sincere friend, always ready to assist those he respected, and often before it was pointed out to him in what way he could serve them. He was a lover and encourager of merit, wherever he found it; and many men are in a great measure indebted for their present situation to his assistance and advice. As a companion he was always entertaining and instructive; and none could spend their time in his company without improvement. As a man (adds Mr. Holmes), I always admired and respected him, and his memory will ever be most dear to me.” A second edition of his *Narrative of the Eddystone* was published in 1793, under the revisal of his friend Mr. Aubert, but without any addition. The papers of Mr. Smeaton were purchased of his executors by Sir Joseph Banks, under the voluntary promise of accounting to them for the profits of whatever should be published. Accordingly, under the inspection of a Society of Civil Engineers, founded originally by Mr. Smeaton, three 4to. volumes of his *Reports* were published in 1797, &c., with a *Life* prefixed: but the work was not completed until 1812, when a fourth was added, consisting of his miscellaneous papers communicated to the Royal Society, &c. The society above alluded to is mentioned in the first volume of the *Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, as still existing. The introduction to this volume contains a high eulogium on the talent of Smeaton as an engineer. Alluding to the Eddystone Lighthouse, it observes:—“This, Smeaton’s first work, was also his greatest; probably, the time and all things considered, it was the most arduous undertaking that has fallen to any engineer, and none was ever more successfully executed.” And now, having been buffeted by the storms of

* It is truly observed by the late Lord Ellesmere, in his *Essays on Engineering*, that bloody battles have been won, and campaigns conducted to a successful issue, with less of personal exposure to physical danger on the

nearly eighty [now (1865) upwards of a hundred] years, the Eddystone stands unmoved as the rock it is built on—a proud monument to its great author. Buildings of the same kind have been executed since, but it should always be borne in mind who taught the first great lesson, and recorded the progressive steps with a modesty and simplicity that may well be held up as models for similar writings. His *Reports* are entitled to equal praise; they are a mine of wealth for the sound principles which they unfold, and the able practice they exemplify, both alike based on close observation of the operations of nature, and affording many fine examples of cautious sagacity in applying the instructions she gives, to the means within the reach of art." The deliberation and caution always exercised in the works of Smeaton are well worthy of imitation; and to these may be attributed the almost unexampled success of his undertakings. Smeaton also introduced many improvements in mathematical apparatus, and had an ardent love for science. He was particularly attached to astronomy, and had an observatory at Austhorpe, near Leeds, where, even during the most active part of his career, he occasionally resided.* In person he was of middle stature, broad and strong made, and of good constitution. His manners were simple and unassuming; his temper was warm, but not overbearing; and his social character unimpeachable. Very little is recorded of his private history; but his daughter, Mary Dixon,† in a letter prefixed to his

part of the commander-in-chief than was constantly encountered by Smeaton during the greater part of those years in which the lighthouse was in course of erection. In all works of danger he himself led the way —was the first to spring upon the rock, and the last to leave it; and by his own example he inspired with courage the humble workmen engaged in carrying out his plans, who, like himself, were unaccustomed to the special terrors of the scene.

* During many years of his life, Mr. Smeaton was a constant attendant on parliament, his opinion being continually called for. And here his natural strength of judgment and perspicuity of expression had their full display. It was his constant practice, when applied to, to plan or support any measure, to make himself fully acquainted with it, and be convinced of its merits, before he would be concerned in it. By this caution, joined to the clearness of his description and the integrity of his heart, he seldom failed having the bill he supported carried into an act of parliament. No person was heard with more attention, nor had any one ever more confidence placed in his testimony. In the courts of law he had several compliments paid to him from the bench, by the late Lord Mansfield and others, on account of the new light he threw upon difficult subjects.

† She was the wife of Jeremiah Dixon, Esq., mayor of Leeds in 1784, afterwards of Fell Foot, Windermere, and an active county magistrate. She possessed much of the force of character and benevolence of disposition which distinguished her father; and was regarded as a woman of great practical ability. She survived her husband many years, and during her lifetime built and endowed a free school for girls at Staveley, about a mile

Reports, gives a pleasing account of his character as a husband, parent, and friend. He was by no means grasping or avaricious, as many anecdotes related of him seem to show.* The inscription on the monument in Whitkirk church, near Leeds, to this celebrated man, is as follows:—“Sacred to the memory of John Smeaton, F.R.S., a man whom God had endowed with the most extraordinary abilities, which he indefatigably exerted for the benefit of mankind, in works of science and philosophical research; more especially as an engineer and mechanic. His principal work, the Eddystone Lighthouse, erected on a rock in the open sea (where one had been washed away by the violence of a storm, and another had been consumed by the rage of fire), secure in its own stability and the wise precautions for its safety, seems not unlikely to convey to distant ages, as it does to every nation of the globe, the name of its constructor. He was born at Austhorpe, June 8th, 1724, and departed this life October 28th, 1792.† *Æt. 68.*”—For additional information, see

from her residence, which is now, and has been ever since its establishment, of very great benefit to the population of the neighbourhood. Mrs. Dixon was also an artist of some merit, and painted in oils; the altar-piece and decorated Ten Commandments now in Staveley church being of her execution.

* The maxim which governed his life was, that “the abilities of the individual were a debt due to the common stock of public well-being.” This high-minded principle, on which he faithfully acted, kept him free from sordid self-aggrandisement, and he had no difficulty in resisting the most tempting offers which were made to attract him from his own settled course. When pressed on one occasion to undertake some new business, and the prospect of a lucrative recompense was held out to him, he called in the old woman who took charge of his chambers at Gray’s Inn, and, pointing to her, said, “Her attendance suffices for all my wants.” If urgently called by duty, he was ready with his help; but he would not be bought. When the Princess (Daschkov) Dashkoff urged him to go to Russia and enter the service of the Empress Catherine, she held out to him very tempting promises of reward even his own terms. But he refused: no money would induce him to leave his home, his friends, and his pursuits in England; and, though not rich, he had enough and to spare. “Sir,” exclaimed the Princess, unable to withhold her admiration, “I honour you! you may have your equal in abilities, perhaps; but in character you stand alone. The English minister, Sir Robert Walpole, was mistaken, and my sovereign has the misfortune to find one man who has *not* his price.” See Smeaton’s *Reports*, 1812, vol. i., p. 28, &c.

† 1790. JOHN BURNELL, Esq., alderman, who served the office of lord mayor of London in the year 1788, and died on Monday, January 18th, 1790, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, at his house in Green Street, Leicester Square, London, was born at (Addle) Adel, near Leeds; served his apprenticeship to a bricklayer at Hunslet, and at the expiration of his time went to London; where, by his industry and abilities, he acquired a fortune of upwards of one hundred thousand pounds. He left a few legacies to some poor relations in this parish.

1793. JOHN LEE, Esq. (M.P.), barrister-at-law, member of parliament for Higham Ferrers, and attorney-general of the county palatine of Durham, was a native of Leeds, and died at his seat, Staindrop, in the county of Durham, after a tedious illness, August 5th, 1793, in the sixty-first year of

his *Life* prefixed to his *Reports*; Hutton's *Dictionary*; Cunningham's *Lives of Eminent and Illustrious Englishmen*, part xi.; Lighthouses and Harbours in Timbs's *Stories of Inventors*; Smiles's *Lives of the Engineers*, vol. ii. (with a fine portrait, and illustrations of his native district, the Eddystone Lighthouse, Ramsgate harbour, his house at Austhorpe, his burial-place and monumental tablet at Whitkirk); Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual*; the *Biographical Dictionaries* of Chalmers, Gorton, Knight, Rose, &c.; and for pedigree, &c., see Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 130, &c.

1715—1792.

THE RIGHT REV. CHRISTOPHER WILSON, D.D.,

Was the third son of Richard Wilson, Esq.,* the elder, recorder of Leeds, who died in April, 1761, aged eighty-three, and Anna, daughter of Christopher Lockwood, Esq., of Leeds. His eldest brother, Richard Wilson, jun., also became recorder of Leeds, and died, unmarried, in July, 1776, aged sixty-six. He was born March 22nd, 1715; and was educated at the Leeds Grammar School, and afterwards at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. in 1736; proceeded M.A. in 1740; became a Fellow; and was Proctor of the University in 1742–3. He occurs rector of Fulham, rector of Willingale

his age. He had the honour of being promoted to the offices of solicitor-general and attorney-general to the king under the administrations of the Marquis of Rockingham and the Duke of Portland. Of his distinguished professional abilities it is unnecessary to speak; they deservedly gained him a most extensive practice. To an accurate and a profound knowledge of the laws of his country, he added a more splendid accomplishment, a uniform integrity of conduct, which peculiarly marked his character. Blessed with a memory uncommonly tenacious, he had diligently cultivated the ornamental parts of general literature. In his manners he was mild and gentle, in his disposition open and ingenuous, in his demeanour humble and affable, and in the relative duties of society truly amiable. The writer of this paragraph knew him in the undress of life, when the artifices of forensic skill were laid aside. To soothe the pang of unavailing anguish, which his death occasioned, he offers this faint tribute of regard to the memory of his respected friend.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for August, 1793.

* Richard Wilson, Esq., recorder of Leeds, son of Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Leeds, merchant, the representative of an ancient Yorkshire family (of which there is a copious pedigree in Dr. Whitaker's edition of Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 3), was born July 24th, 1678; elected recorder of Leeds in 1729; and dying April 7th, 1761, was succeeded as recorder by his eldest son, Richard, who died, unmarried, July 13th, 1776. The late Mr. Richard Wilson had several volumes of pedigrees, surveys of churches, &c., transcribed from Dodsworth by the Rev. W. Smith, rector of Melsonby; additions to Camden and Thoresby, &c., &c., which were afterwards in the possession of his brother and heir, Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Leeds, who died in 1789, aged seventy-six years.—See Gough's *Brit. Topog.*, vol. ii., p. 416; Nichols's *Literary Illustrations*, vol. v., p. 507, &c.

Spayne, in Essex, from 1744 to 1770; and vicar of Halstead, in the same county, from 1744 to 1768—the former in the gift of the Crown, on the nomination of the Bishop of London, the latter in the gift of the Bishop of London absolutely; and was, in 1748, installed a prebendary of Westminster, which he resigned in 1758, on being made a canon residentiary of St. Paul's. He was afterwards prebendary of Finsbury, and rector of Barnes, in Surrey, which he held *in commendam*. He published a sermon delivered before the House of Peers, January 31st, 1785, from *Dan.* v. 21; and, had he not been prevented by illness, would have been the preacher in course at the anniversary meeting of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in 1791. He also published a sermon from *1 Cor.* xii. 21, preached January 30th, 1754, London, 4to. He married Anne, youngest daughter of the celebrated Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London; and he himself afterwards became Lord Bishop of Bristol (1783).^{*} His memory will endure in Leeds so long as St. Paul's church stands, for he gave the ground on which it was built. He died, April 18th, 1792, aged seventy-seven years. Bishop Wilson's life was of that undiversified tenour which distinguishes churchmen who intermeddle little with politics, controversy, or literature. Exemplary was his conduct in every social claim upon character. His high office was sustained with suitable dignity; and the urbanity and intelligence of the gentleman and the scholar gave a finish to his domestic manners. They who look for the habitudes of life to influence the moment of dissolution may infer the best of his, for his serenity was

* Another bishop (in addition to those already given), born in this neighbourhood, though more than two hundred years previous, was the *Right Rev. Ralph Baynes, D.D.* (-1559), who was born at Knotrop, near Leeds; educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; proceeded B.A. in 1517-18, and was ordained priest at Ely, April 23rd, 1519, being then a Fellow of St. John's, on Bishop Fisher's foundation. He became M.A. in 1521; was constituted one of the university preachers in 1527, and was collated to the rectory of Hardwicke, in Cambridgeshire, which he resigned in 1544. He opposed Latimer at Cambridge, and in 1550 we find him disputing at Westminster on the Roman Catholic side. He afterwards went to Paris, and was professor of Hebrew in that university. He continued abroad till the accession of Mary, when he returned to England, and on November 18th, 1554, was consecrated Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, taking his D.D. at Cambridge in 1555. He took a prominent part in the persecution of the Protestants; and when Elizabeth ascended the throne was deprived of his bishopric, and imprisoned for non-compliance with the changes in religion which then ensued. He died of the stone, at Islington, November 18th, 1559, and was buried in the church of Dunstan-in-the-West, London. He was one of the chief restorers of Hebrew learning in this country, and was also well versed in Latin and Greek. He published a *Hebrew Grammar*, and other works, at Paris, from 1550 to 1555. For other particulars, see Fuller's *Worthies*: Fuller's *Church History*; Cooper's *Athen. Cantab.*; Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 100, &c.

unruffled; and, not having lived to give pain to others, at the close of being he felt none himself. He had ordered a full and superb set of communion-plate, which he intended to present to the new church of St. Paul, in his episcopal city of Bristol. He left one son and five daughters; and died extremely rich, having, as prebendary of Finsbury, made a most fortunate and lucrative contract for a lease with the city of London.* His eldest son, Richard, married Elizabeth, daughter of the Very Rev. Dr. Fountayne, dean of York, and thus became the father of Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq., who was for some time member of parliament for Yorkshire, and to whom Leeds is indebted for the valuable piece of ground in front of the General Infirmary, and also for the extinction of small tithes. His third daughter, Mary, was married to the first Sir John Beckett, and thus became the mother of the second Sir John, Christopher, Sir Thomas, Richard, William, and Edmund—the latter of whom changed his name to Denison. Another of his daughters married the Rev. Mr. Disney, vicar of Halstead, Essex.—For pedigree and other particulars, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 3; Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 63; Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iii., p. 97; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1792, p. 477; Nichols's *Literary Illustrations*, vol. v., p. 507, &c. See also a *Sketch* of R. F. Wilson, Esq., M.P., who died in 1847.

* The amazing improvement in the prebendal manor of Finsbury is worthy of notice (for a long account of which, see Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ix., pp. 520–24). The history of the church affords but few instances of such an increase of value; and still fewer of its individuals that have amassed such an immense fortune from such slender means—a life interest of only £39 13s. 4d. a year. It may be said, such opportunities seldom occur; but the merit of the man must not be forgotten, who was equal to the chance. He was an able calculator; and possessed a persevering spirit, and a temper and manners of all others suited to soothe and harmonize the contentions of so fluctuating a body as the Corporation of London in nearly fifty years' intercourse. In tracing his benefits from authentic documents, it appears that he received more than £50,000 (clear of all deductions) in his lifetime, without the assistance of compound interest; and he charged this estate in his will with legacies to the amount of £50,000 more, which, on the authority of his executors, has proved ample, and will leave a very large residue. The net division at Christmas, 1797, after all deductions, was, to the Corporation, £3,646; to the heirs of Bishop Wilson, £2,431; to Dr. Athorpe, the next prebendary, £1,215. Bishop Wilson was not the only one of his family whom fortune had favoured with her abundance; for his brother equalled his success by early engaging in the Selby Navigation, and, growing wealthy in Yorkshire, showed his affectionate regard by pressing the doctor to take time and use precaution in agreeing to renew the lease, for he could and would support him. The brother died first, a bachelor; the doctor died soon after, leaving a numerous offspring to inherit the great property of both.—See Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, &c.

1775—1794.*

LIEUTENANT C. H. NEVILLE.

"Every man who falls in the service of his country," says Dr. Whitaker, "deserves more lasting remembrance than marble can bestow." On a neat tablet in the chancel of the Leeds parish church, there is the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Charles Henry Neville, lieutenant in the Queen's (or 2nd) Regiment of Foot, who, being on the marine duty on board Earl Howe's ship, after behaving in a most brave and gallant manner in the engagement which took place between the English and French fleets for three days, was killed by a grape shot, June the 1st, 1794, aged nineteen years."

"YE SONS OF PEACE, WHO BLEST
WITH ALL THE DEAR DELIGHTS OF SOCIAL LIFE,
BEHOLD THIS TABLET,
WHICH AFFECTION REARED,
TO THE LOV'D MEMORY OF THE YOUNG, THE BRAVE ;
WHOSE EARLY BLOOM, SMOTE BY THE RUTHLESS HAND OF WAR,
FELL, ADMIRED, LAMENTED :
OH ! GIVE ONE PITIING TEAR,
IN GRATEFUL MEMORY OF THE GENEROUS YOUTH,
WHO DAUNTLESS MET THE DREADFUL BATTLE'S RAGE,
AND NOBLY BLED,
THAT YOU MIGHT LIVE SECURE."

For pedigree, &c., see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 184; Whitaker's *Loidis*, p. 338, &c. See also *Gerrase Neville* (in this volume), who died in 1676, p. 107, &c.; and the *Note* to Lieutenants Neville, who died in 1799, p. 209, &c.

*—1794. CAPTAIN HENRY SPENCER, of the 53rd regiment, died in May, 1794, in the prime of life, in the island of Guadaloupe: a gallant officer and a worthy man, formerly of Bramley Grange, near Leeds.

—1794. THE REV. GUY FAIRFAX, of Newton Kyme, near Leeds, as he was performing divine service in his parish church, on Sunday evening, September 7th, 1794, in apparent good health, fell back in the reading-desk, and instantly expired without a single groan! It is doing very imperfect justice to his character to say, he was a man of the mildest and most amiable manners; of the most distinguished benevolence, as unostentatious as it was diffusive; and such was the invariableness of his conduct, that his whole life, in whatever point of view it might be contemplated, appeared but as one continued act of preparation for a better. Under these circumstances, severe as must be the affliction of his surviving family for the loss of so valuable a member of it; the manner, at least, of his death must be considered by them as a matter rather of consolation than regret. He was the fourth son of Thomas Fairfax, Esq., of Newton Kyme, near Tadcaster, who was the only son of Robert Fairfax, Esq., of Newton Kyme, vice-admiral of the Blue, M.P. for York, and its lord mayor in 1715, the memorable year of the rising for Prince Charles. The Rev. Guy Fairfax married a daughter of the Rev. John

1712—1795.

FIRST LORD HAREWOOD,

Formerly Edwin Lascelles, Esq., son of Henry Lascelles, Esq., of Harewood and Northallerton, which latter place he represented in parliament, dying in 1745; succeeded his father, and was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Harewood of Harewood, on the 9th of July, 1790. He was baptized in February, 1712, and twice married, first in January, 1746, to Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir D'Arcy Dawes, Bart., who died at Bath, in August, 1764; secondly, in March, 1770, to Jane, daughter of W. Coleman, Esq., and Jane Seymour, sister to the Duke of Somerset, who survived him. This nobleman having died, January 25th, 1795, without male issue, the title was extinguished; but his lordship's estates descended to the eldest surviving son of his deceased uncle, Edward Lascelles, Esq., of Barbadoes, his cousin, who was created, on the 18th of June, 1796, Baron Harewood of Harewood, in the county of York; and advanced to a viscountcy and earldom on the 7th of September, 1812, by the titles of Viscount Lascelles and Earl of Harewood. The baron's loss was greatly deplored, especially by the peasantry of Harewood, who, having often experienced his benevolence, considered him as a father.* The noble lord was interred at Harewood, where there is a monument erected to his honour. The family of Lascelles has been

Kearney, D.D., by Henrietta, his wife, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Brydges, brother of James, Duke of Chandos, and had a daughter, Henrietta Catherine, married to the present Joseph Chamberlayne Chamberlayne, Esq., of Maugersbury House, Gloucestershire. His elder brother, John Fairfax, Esq., succeeded to the estates of Steeton and Newton Kyme, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Loddington Fairfax, Esq., of Newton Kyme, born in 1770; married Theophania, daughter of James Chaloner, Esq., of Guisborough, in this county, and died July 1st, 1840, leaving three daughters and a son, his successor, the present Thomas Fairfax, Esq., of Newton Kyme, J.P. and deputy-lieutenant, born in 1804; married, July 29th, 1836, Louisa Constantia, daughter of George Ravenscroft, Esq., and has issue, Thomas Ferdinand, born October 6th, 1839, &c.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for September, 1794; Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

* The Right Hon. Edwin, Lord Harewood, was a nobleman to whose character it is not easy to do justice. In the senate, his lordship was independent and upright; in private life, he was affable and courteous, hospitable, and generous. His moderation, indulgence, and liberality towards his tenantry, were unexampled. His princely fortune was employed in such improvements as afforded support to all the neighbouring poor. The whole parish regarded him as their father and their friend; and the universal and deep regret manifested at his death (in his eighty-third year), was the surest indication how highly, in his life, he was honoured and beloved. He was M.P. for Scarborough, and for Northallerton in 1754, and again from 1780 to 1790. In 1759, he laid the foundation-stone of Harewood House, near Leeds.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for January, 1795.

of importance in the county of York since the reign of Edward I., when Roger de Lascelles was summoned to parliament, as baron, 1295 ; but dying without male issue, the barony fell into abeyance between his four daughters, and has never been reclaimed. The earl is lineally descended from John de Lascelles, of Hinderskelfe (now Castle Howard), who lived in 1315. The first earl was heir of the two senior lines of the family. Their motto, in English, is, "Salvation in God alone." Their town residence is in Harewood Place, Hanover Square, London, and their country-seat at Harewood House, near Leeds.—See Burke's *Extinct Peerage*; Jones's *History of Harewood, &c.*

1744—1797.

THE REV. JOSEPH MILNER, M.A.,

A pious, learned divine, and ecclesiastical historian, was born at Leeds, January 2nd, 1744, and was the son of a poor weaver. He was educated at the Leeds Grammar School, where he made great proficiency in Latin and Greek, in which he was greatly assisted by a memory of such uncommon powers, that his biographer, the Dean of Carlisle, asserts that he never saw his equal among the numerous persons of science and literature with whom he had been acquainted. This faculty, which Mr. Milner possessed, without any visible decay, during the whole of his life, gained him no little reputation at school, where his master, the Rev. Mr. Moore, often availed himself of his memory in cases of history and mythology, and used to say, "Milner is more easily consulted than the *Dictionaries* or the *Pantheon*, and he is quite as much to be relied on." Mr. Moore, indeed, told so many and almost incredible stories of his memory, that the Rev. Mr. Murgatroyd, a very respectable clergyman, at that time minister of St. John's church, in Leeds, expressed some suspicion of exaggeration. Mr. Moore was a man of the strictest veracity, but of a warm temper. He instantly offered to give satisfactory proof of his assertions. "Milner," said he, "shall go to church next Sunday, and, without taking a single note at the time, shall write down your sermon afterwards. Will you permit us to compare what he writes with what you preach?" Mr. Murgatroyd accepted the proposal with pleasure, and was often heard to express his astonishment at the event of this trial of memory. "The lad," said he, "has not omitted a single thought or sentiment in the whole sermon; and frequently he has got the very words for a long way together." By his industry and talents he

gained the warm regard of his instructor, Mr. Moore, who resolved to have him sent to college. This plan was nearly frustrated by the death of Milner's father in very narrow circumstances; but by the assistance of some gentlemen in Leeds, whose children Milner had lately engaged to teach, he was appointed, at the age of eighteen, to the office of chapel-clerk at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1766, and obtained one of the Chancellor's medals. He now became assistant-master in the Leeds Grammar School, and soon afterwards the curate of the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, at Thorp-Arch, the father of the Rev. Miles Atkinson, minister of St. Paul's church, Leeds. He afterwards became head-master of the Hull Grammar School, worth £200 a year; and was soon after chosen afternoon lecturer of the principal church in that town. On obtaining this situation he sent for his mother (then living at Leeds in poverty) to Hull, where she became the manager of his house; he also sent for two poor orphans, the children of his eldest brother; he also removed his brother Isaac from Leeds, where he was humbly employed in a woollen manufactory, and made him his assistant. This brother afterwards became master of Queen's College, Cambridge, professor of mathematics, and dean of Carlisle. About the year 1770, he embraced the sentiments of the Evangelical party in the Church of England. This change in his religious views brought upon him neglect, and, in some cases, open opposition from many among the upper classes, who had once been his admirers and friends; but his church was soon crowded with others, chiefly from the lower orders of the people, in whose sentiments and manners his preaching produced a striking change: and at length he not only recovered the esteem of his fellow-townspeople, but lived to see his own religious sentiments become so popular in the town, that many of the pulpits of the churches were filled by his friends and pupils, and he himself was chosen vicar of Hull by the mayor and corporation. His election took place only a few weeks before his death, which happened on the 15th of November, 1797, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.* For seventeen years

* By his death the world was deprived of a real philanthropist, his kindred of an affectionate relative, his acquaintance of a sincere friend, his king of a loyal subject, his country of a true patriot, and the Christian church of a zealous, learned, and sound divine. In short, he professed himself a Christian, and his practice proved his sincerity. He held the above grammar school upwards of thirty years, during which period he applied himself with the most indefatigable attention to the arduous duty of education, and the many excellent scholars formed by his care are living monuments of his zeal and application.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for November, 1797.

before his death he had been minister of North Ferriby, near Hull. An elegant monument, executed by Bacon, was erected to his memory in the High church of Hull by several gentlemen who had been his pupils.* The excellences of Mr. Milner's personal character were of the highest order. He was a highly popular and successful preacher. He was also deeply pious, upright in all his conduct, singularly open and sincere; and kind, cheerful, and amusing in social life. In his political principles he was strongly attached to the established order of things in Church and State. The work by which he is best known is the *History of the Church of Christ*, which was commenced by himself, and completed by his brother, the master of Queen's College, Cambridge, and which extends from the rise of Christianity to the Reformation. The first edition of this work appeared in 5 vols., 8vo., 1794 to 1812, and a second edition in 1810. It has been more than once reprinted.† The other works of Milner are,—1, *Gibbon's Account of Christianity Considered; together with some Strictures on Hume's Dialogues concerning Natural Religion*; 2, *Some Remarkable Passages in the Life of William Howard*; 3, *Essays on the Influence of the Holy Spirit*; 4, *Tracts and Essays, Theological and Historical*; 5, *Practical Sermons*, with an account of his *Life and Cha-*

* His monument contained the following inscription:—"To the memory of Joseph Milner, M.A., successively lecturer and vicar of this church, and upwards of thirty years, master of the Free Grammar School, this monument is erected by the grateful affection of his scholars. He was a man of a vigorous understanding, extensive learning, and unwearied diligence; distinguished by primitive purity of sentiment, and holiness of life. He uniformly proved himself, through a long and active ministry, a zealous champion of the faith of Christ; which his labours successfully inculcated, and his writings will exhibit and vindicate to future generations. He died on the 15th of November, 1797, in the fifty-fourth year of his age."

† His *Church History* is important for giving a view of the progress of religion. The following are some of the principal editions:—*History of the Church of Christ*, with a continuation to the present time; by the Rev. T. Haweis, LL.D., 8vo., Edinburgh, 1834.

Practical Sermons, to which is prefixed a *Life and Character* of the author, second edition, revised and corrected by the Very Rev. Isaac Milner, D.D., dean of Carlisle. Large additions are made to the *Life* of the author, with further animadversions on Dr. Haweis' misrepresentations, 3 vols., 8vo., 1801-23.

A Selection of Tracts and Essays from the miscellaneous writings of the late Rev. Joseph Milner, A.M., edited by the Very Rev. Dr. Milner, 8vo., London, 1810.

The following edition by Mr. Grantham is much improved:—*The History of the Church of Christ*, with additions and corrections by the Very Rev. Isaac Milner, D.D. A new edition, revised and corrected throughout by the Rev. Thomas Grantham, B.D., rector of Bramber, Sussex, 4 vols., 8vo., London, 1847. This work has been continued by Dr. Stebbing, and also by Scott. For the texts and subjects of his *Sermons*, &c., see Darling's *Cyclopaedia Bibliographia*; Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual*, &c.

racter, by the Dean of Carlisle, 2 vols. Some of his *Practical Sermons* were also edited by the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, in 1830; and others in 1841 by the Rev. James Fawcett, late incumbent of Woodhouse, Leeds. A complete collection of his works was edited by Dean Milner, in 8 vols., in 1810.—For a more detailed account, see *Gentleman's Magazine*; the *Christian Observer*; Cunningham's *Lives*; Parsons' *History of Leeds*; the *Biographical Dictionaries* of Gorton, Watkins, Chalmers, Knight, Rose, Mackenzie, &c.

1717—1798.

THOMAS MAUDE, ESQ.,

The author of *Wharfedale*, *Wensleydale*, and other poems, was born, it is said, at Harewood,* near Leeds, in 1717; but another account—though less certain—gives Westminster the credit of his birth. He was brought up to the medical profession, and was surgeon on board the *Barfleur*, with Captain Lord Harry Powlett. On returning, he became steward for the estates of the Duke of Bolton, and resided chiefly at his Grace's seat, Bolton Hall, in Wensleydale. He afterwards erected Burley House, near Otley, where he spent the latter part of his life. His principal poems are,—*Wensleydale*, or *Rural*

* The following extracts evince poetic powers of a high order, and possess much local interest:—

“ As artists borrow some illustrious name,
And on its wide-spread base erect their fame;
So I, ambitious to adorn a tale,
Must of expediency myself avail.
In yonder fields, near Harewood's splendid dome,
Where pleasure dwells and freedom feels at home,
Where ease and elegance their charms combine,
And sister arts in happy union twine:
I sportive ranged; there sipped parental dew,
When first life's coinage current-value knew,
Ere prejudice had sown her choking tares,
And dashed my journey with intrusive cares.
‘Twas there in guileless hour my race began,
While lib'ral culture trained me up to man.
Thanks to that care, whose precepts first inspired,
Whose kindness cherished, and example fired;
Whose doctrines taught with philosophic skill
To rein the sallies of a devious will.
So ruled a sire his son with virtuous sway,
And gave to thought full energy to play.
Rest, sacred shade! here, filial reverence, raise
This last memorial of defective praise;
Nor shall maternal merit rest unknown
While Phœbus condescends my muse to own,
Or duty bids to clasp the mournful bier,
And lends the heaving sigh and trickling tear.”

Contemplations; and *Verbeia** (*Verbia*), or *Wharfedale*, dedicated to Edwin Lascelles, Esq. He died in 1798, aged eighty-one years.—See Schroeder's *Annals of Leeds*; Jones's *History of Harewood*, &c.

—1799.

LIEUTENANTS NEVILE.†

There is a tablet in the chancel of the Leeds parish church with the following inscription:—"To the memory of John Pate Neville, lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards, who was wounded in Holland, in an engagement against the French, September 19th, of which wound he died October 10th, 1799, aged twenty-five years.—Also to the memory of Brownlow Pate Neville, lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards, who was likewise wounded in Holland, in an engagement against the French, September 10th, and died September 16th, 1799, aged twenty-three years. They were the brothers of Charles Henry Neville, who was killed on board Earl Howe's ship, June 1st, 1794, and the sons of John Pate Neville, Esq., of Badsworth, in the county of York." The merit of the subjects is the only reason for inserting these epitaphs. It is to be lamented that brave men, who have died for their country, should be no better recorded; but, as it is so, they ought not to be consigned to oblivion for the bad style of their epitaphs. Neville (frequently written Neville) Street, leading to Holbeck, is of course called after this family.—For pedigree, &c., see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 184—5; Whitaker's *Loidis*, p. 338; Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, vol. ii., p. 394, &c.

* Verbeia was the Roman patroness of the Wharfe, as appears by an inscription dug up at Ilkley, the Olicana of the Romans. The stone is mentioned by Camden, and is now existing near the public way in that village.

† Descended from the Gervase Neville, Esq., of Beeston and Holbeck, who was quartermaster-general to the Duke of Newcastle in 1643, and died in February, 1676, aged eighty-five years, and was buried in the great chancel of St. Peter's church in Leeds; whose eldest son and heir, Gervase Neville, Esq., of Beeston, sometime of Sheffield, and afterwards of Holbeck, died in May, 1696, aged fifty-seven, and was buried at Leeds; having married Dorothy, daughter of Francis Cavendish, Esq., of Doveridge, county of Derby. She died in January, 1713, aged seventy, and was buried at Leeds; leaving issue—1. William Neville, of Holbeck, Esq., high-sheriff of Yorkshire, in 1710, who married Bridget, daughter of Walter Calverley, Esq., and died in April, 1713, without issue.—2. Rev. Gervase Neville, vicar of Bingley in 1712, who succeeded to the Holbeck estate, and at length to the entailed estates of Chevet, near Wakefield, and died unmarried. 3. Rev. Cavendish Neville, M.A., sometime Fellow of University College, Oxford, forty years vicar of Norton, near Sheffield; at length succeeded his brother, Gervase, in the Chevet estates, &c., and was the last of the male line of this family. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Lionel Pilkington, Bart., of Stanley, near Wakefield, sister of Sir L. Pilkington, Bart., Lord of Chevet by purchase; she died in August,

1732—1800.

REV. NEWCOME CAPPE,

A dissenting minister of the Socinian persuasion, son of the Rev. Joseph Cappe, minister of the dissenting congregation at Mill Hill, in Leeds; was born in that town, Feb. 21st, 1732–3, and educated for some time under the care of his father, whom he lost in his sixteenth year.* Having at this early age discovered a predilection for nonconformity, he was placed at the academy of Dr. Aikin, at Kibworth, in Leicestershire, in 1748, and the next year removed to that of Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. During his residence here, he overcame some scruples that arose in his mind respecting the evidences of revealed religion, by examining them in the best writers with great attention. After passing two years at Northampton, he was

1790, aged seventy-seven, and was buried at Norton. He died at Chevet in February, 1749, aged sixty-nine, and was also buried at Norton.—4, Barbara, married in November, 1705, at Eckington, county of Derby, to the Rev. Peter Robinson, and had a daughter, Dorothy, only issue and heir of her mother, born in 1706, sole heir also of her cousin, Anne Nevile, (the Rev. Cavendish Nevile's daughter, who died at school in London, unmarried, in 1756), and heir general of her grandfather, Gervase Nevile, Esq. She died at Shrewsbury in October, 1782, aged seventy-six; having married John Lister, Esq., of Sysonby, county of Leicester, and had issue—1, John Pate Nevile (formerly Lister), Esq., of Badsworth, lord of the manors of Holbeck and Chevet, born at Sysonby in March, 1734, baptized at Melton Mowbray, afterwards lived at Doncaster; a captain in the Blues; married at St. James's, Westminster, in March, 1771, Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Chambers Bate, of Forston, county of Derby, and rector of Easton, county of Northampton, and left a numerous family, most of whom fell in the service of their country. 2, Lieutenant John Pate Nevile, who died of his wounds in October, 1799, aged twenty-five.—2, Lieutenant Charles Henry Nevile, who died on board Lord Howe's ship in June, 1794, aged nineteen.—3, Lieutenant Brownlow Pate Nevile, who died of his wounds in September, 1799, aged twenty-three.

—4, Lieutenant Cavendish Nevile, who died in December, 1812, aged twenty-five.—5, George Nevile, Esq., his heir, of Skelbrook Park, Badsworth, in this county, who married Georgiana Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Champneys, and had issue John Pate Nevile, Esq., formerly an officer in the 76th Regiment of Foot, who married, in 1838, Louisa Mary, daughter of Robert Foster Grant-Dalton, Esq., and sister of Dalton Foster Grant-Dalton, Esq., J.P., of Shanks House, county of Somerset. He died in 1847, leaving issue—1, Percy Sandford Nevile, Esq., of Skelbrook Park, near Pontefract, born in 1840, with two other sons and a daughter. Their motto is, “*Ne vile velis*”—Wish nothing vile, or wish no evil.—See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

* He showed early marks of singular genius and application to study; and at six years of age he had made considerable progress in the Latin language. He was in the habit of rising at four o'clock in the morning, in order that he might read his lessons undisturbed, which “he did in the winter by the kitchen fire, which in that part of the country it was customary to keep in all night;” and in the summer, when the weather allowed, he chose for the place of his morning studies the ruins of Kirkstall Abbey, situated about three miles from Leeds, on the banks of the river Aire.—See *Monthly Review*, vol. xlivi., p. 162, &c.

deprived of the benefit of Dr. Doddridge's instructions, who was obliged to leave England on account of his health, and in 1752 went to the University of Glasgow, where he continued three years, improving his knowledge with great industry and success, and forming an acquaintance with many eminent men of the day, particularly Dr. Leechman, Dr. Cullen, Dr. Adam Smith, Dr. Moore, and the late Dr. Black. Having completed his studies, he returned in 1755 to Leeds, and within a short time after was chosen co-pastor, and the following year sole pastor, of the dissenting congregation at St. Saviour-gate, York. This situation he retained for forty years, during which he engaged the respect and affection of his hearers, and was distinguished as a preacher of uncommon eloquence, and a man of great learning and amiable manners. In 1791 and 1793 he experienced two paralytic shocks, which ever after affected both his walking and his speech; but he was enabled to employ much of his time in preparing those works for the press which appeared after his death. Weakened at length by paralytic affections, he died December 24th, 1800. He published in his lifetime—
 1, *A Sermon upon the King of Prussia's Victory at Rosbach*, November 3rd, 1757; 2, *Three Fast-day Sermons, published during the American War*; 3, *A Sermon on the Thanksgiving-day, 1784*; 4, *A Fast-day Sermon, written during the American War, but first published in 1795*; 5, *A Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Edward Sandecock*; 6, *A Selection of Psalms for Social Worship*; 7, *Remarks in Vindication of Dr. Priestley, in Answer to the Monthly Reviewers*; 8, *Letters published in the York Chronicle, signed "A Doughty Champion in Heavy Armour," in reply to the attack of Dr. Cooper (under the signature of "Erasmus") upon Mr. Lindsey on his resigning the Living of Catterick*;^{*} and *Discourses on the Providence and*

* REV. THEOPHILUS LINDSEY, M.A. (1723—1808), a Socinian writer, born at Middlewich, in Cheshire, June 20th, 1723, educated there, and at the Leeds Grammar School, under Mr. Barnard, where he made rapid progress in classical learning. At the age of eighteen (in 1741), he was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, where, by exemplary diligence and moral conduct, he obtained the entire approbation of his tutors; and, after taking his degrees, was elected Fellow in 1747, about which time he commenced his clerical duties at an episcopal chapel in Spital Square, London. Soon after this, he was, by the recommendation of Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, appointed domestic chaplain to Algernon, Duke of Somerset; after whose death, he travelled for two years on the continent with his son, subsequently Duke of Northumberland. On his return, about 1753, he was presented to the living of Kirkby Wiske, in the North-Riding; and in 1756 he removed to that of Piddletown, in Dorsetshire. In 1760, he married a step-daughter of his intimate friend, Archdeacon Blackburne; and in 1763, chiefly for the sake of enjoying his society, and that of other friends in Yorkshire, he

Government of God, 8vo., London, 1795. In 1802 were published *Critical Remarks on many important Passages of Scripture, together with Dissertations upon several subjects tending to illustrate the Phraseology and Doctrine of the New Testament.** To these were prefixed *Memoirs of his Life*, by the editor, Catherine Cappe, his second wife, 2 vols., 8vo. (who also published *Memoirs* of herself, in 1822, and *Observations on Charity Schools, &c.*). The chief object of these *Remarks* is to attack the Trinitarian doctrine, and to give those explanations and meanings to various parts of the New Testament language which are adopted by the modern Unitarian school. How far he has been successful may be seen in the following references:—His *Life*, as above; *Monthly Review*, vol. lxix., where his *Remarks in Vindication of Dr. Priestley* are examined; *British Critic*, vol. xxi., p. 66, &c.; Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual*; the *Biographical Dictionaries* of Chalmers, Gorton, Rose, &c.

exchanged the living of Piddletown for the vicarage of Catterick, which was of inferior value. Here he resided nearly ten years, an exemplary pattern of a primitive and conscientious pastor, highly respected and beloved by the people committed to his charge. In 1771, he co-operated with Archdeacon Blackburne, Dr. John Jebb, Mr. Wyvil, and others, in endeavouring to obtain relief in matters of subscription to the thirty-nine articles. In November, 1773, he wrote to the prelate of his diocese, informing him of his intention to quit the church, in consequence of scruples respecting the doctrine of the Trinity. Previously to leaving Catterick, he delivered a farewell address to his parishioners, in which he stated his motives for quitting them. He then settled in London, where he opened a place of worship in Essex Street, Strand. The service of the place was conducted according to the plan of a liturgy, which had been altered from that used in the Established Church by Dr. Samuel Clarke. About the same time he published his *Apology, Vindicia Priestleiana, &c.* He died on the 3rd of November, 1808, in his eighty-sixth year, and was buried at Bunhill-fields. Mr. Lindsey was a man of mild and amiable manners, and very highly respected by every person who knew him. As a writer on the side of Unitarianism, it cannot be said that he brought many accessions of new matter and argument; but his honourable conduct in the resignation of his preferment rendered him peculiarly an ornament to the sect he joined, and the loss of such a man might be justly regretted by the church he left. Besides copious biographical notices of Lindsey, which were published in the *Monthly Repository* and *Monthly Magazine* of December, 1808, the Rev. Thomas Belsham published, in 1812, a thick octavo volume of *Memoirs*, in which he gives a full analysis of his works, and extracts from his correspondence, together with a complete list of his publications. Two volumes of his *Sermons* were printed shortly after his death. For additional particulars, see the above *Memoirs*, &c., and also the *Athenaeum*, vol. v.; Rees's *Cyclopaedia*; *Biographical Dictionaries* of Chalmers, Knight, Maunder, Rose, &c. For a very eulogistic character of him, see *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxviii., p. 1,044; Nichols's *Literary Illustrations*, vol. v., p. 415, &c.

* He also published *Discourses, chiefly on Devotional Subjects*, to which are prefixed *Memoirs of his Life*, 8vo., York, 1805; and *Discourses, chiefly on Practical Subjects*, 8vo., York, 1815; and other works.—See Darling's *Cyclopaedia Bibliographia*, &c.

1736—1801.

MR. THOMAS WRIGHT,

Whose interesting *Autobiography* (1736–1797) has been recently edited by his grandson (Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., &c., London, 1864), from which this sketch is compiled, and chiefly in his own words—except that the third person is used instead of the first—lived, for the most part, at Birkenshaw, in the parish of Birstal, near Leeds. He was, as may be seen by his own writings,* no ordinary man. Endowed with very considerable talents, and with an earnest desire for knowledge, and a love of literature which might have raised him to a very distinguished position in fame, he evidently, from his own account, often regretted that he had no guardians of his youth who could appreciate the real bent of his mind, and give him the education which his fortune, though not great, as well as his inclinations, claimed. But, left an orphan in his earliest infancy, with none but distant relatives, who thought only of securing a share of his property; at first a spoiled child, and subsequently a neglected boy, nothing could swerve his mind from its natural bent, and some of his manuscripts in his grandson's possession, as well as the reports of those who knew him, prove that he possessed an extraordinary extent of reading, a large amount of miscellaneous knowledge, with power and judgment in the application of it, which must have made him an object of respect among the society of what was then rather a wild part of Yorkshire. At an early age he went through the usual course of Latin in the old and justly celebrated Free Grammar School at Bradford, which was the whole amount of what may be called his liberal education; and the writer of his brief *Life*, prefixed to the second edition of his *Familiar Religious Conversation*, printed in 1812, states that, “He was accounted very

* In addition to his *Autobiography*, he published at Leeds, in 1778, a poetical *Essay*, being a general defence of the Arminian party against the Calvinists, entitled (a parody on the title of Hogarth's celebrated picture) *A Modern Familiar Religious Conversation*. Possessing an excellent memory, he often entertained his friends by repeating to them a great part of this poem. They generally expressed themselves highly delighted with it. The high seasoning of Hudibrastic composition which the author had imparted to it, excited their risible muscles to a high degree, and they frequently declared it to be a performance which contained much matter in a small compass. After mature consideration, he resolved on publishing it. The demand for it was much beyond his expectations. In a very short time there was not a copy of it to be procured. The first edition, published anonymously, is now a book of extreme rarity. But in 1812, a second and posthumous edition was printed under the modified title of *A Familiar Religious Conversation, in Verse, by Thomas Wright*.

clever while at school; and when he went home, it was with the reputation of being a youth of facetious disposition, and of the most ready wit and invention." He was born at the Mulcture Hall, in Halifax, January 27th, 1736; and lived with his father and mother, grandmother and grandfather Cordingley, at the said Mulcture Hall, where they all lived together till they almost all died. His mother died in childbed of his sister Elizabeth, when he was somewhat turned of two years old. His father died a year or two afterwards, leaving him and all his concerns to the care of his grandfather and grandmother. His eldest sister, Martha, having died sometime before of the small-pox, his grandmother, who was exceedingly fond of him, as the only remains of her only offspring, and consequently very anxious to preserve his life, was persuaded by Dr. Nettleton, who was intimate with the family, to have him inoculated, as the safest method against that dreadful malady. As soon as he became acquainted with his letters, that inclination for reading and the acquisition of knowledge, which was one of the strongest propensities of his nature, discovered itself. He was never weary of his book; and by the time he was seven or eight years old, he had read through the Old and New Testaments, and was well acquainted with every remarkable story to be found there, and in the Apocrypha. Soon afterwards, his grandmother died, and he was then taken by his aunt Ellison to Birkenshaw, where, after being sometime at the Bradford Grammar School, he was put to the white cloth-making trade, which on his coming of age he relinquished. Being in pretty good circumstances he bought many books, and read much divinity, philosophy, history, poetry, voyages, travels, &c.; and, having a good memory,* by this means he acquired a good deal

* He was celebrated for an extraordinary memory, of which there are several anecdotes recorded. It is still remembered (says his grandson) in one of the manufactories in which, when the increase of his family called for all his resources, he took employment, that "Tommy Wright," as he was popularly called in the phraseology of the district, could repeat the whole of Milton's *Paradise Lost* whenever called upon, besides the works of other poets; and yet that he could not remember accurately for a few hours a common business commission. This is, perhaps, somewhat exaggerated on the side of the forgetfulness, although he had evidently no taste for business; but only a few years ago his grandson heard directly the following anecdote from an old man, who may be still alive, and who was when young his intimate neighbour. This person, who was an intelligent man, and in easy circumstances, stated that, on the day when the *Leeds Mercury*, then a young newspaper, arrived, "Tommy Wright" usually brought it with him to his house, took his usual seat by his kitchen fire, and, after both had lit their pipes, proceeded to read it through. The *Mercury* was then, of course, comparatively a small paper; but when he had once read it, if called upon

of various knowledge, which, qualifying him for conversation, enabled him to contract a very large acquaintance with some of the most sensible men and best families in the surrounding country.* He also learned to play upon the violin and the German flute. He was also a good shot, and loved the pleasures of the chase; and he appears to have mixed not unwillingly in the rustic amusements of the people. About that time he visited Hull, York, Scarborough, Harrogate, Ripon, and London, where he saw the old king, George II., and the Prince of Wales, afterwards George III., and most of the royal family. He also went to Greenwich and Woolwich, to see the men-of-war, &c. He was privately married at Gretna Green, November 19, 1766, to Lydia,† daughter of William Birkhead, of Brookhouses, near Cleckheaton. He then lived at Lower Blacup‡ for about fourteen years; also near Cleckheaton, where he had issue—1, Elizabeth, born January 30th, 1768; married, December 25th, 1789, at the Leeds parish church, by the Rev. Mr. Fawcett, to Joseph Greenwood, tobacconist, Lowerhead Row, Leeds, and had issue, Thomas,

immediately afterwards to repeat either the whole or any part of it, even an advertisement, he could do it without hesitation, and so accurately that it was quite unnecessary to refer to the paper itself.

* It must not be supposed that in this country Thomas Wright was buried among a population of mere ignorant rustics. A considerable portion of the people around him were occupied in the cloth manufacture, and were steadily laying the foundation of the present manufacturing wealth of the district, and some of them had already enriched themselves by their industry and intelligence. There were, moreover, in the country around, a few men who had raised themselves to intellectual distinction. At Bierley Hall, about two miles to the north-west of Birkenshaw, lived Dr. Richardson, F.R.S., the eminent naturalist, with whom Thomas Wright was intimate in his youth. Fieldhead, in the parish of Birstal, was the residence of the Priestleys, where they established a celebrated boarding-school for ladies, to which he sent one of his daughters. As the celebrated Dr. Joseph Priestley, F.R.S., who was born at Fieldhead, was resident at Leeds during several years subsequent to 1767, he must have frequently visited his near relatives at the place of his birth, and it is at least probable that Thomas Wright was personally acquainted with him. He visited Miss Bosanquet, subsequently the wife of Fletcher, of Madeley, at Cross Hall, in the parish of Batley, about three miles to the east of Birkenshaw. He also describes as his friend, John Taylor, of Great Gomersal, little more than a mile to the south of Birkenshaw, the enterprising and intelligent merchant and manufacturer, whose character is drawn so admirably by Charlotte Brontë, under the name of Mr. Yorke, in the novel of *Shirley*.

† Mary Birkhead, of Brookhouses, mother of the above Lydia, died April 29th, 1796, in the eightieth year of her age. William Birkhead, father of the above Lydia, and husband of Mary, died March 3rd, 1797, in the hundredth year of his age. See the inscriptions in the chapel at Cleckheaton, near Leeds. Obadiah Brooke, late a surgeon in Leeds, was related to this family.

‡ For an illustration of his residence at Lower Blacup, as it appeared in November, 1863, see the frontispiece of his *Autobiography*.

born in May, 1793; Lydia, born in October, 1795; Mary Ann, in June, 1797, &c.—2, Mary, born November 22nd, 1769, who died May 25th, 1770.—3, Thomas Wright,* born March 8th, 1771.—4, Sarah, born March 5th, 1773; married, June 17th, 1793, at Birstal parish church, by the Rev. Reuben Ogden, to Timothy Greenwood, surgeon and apothecary, of Cleckheaton, and had issue, John Brook Greenwood, born in March, 1794; Mary Ann, born in May, 1796, &c.—5, 6, 7, James, John, and William, who all died when children. His wife, Lydia, died of consumption, October 22nd, 1777, aged thirty years. He married, secondly, November 4th, 1781, at Birstal parish church, Alicia, daughter of Mr. Thomas Pinder, farmer, of Upper Blacup. In 1783, he removed again to Birkenshaw, where he had issue,—8, Martha, born January 28th, 1783.—9, Ann, born June 27th, 1785.—10, Benjamin, born September 20th, 1787.—11, Hannah, born June 25th, 1790.—12, John, born September 21st, 1793.—13, Joseph, born June 10th, 1796. Thomas Wright, of Birkenshaw, died of an attack of typhus fever, on Friday, January 30th, 1801, aged sixty-five years. He was buried at the White Chapel, in the parish of Birstal, near Leeds, and retained his office of inspector of woollens (or cloth-searcher) to the end of his life. He appears to have been much attached to his children, and he describes the death of a favourite son, named John, in a detailed account, which is extremely pathetic. The loss of this child seems to have weighed heavily on his mind for several years, in which he devoted the anniversary of the sorrowful event to the composition of a short poem to his memory. These, together with an *Heroic Poem in praise of Richard Hill, Esq.*, will be found in the appendix to his *Autobiography*.

* His eldest son, Thos. Wright, was apprenticed to Messrs. Nicholson, printers and publishers, of Bradford; and after being deceived by Mr. S. Nicholson, the master's youngest son, he accompanied the eldest son, Mr. George Nicholson, to Ludlow, in Shropshire, where the latter continued for some years to publish books, which were remarkable for their good taste and good printing, and which had a large circulation. There the present Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., author of several valuable works, was born, which was the cause of his being a native of that county, instead of a Yorkshireman. Mr. Nicholson was his own compiler and editor, and his own traveller; and he performed the latter task almost always on foot. His *Cambrian Travellers' Guide*, first published in 1808, but much enlarged and improved in a second edition, in 1813, is still the best work we have on Wales. Thomas Wright had the greatest personal esteem and respect for George Nicholson, and their friendship continued till the death of the latter in 1825. For a longer and more particular account, see the *Autobiography*, &c.

1773—1801.*

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL PREDHAM,

A native of Leeds, in the 54th Regiment, who was shot through the body on the 25th of August, 1801, aged twenty-eight, near the gates of Alexandria, in Egypt, where he displayed the active zeal, the intrepid gallantry, and the invincible spirit and courage of a true British soldier. There is a monument to him in the Leeds parish church with the following inscription:—

“In memory of Samuel Predham, of this town, late lieutenant of his Majesty’s 54th Regiment of Foot. This monument is erected by his most affectionate and disconsolate mother on the loss of her only son.† In the memorable expedition to Egypt he bore a distinguished part, and displayed on all occasions the active zeal, the intrepid gallantry, and the invincible spirit and courage of a true British officer. He was shot through the body, the 25th of August, 1801, near the gates of Alexandria.”

“ BUT, LIKE THE IMMORTAL ABERCROMBIE,
HE REFUSED TO QUIT HIS POST
SO LONG AS HE COULD STAND.
HIS DEATH, WHICH ENSUED THE 13TH OF OCTOBER FOLLOWING,
AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS,
TO HIS FRIENDS WAS MOST AFFECTING ;
TO HIMSELF IT WAS GLORIOUS,
AS HIS LIFE HAD BEEN HONOURABLE.”

1733—1804.

REV. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL.D., F.R.S.,

A dissenting divine, but more justly eminent as a philosopher, was born March 13th, 1733, at Fieldhead, Birstal, near Leeds. His father, Jonas Priestley, a cloth-dresser, was a dissenter of the Calvinistic persuasion. His mother dying when he was six years of age, he was adopted by a paternal aunt, Mrs. Keighley, by whom he was sent to a free grammar school in the neighbourhood, where he was taught the Latin language and the ele-

* 1727—1802. THOMAS WALKER, Esq., serjeant-at-law, &c., for whom there is in Guiseley church, near Leeds, a monument with the following inscription:—“In memory of Thomas Walker, Esq., serjeant-at-law, and accountant-general of the High Court of Chancery, who died 29th of January, 1802, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and was buried in the benchers’ vault of the Middle Temple, in the Temple church, London. He was the son and heir of Thomas Walker, of the parish of Guiseley, by Susannah Harrison, his wife, both of whom were buried in the churchyard of this parish.” For a large engraving of the nave and part of the choir of Guiseley church, see Whitaker’s *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 210.

+ His father, Mr. Samuel (Predam or) Predham, of Leeds, died November 16th, 1795, after a lingering illness, aged sixty-five years.

ments of Greek. His vacations were devoted to the study of Hebrew under a dissenting minister; and when he had acquired some proficiency in this language, he commenced and made considerable progress in the Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic. In the mathematics he received some instruction from Mr. Haggerstone, who had been educated under Maclaurin. From his habits of application and attachment to theological inquiries, his aunt early entertained hopes of his becoming a minister. Ill health, however, led him to abandon for a while his classical studies, and apply himself to mercantile pursuits. We learn from his own statement that his constitution, always far from robust, had been injured by a "consumptive tendency, or rather an ulcer in the lungs, the consequence of improper conduct when at school, being often violently heated with exercise, and as often imprudently chilled by bathing," &c. Without the aid of a master, he acquired some knowledge of French, Italian, and German. With the return of health his earlier occupations were resumed, and at the age of nineteen he entered the Dissenting academy at Daventry (afterwards Coward College, and now incorporated with New College, London), conducted by Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Ashworth, the successor of Dr. Doddridge. Both his parents were of the Calvinistic persuasion, as also was his aunt, who had omitted no opportunity of inculcating the importance of the Calvinistic doctrine. As however differences of opinion on doctrinal points were not with her sufficient ground for rejecting the society of those whom she believed to be virtuous and enlightened, her house became the resort of many ministers and clergymen whose views were more or less opposed to those of Calvin. In their discussions young Priestley took considerable interest, and they may be supposed to have had considerable influence in leading him to a systematic examination of the grounds upon which he had rested his own belief. Before the age of nineteen, he styles himself rather a believer in the doctrines of Arminius, though he adds, "I had by no means rejected the doctrine of the Trinity or that of the Atonement." Before leaving home he expressed a desire to be admitted a communicant in the Calvinistic congregation which he had been in the habit of attending with his aunt; but the minister having elicited from his replies that he entertained doubts relative to the doctrines of original sin and the eternity of punishment, his admission was refused. In the academy he spent three years, and came forth an adherent to the Arian system. Here he was also introduced to an acquaintance with the writings of Dr. Hartley, which exerted a powerful and lasting

influence over his whole train of thinking. During his residence at the academy he composed the first part of his *Institutes of Natural and Revealed Religion*, published in 1772; the remaining three parts appeared in 1773-4. On quitting the academy in 1755, he became minister to a small congregation at Needham-Market, in Suffolk; whence, after a residence of three years, he removed to Nantwich, in Cheshire, where he took the charge of a congregation, to which he also joined a school. Here he was more successful as a schoolmaster, and by means of the strictest economy was able to purchase some philosophical apparatus, including an air-pump and an electrical machine, and also to keep out of debt, which through life he always made a point of doing.* His first publication was an *English Grammar*, on a new plan, printed in 1761, in which he pointed out errors in Hume's language, which that author had the candour to rectify in his future editions of his celebrated *History*. In the same year he was invited by the trustees of the dissenting academy at Warrington, to succeed Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Aikin, as tutor in the languages. Here he began to distinguish himself as a writer in various branches of science and literature. Several of these had a relation to his department in the academy, which, besides philology, included lectures on history and general policy; among which were his lectures on *The Theory of Language and Universal Grammar*, 1762; on *Oratory and Criticism*, 1777; on *History and General Policy*, 1788; on *The Laws and Constitution of England*, 1772; an *Essay on a Course of Liberal Education for Civil and Active Life*, 1765; *Chart of Biography*, 1765; *Chart of History*, 1769, &c. Here also he married the daughter of Mr. Wilkinson, an ironmaster of Wales, a lady of great amiability and strength of mind, by whom he had several children. A visit to London was the occasion of his introduction to Dr. Franklin, Dr. Price, Dr. Watson, Mr. Canton, and others. To the first of these he communicated his idea of writing an historical account of electrical discoveries, if provided with the requisite books. These Dr. Franklin undertook to procure; and before the end of the year in which Priestley submitted to him the plan of the work, he sent him a copy of it in print, though five hours of every day had been occupied in public or private teaching, besides which he had kept up an active philosophical correspondence.

* In the business of education he was indefatigable; and he added to the more common objects of instruction, experiments in natural philosophy, which were the means of fostering in himself a taste for pursuits of that kind.

The title of this work is *The History and Present State of Electricity, with Original Experiments*, 1767 (third edition, 1775).^{*} Shortly before its publication (in 1766) he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and about the same time the honorary title of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. The approbation bestowed on his *History of Electricity* induced him to compose his *History and Present State of Discoveries relating to Vision, Light, and Colours*, published by subscription in 2 vols., 4to, 1772, which he intended should be succeeded by a similar account of the other branches of experimental science; but the sale of this work not answering his expectations, the design was abandoned, and, we believe, the work itself did not evince any very intimate knowledge of the subject. A disagreement between the trustees and professors of the academy led to his relinquishing his appointment at Warrington in 1767. His next engagement was at Mill Hill chapel, Leeds, where his theological inquiries were resumed, and several works of the kind composed, chiefly of a controversial character. From an Arian he was now become a Socinian; and not content with enjoying the changes which he was at perfect liberty to make, he began to contend with great zeal against the authority of the established religion. The vicinity of his dwelling to a public brewery was the occasion of his attention being directed to pneumatic chemistry, the consideration of which he commenced in 1768, and subsequently prosecuted with great success. His first publication on this subject was a pamphlet on *Impregnating Water with Fixed Air* (1772); the same year he communicated to the Royal Society his *Observations on Different Kinds of Air*, to which the Copley medal was awarded in 1773.[†] While at Leeds very advantageous

* Almost the whole of his historical facts are taken from the *Philosophical Transactions*; but at the end he gives a number of original experiments of his own. His *Original Experiments*, though numerous and interesting, did not give rise to any discovery of importance, and the entire work is described by Dr. Thomson as "carelessly written," which may readily be attributed to the rapidity with which it was executed. The most important of all his electrical discoveries was, that charcoal is a conductor of electricity, and so good a conductor that it vies even with the metals themselves. This publication went through several editions, and was translated into foreign languages.

† "No one," observes Dr. Thomson, "ever entered upon the study of chemistry with more disadvantages than Dr. Priestley, and yet few have occupied a more dignified station in it, or contributed a greater number of new and important facts. The career which he selected was new, and he entered upon it free from those prejudices which warped the judgment and limited the views of those who had been regularly bred to the science. He possessed a sagacity capable of overcoming every obstacle, and a turn for observation which enabled him to profit by every phenomenon which presented itself to his view. His habits of regularity were such that everything

proposals were made to him to accompany Captain Cook in his second voyage to the South Seas; but when about to prepare for his departure, it was intimated to him by Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Banks, that objections to his religious principles had been successfully urged by some of the ecclesiastical members of the Board of Longitude. In 1773, after a residence at Leeds for six years,* through the recommendation of Dr. Price, he received the appointment of librarian and literary companion to the Earl of Shelburne (afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne), with a salary of £250 a year, a separate residence, and a certainty for life in the event of his lordship's death or their previous separation.† In the second year of this engagement he accom-

was registered as soon as observed. He was perfectly sincere and unaffected, and the discovery of truth seems to have been in every case his real and undisguised object." He discovered oxygen gas, nitrous gas, nitrous oxide gas, nitrous vapour, carbonic oxide gas, sulphurous oxide gas, fluoric acid gas, muriatic gas, and ammoniacal gas. The first of these, which he named "dephlogisticated air," he discovered in 1774, having obtained it by concentrating the sun's rays upon red precipitate of mercury. He showed that the red colour of arterial blood resulted from its combination with the oxygen of the atmosphere; that the change produced in atmospheric air during the process of combustion and putrefaction arose from a similar abstraction of oxygen; and recognized the property possessed by vegetables of restoring the constituent thus abstracted. Moreover, the pneumatic apparatus now used by chemists was principally invented by him. "But though," observes Dr. Thomson, "his chemical experiments were, for the most part, accurate, they did not exhibit that precise chemical knowledge which distinguished the experiments of some of his contemporaries. He never attempted to determine the constituents of his gases, nor their specific gravity, nor any other numerical result." Of this he himself was, doubtless, aware; for in a letter written many years after (in 1795), he observes, "As to chemical lectureship, I am now convinced I could not have acquitted myself in it to proper advantage. . . . Though I have made many discoveries in some branches of chemistry, I never gave much attention to the common routine of it, and know but little of the common processes." The theory promulgated by Lavoisier, though founded on the discoveries of Cavendish and Priestley, was never adopted by the latter, who continued to adhere to the phlogistic theory, notwithstanding the many facts and arguments adduced against it.

* In his own words,—"At Leeds I continued six years, very happy with a liberal, friendly, and harmonious congregation, to whom my services (of which I was not sparing) were very acceptable. Here I had no unreasonable prejudices to contend with, so that I had full scope for every kind of exertion; and I can truly say that I always considered the office of a Christian minister as the most honourable of any upon earth, and in the studies proper to it I always took the greatest pleasure." Again he writes, "The only person in Leeds who gave much attention to my experiments was Mr. Hey, a surgeon. He was a zealous Methodist, and wrote answers to some of my theological tracts; but we always conversed with the greatest freedom on philosophical subjects, without mentioning anything relating to theology. When I left Leeds, he begged of me the earthen trough in which I had made all my experiments on air while I was there. It was such an one as is there commonly used for washing linen," &c.

† This situation was useful, as affording Dr. Priestley advantages in improving his knowledge of the world, and in pursuing his scientific researches;

panied his patron through France, Flanders, Holland, and Germany. At Paris his philosophical publications procured for him an easy introduction to several of the leading chemists and mathematicians, whom he describes as professed atheists; and by whom he was told that he was the only individual they had ever met with, and of whose understanding they had any opinion, who was a believer in Christianity. To combat their and similar prejudices, he wrote his *Letters to a Philosophical Unbeliever*, containing an examination of the principal objections to the doctrines of natural religion, and especially those contained in the writings of Mr. Hume (1780); to which he afterwards added the *State of the Evidence of Revealed Religion*, with animadversions on the two last chapters of the first volume of Mr. Gibbon's *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* (1787). While resident with Lord Shelburne, who allowed him £40 a year towards defraying the expenses of his chemical experiments, he printed the first four volumes of his *Experiments and Observations on Air*, 1774-79; a fifth appeared in 1780. He also wrote his *Miscellaneous Observations on Education* (1778), and an *Introductory Dissertation* to Hartley's *Observations on Man*. In this dissertation, having expressed his doubts concerning the immateriality of the sentient principle in man, he was denounced in most of the periodicals as an unbeliever in revelation and an atheist. This led to the publication of his *Disquisitions relating to Matter and Spirit* (1777), wherein his object is to show that "man is wholly material, and that our only prospect of immortality is from the Christian doctrine of a resurrection." In the same year it was followed by *A Defence of Unitarianism, or the Simple Humanity of Christ, in opposition to his Pre-existence; and of the Doctrine of Necessity*.* The cause of the separation between Priestley and

and, as he was perfectly free from restraint, this was the period of some of those exertions which increased his reputation as a philosopher, and some of those which brought the greatest obloquy upon him as a divine. In 1775, he published his *Examination of the Doctrine of Common Sense, as held by Drs. Reid, Bentle, and Oswald*, in which he treated those gentlemen with a contemptuous arrogance, of which, we are told, he was afterwards ashamed. In his manner of treating his opponents, he always exhibited a striking contrast to the mild and placid temper of his friend Dr. Price.

* It is not improbable that the odium which these works brought upon him was the cause of a coolness in the behaviour of his noble patron, which about this time (1780) he began to remark, and which terminated in a separation after a connexion of seven years, without any alleged cause of complaint. That the Marquis of Lansdowne had changed his sentiments of Dr. Priestley appears from the evidence of the latter, who informs us, that when he came to London he proposed to call on the noble lord, but the latter declined receiving his visits. Dr. Priestley adds, that during his connexion with his

Lord Shelburne (1780) has never transpired, and does not appear to have been known to Priestley himself. Some have attributed it to the odium to which the works last mentioned subjected their author, and to the invidious attacks which issued in almost all quarters from the press; but whatever may have been their true motives, the conduct of both appears to have been strictly honourable. Priestley retired with an annuity of £150 a year, and in 1787 Lord Shelburne made overtures for renewing the original engagement, which, however, Priestley thought proper to decline. On leaving Lord Shelburne he became minister to the principal dissenting congregation at Birmingham, and a subscription was entered into by his friends for defraying his philosophical experiments and promoting his theological inquiries. His receipts from these sources must, by his own account, have been very considerable. Offers were also made to procure him a pension from Government, but this he declined. In 1782 he published his *History of the Corruptions of Christianity*, 2 vols., 8vo. A refutation of the arguments contained in this work was proposed for one of the Hague prize essays; and in 1785 the work itself was burnt by the common hangman in the city of Dordt. It was succeeded by his *History of Early Opinions concerning Jesus Christ*, 1786, 4 vols., 8vo. His *Familiar Letters to the Inhabitants of Birmingham*, from the ironical style in which they were written, exasperated even the populace, urged on by strong party feeling and bigotry. His *Reply to Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution*, an event to which the lower orders of Birmingham were at that time unfavourably disposed, led to his being nominated a citizen of the French Republic; and the occasion of a public dinner, given, to say the least, with little judgment or taste—the state of the public feeling being taken into account—by some of his friends, July 14th, 1791, in celebration of the anniversary of the destruction of the Bastile, at which, however, Priestley himself was not present, afforded to an excited mob the opportunity of gratifying the malignity which they conceived they had grounds to entertain towards him. After demolishing the place where

lordship, he never once aided him in his political views, nor even with a single political paragraph. The friends of both parties seem to think that there was no bond of union between them, and his lordship's attention became gradually so much engaged by politics, that every other object of study lost its hold. According, however, to the articles of agreement, Dr. Priestley retained his annuity for life of £150, which was honourably paid to the last; and it has been said that when the bond securing this annuity was burnt at the riots of Birmingham, his lordship in the handsomest manner presented him with another.

the dinner had been given, they broke into his house, destroyed his philosophical apparatus, a valuable collection of books, and a large number of manuscripts, the result of many years' labour, after which they made an unsuccessful attempt to burn the dwelling and what was left in it. An eye-witness of the "riots" asserts that the high road, for fully half a mile of the house, was strewed with books, and that on entering the library there were not a dozen volumes on the shelves, while the floor was covered several inches deep with the torn manuscripts. In the meantime, he and his family sought safety in flight. The first two nights he passed in a post-chaise, the two succeeding on horseback; but owing less to his own apprehensions of danger than to those of others. The sum awarded to him at the assizes as compensation for the damage is not stated, but he tells us that it fell short of his loss by £2,000. Individual generosity made ample amends. Among other instances of this kind, his brother-in-law made over to him the sum of £10,000 invested in the French funds, besides an annuity of £200 a year. After this he removed to Hackney as the successor of his deceased friend, Dr. Price; but finding his society shunned by many of his former philosophical associates, among whom were the members of the Royal Society, from whom he formally withdrew himself, and seeing no prospect of enjoying permanent tranquillity in England, he determined on quitting it. Accordingly, April 7th, 1794, he embarked with his family for America, and took up his abode at Northumberland, in Pennsylvania. A few days before his embarkation he was presented with a silver inkstand bearing the inscription—"To Joseph Priestley, LL.D., &c., on his departure into exile, from a few members of the University of Cambridge, who regret that this expression of their esteem is occasioned by the ingratitude in their country." He had contemplated no difficulty in forming a Unitarian congregation in America; but in this he was greatly disappointed. He found that the majority disregarded religion; and those who paid any attention to it were more afraid of his doctrines than desirous of hearing them. By the American government, the former democratic spirit of which had subsided, he was looked upon as a spy in the interest of France. His wife died in 1796. His youngest son had died a few months previous. He himself, in 1801, became subject to constant indigestion and difficulty of swallowing any kind of solid food. This continued to increase till 1803, when, perceiving his end approaching, he told his physician that if he could prolong his life for six months he should be satisfied, as

in that time he hoped to complete the works upon which he was then engaged. These were his *General History of the Christian Church from the Fall of the Western Empire to the Present Time*, 4 vols., 1802-3 (which had been preceded by his *General History of the Christian Church to the Fall of the Western Empire*, 2 vols., 1790), and *The Doctrines of Heathen Philosophy compared with those of Rerelation* (posthumous). He died February 6th, 1804, expressing the satisfaction he derived from the consciousness of having led a useful life, and the confidence he felt in a future state, in a happy immortality. On his death becoming known at Paris, his *éloge* was read by Cuvier before the National Institute. There is a statement in more than one work that Priestley's death was occasioned by poison, but it does not appear to be supported by any authority.* The *Autobiography* of Dr. Priestley, originally written, as he informs us, during one of his summer excursions, concludes with the date "Northumberland, March 24th, 1795." It was published in America after his decease, with a continuation by his son, Joseph Priestley, and observations on his writings by Thomas Cooper (president judge of the fourth district of Pennsylvania), and the Rev. William Christie.†

* There are many circumstances in this account which the attentive reader will consider with profound attention. It is unnecessary to point them out, or to attempt a lengthened character of Dr. Priestley. It has been said with truth that of his abilities, none can hesitate to pronounce that they are of first-rate excellence. His philosophical inquiries and publications claim the greatest distinction, and have materially contributed to the advancement of science. As an experimental philosopher, he was among the first of his age. As a divine, had he proved as diligent in propagating truth as in disseminating error, in establishing the Gospel in the minds of men, instead of shaking their belief in the doctrines of revelation, perhaps few characters of the last century would have ranked higher as learned men, or have been held in greater estimation. Such, however, was not the character of his theological writings, which, as Dr. Johnson said, were calculated to unsettle everything, but to settle nothing. All this accords with the sentiments of the great majority of the nation with respect to Dr. Priestley as a divine, although we are aware that the epithet of bigot will, by some, be applied to him who records the fact. On the other hand, in dwelling on Dr. Priestley's character as a philosopher, his friends may take the most effectual method of reconciling all parties, and handing down his fame undiminished to the latest posterity. Dr. Priestley, according to another account, was a man of perfect simplicity of character. In spite of his many controversies, he entertained no personal enmities, and was entirely free from envy and jealousy. In the intercourse of life he was agreeable and benevolent. His mind was active, discriminating, and exact; his knowledge comprehensive and various; his style in composition was very clear and fluent.

† We have enumerated his principal works in the preceding *Sketch*, but the whole amount to about 70 vols., or tracts, in 8vo. An analysis of them is given in the *Memoirs* partly written by himself, and partly by his son, 1806-7, 2 vols., 8vo., to which we are principally indebted for the above particulars. "To enumerate," says the celebrated Mr. Kirwan, "Dr. Priestley's dis-

Priestley's *Correspondence* has been collected and incorporated with the above *Memoir* by Mr. John Towill Rutt, forming the first two volumes of his collected edition of Priestley's *Theological and Miscellaneous Works*, in 25 vols., 8vo., Hackney, 1817, &c. At pp. 537-44 of the second volume of this edition will be found, chronologically arranged, a complete list of Priestley's works: an imperfect list is given in Watts's *Bibliotheca Britannica*; Darling's *Cyclopaedia Bibliographia*, &c.—See his portrait in the Leeds Philosophical Hall. The Leeds Library, which is undoubtedly the largest in the north of England, owes its origin to the celebrated Dr. Priestley. For additional information, see Thomson's *Annals of Philosophy*, vol. i., 1813; Thomson's *History of the Royal Society*, 4to., 1812; Cuvier's "Notice of the Life of Priestley" in the *Biographie Universelle*; the articles, "Electricity" and "Chemistry," in the *Encyclopaedia Metropolitana*, by the Rev. Francis Lunn; Rees's *Cyclopædia*; Cunningham's *Lives of Eminent and Illustrious Englishmen*; *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxiv.; *Monthly Review*; Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, and *Literary Illustrations*, vol. v., p. 418; *Literary Memoirs of Living Authors* (1798), vol. ii.; Chambers's *Cyclopædia of English Literature*, vol. ii., p. 213; Brougham's *Philosophers of the Time of George the Third*, various editions, with portrait; Rutt's *Memoirs and Correspondence of Priestley*, above-mentioned; the *Christian Observer*; the *Biographical Dictionaries* of Chalmers, Gorton, Knight, Rose, Watkins, &c.

coveries, would, in fact, be to enter into a detail of most of those that have been made within the last fifteen years. How many invisible fluids, whose existence evaded the sagacity of foregoing ages, has he made known to us? The very air we breathe he has taught us to analyze, to examine, to improve; a substance so little known, that even the precise effect of respiration was an enigma, until he explained it. He first made known to us the proper food of vegetables, and in what the difference between these and animal substances consisted. To him pharmacy is indebted for the method of making artificial mineral waters, as well as for a shorter method of preparing other medicines; metallurgy, for more powerful and cheap solvents; and chemistry, for such a variety of discoveries as it would be tedious to recite—discoveries which have new-modelled that science, and drawn to it, and to this country, the attention of all Europe. It is certain that, since the year 1773, the eyes and regards of all the learned bodies in Europe have been directed to this country by his means. In every philosophical treatise his name is to be found, and in almost every page. They all own that most of their discoveries are due either to the repetition of his discoveries, or to the hints scattered through his works."—See also a very eulogistic character of him by Lord Brougham, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., in his *Lives of Men of Letters and Science who flourished in the Times of George III.*, 1845; vol. i., p. 427, with a fine portrait, from a picture by Gilbert Stewart, in the possession of T. B. Barclay, Esq., of Liverpool.

—1805.*

MR. GERVAS STORR

Was a worthy member of the Leeds Society of Friends. To delineate the character of this truly good man, with justice, is not only difficult, but impossible. With an income of several hundreds per annum, his personal expenses did not exceed £30 a year: the surplus he bestowed upon the poor—not through the medium of agents, but with his own hands ministering to their necessities. For this purpose he performed weekly circuits of several miles' extent through the adjacent villages, where he explored the wretched abodes of misery, investigated their various necessities, and administered advice, bedding, clothing, and money, in the most judicious manner; and, during his last illness, he expressed his firm belief that the same Divine Power which had stimulated him thus to alleviate the distresses of his fellow-creatures, would raise up some others to supply his place. His spare habit, his venerable gray locks, his plain and rather coarse clothing, with the sanctity of his countenance, and general appearance, produced in beholders the idea of one of the ancient prophets, and caused him to be regarded with reverential deference by all who knew him, especially the numerous claimants on his unbounded charity, who deeply regretted his loss. This useful and estimable man died on Wednesday, January 9th, 1805. May his truly pious example stimulate many others to "Go and do likewise."†—See the *Leeds Mercury*, &c., for 1805.

*—1805. Mr. GAWTHORP, a gentleman of the most benevolent and public-spirited temper, and who, in addition to his unremitting endeavours to aid the public charities in Leeds, gratuitously served the office of treasurer to the parish for a series of eighteen years, with "unremitting attention, unwearied diligence, and perfect accuracy;" and for which the managers of the affairs of the town thought proper, some time previous to his death, to vote him their "most grateful remembrances," and to assure him "that they should hold him out to their friends, neighbours, and children, as a pattern for their imitation." This charitable and disinterested person died, in Leeds, on Tuesday, June 18th, 1805.—See the *Leeds Mercury*, &c.

† "No storied marble decorates thy earth,
 No costly monument's erected nigh,
Save what thy modest, unassuming worth,
 And never-fading virtues will supply!
Those sacred monuments shall ever shine,
 While haughty sculpture moulders into dust,
And claim more honour than the golden shrine,
 The trophied urn, or decorated bust.
Each mournful relative that lingers here,
 Shall circulate thy deeds through life's short span,
And o'er thy grave, while falls affection's tear,
 Shall pensive say,—*Here lies an honest man.*"

1726—1806.

JOSEPH DENISON, ESQ.,

Formerly of Leeds, died December 12th, 1806, probably about eighty years of age, an extraordinary instance of success and prosperity in his undertakings; being undoubtedly immensely rich, though probably not to such an enormous degree as has been represented. He was a native of the West part of Yorkshire; his parents in the humblest rank of life. But by some means he made his way to London, and after some time became clerk in the counting-house of a Mr. Dillon, an Irish Catholic merchant, who, "among the various changes of this mortal life," in aftertimes himself failing, was glad to become clerk to his own *ci-devant* clerk, Mr. Denison. At length he entered into business for himself; and, by unabated industry and the most rigid frugality, worked himself into very high credit and an increasing fortune. He dwelt for a considerable time in Prince's Street, Lothbury, and afterwards removed to Jeffrey's Square and St. Mary Axe. He became connected with the family of Heywood, bankers, at Liverpool, and other considerable merchants in the north of England. In the beginning of his life he married a countrywoman of his own, of the name of Sykes, distantly related to the mother of the well-known antiquary, Mr. Ralph Thoresby, who bore that name. She was of great service to him, and very assistant to his prosperity, keeping his books, and looking after his affairs, when he was absent upon business; she died about forty years ago, without issue. He afterwards married Elizabeth, only child of a Mr. Butler, formerly a hat-maker in or near Tooley Street, Southwark: a well-educated and very amiable woman, who lived with him only three years and a half, dying November 27th, 1771, aged thirty-two, much regretted by all her acquaintance. She left a son, William Joseph Denison (member of parliament for Camelford, and afterwards returned for Hull), and two daughters; Elizabeth, married to Henry, Earl Conyngham, and had issue; and Maria, married to Sir Robert Lawley, and had no issue.* He bought of Lord King the estate of Denbies, near Dorking, in Surrey; and afterwards of the Duke of Leeds, for above £100,000 (as has been said), the estate of Seamere, near Scar-

* At his death, he left his two daughters, the Countess of Conyngham and Lady Lawley, £20,000 each, which, with their portions on marriage, would make their respective fortunes £50,000. To an only sister he gave an annuity of £100 per annum; and the residue of his immense property, amounting to £15,000 per annum, he bequeathed to his eldest son.—See *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1807, &c.

borough, in Yorkshire. (See *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1806, &c.) According to a writer in *Once a Week*, the good fortune which attended on the *Denisons* in their "rise and progress" to opulence and title, has seldom or never been surpassed. Mr. Joseph Denison, the father of the late Mr. William Joseph Denison, M.P., of Denbies,* the wealthy banker, whose daughter married the late Marquis of Conyngham,† the especial favourite of George IV., and whose grandson wore the coronet of Lord Londesborough,‡ was the son of very poor parents in *Leeds*. He travelled up to town as a youth with one of the ten-horse carriers' waggons then in fashion, sometimes riding, and at other times trudging along by the side of

* William Joseph Denison, Esq., of Denbies, near Dorking, in Surrey, born in May, 1770; M.P. for that county since 1818. He was a magistrate for Surrey and Yorkshire, and served as high-sheriff of the latter in 1808—was the son of Joseph Denison, Esq., of the city of London, a banker and merchant of great eminence, who realized a large fortune, and purchased considerable estates. He married, in 1768, Elizabeth Butler, daughter of a Lisbon merchant, and left, at his decease, one son, William Joseph Denison, and two daughters, Elizabeth, married, in 1794, to Henry, first Marquis of Conyngham, and Maria, married, in 1793, to Sir Robert Lawley, Bart., created, in 1831, Baron Wenlock.—See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

† Conyngham, 1816, second Marquis (Francis N. Conyngham, K.P., P.C.), eldest surviving son of first Marquis, by Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Denison, Esq., of Denbies, Surrey; born in 1799; succeeded in 1832; married, in 1824, Lady Jane Paget, daughter of the first Marquis of Anglesea—sits as Lord Minster; a major-general unattached; was M.P. for county Donegal, 1823-32; Postmaster General, 1834; Lord Chamberlain, 1837-39. Heir, his son, Earl Mount Charles, born in 1825. The dowager Marchioness of Conyngham was the daughter of Joseph Denison, Esq., a native of Leeds, an eminent and rich merchant of the city of London. This gentleman formed the present Liverpool bank of Heywoods, nearly a century ago. Mr. Denison, by his first lady (with whom he had no children), was related to the Rev. Sir Mark Sykes, Bart., and also to the Sykes of Hull. The above noble lady, and also her sister, Lady Lawley, and the late member for Surrey, were by Mr. Denison's second wife, a Miss Butler, living with her mother at Newington, near London. She, dying after her last child, left Mr. Denison a widower again. This lady's mother, after this event, took the two young ladies, afterwards the Marchioness of Conyngham and Lady (Lawley) Wenlock, under her care. Their father purchased the late Duke of Leeds' estate round Scarborough, and several other large and valuable estates. These, combined with the fine persons and accomplishments of the young ladies, soon attracted admirers, and among the rest the late Marquis of Conyngham.

‡ Londesborough, 1850, first Lord (Albert Denison Denison, K.C.H., F.R.S., &c.), second surviving son of first Marquis of Conyngham, by Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Denison, Esq., born in 1805; married, first, Henrietta Maria, daughter of first Lord Forester; second, in 1847, Ursula Lucy, daughter of the Hon. Captain Bridgeman; w.s a vice-admiral of Yorkshire, and a deputy-lieutenant for Donegal and the West-Riding; assumed, in 1849, the name of Denison; died in 1860, when he was succeeded by his son, William Henry Forester Denison, now the second lord, born in 1834, educated at Eton, was M.P. for Beverley, 1857-9, then Scarborough till 1860. Residence, Grimston Park, near Tadcaster, &c. See the *Peerages*, &c.

the horses, and buoyed up by the hope (in which he was scarcely disappointed) that he would find the streets of London paved with gold. His son died something more than a mere millionaire. Another Denison, who prospered in his day, was the father of the Speaker of her Majesty's faithful Commons, now by virtue of his office "the first Commoner" in the land. His father, John Wilkinson, was a dyer at Leeds, who changed his name—whether with or without leave and licence from royalty, we do not know—to Denison,* on the death of his maternal uncle, a cloth merchant, of Leeds, who had risen from the ranks, and carried on a most successful trade with Portugal. He increased his prosperity by two fortunate marriages; by the former of which he became father-in-law of one Speaker, Sir Charles Manners Sutton (afterwards Viscount Canterbury),† and by the second, the father of another Speaker, the present Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison.‡ He became lord of the manor of Ossington, and sat in parliament for many years; and had he lived a few years longer, he would have seen one of his sons (John Evelyn Denison) married to the daughter of a ducal house (Portland), and chosen Speaker of the House of Commons; another, Bishop of Salisbury (lately deceased); a third (Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B., &c.), Governor-General of Australia, now of Madras; and three others first-class men at Oxford, Fellows of their colleges, and high up in the learned professions. Another member of the same family, somewhat older than any of the above-mentioned gentlemen, also the son of very poor parents at Leeds, accumulated a fortune in the law, and rose to be chief-justice of the Court of Common Pleas (viz., Sir Thomas Denison, who died in 1765). He married an heiress, and his widow left her own and her husband's property to a

* John Denison, Esq., of Ossington Hall, in Nottinghamshire, died May 6th, 1820, at his house in Portman Square, London. He and his brother, Edward Wilkinson, Esq., of Potterton Hall, in this county, inherited the greater part of the immense property of the late Mr. Denison, of Leeds; and the deceased built the beautiful mansion of Woodhouse (House or) Hall, near Leeds, but never occupied it.—See the *Leeds Mercury*, &c., for May, 1820; Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

† Canterbury, 1835, second Viscount (Charles John Manners Sutton), elder son of first viscount, by his first wife, Charlotte, daughter of John Denison, Esq., born in 1812, succeeded in 1845. The first viscount was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1817-34. Residence, Bottesford, near Grantham.

‡ Denison, Right Hon. John Evelyn, speaker, eldest son of the late John Denison, Esq., M.P.; born in 1800; married, in 1827, Charlotte, daughter of fourth Duke of Portland; educated at Eton, graduated B.A. at Christ Church, Oxford, 1823; M.P. for South Notts, 1833-37; for Malton, 1841-57; chosen for North Notts and elected speaker, 1857. Residence, Ossington, near Newark.—See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

great-niece, who married (Edmund) a member of the wealthy family of Beckett, on condition of his assuming the name of Denison, and became the mother of Mr. Edmund Beckett Denison (M.A., Q.C.), whose name is so familiar to our readers as the inventor of the great clock and bell at Westminster; and Mr. William Beckett Denison, a banker at Leeds, &c. Their father was one of the members of parliament for the West-Riding for many years (1840-57). It should be added that even to the present day the name of Denison is nearly as common about Leeds, as Smith in London, or Jones in Wales, or Campbell in Scotland, though it is rarely met with in other parts of her Majesty's dominions. Another writer gives the following statement in the *Gentleman's Magazine*:—“*Mr. Joseph Denison*, the father of the late William Joseph Denison, Esq., M.P. for West Surrey, who died in 1806, rose to enormous wealth in the city of London, from almost the humblest beginnings. It has been stated that he was a parish boy, ignorant of reading and writing, who made his way up from Yorkshire to London on foot; others say that he was a respectable woollen cloth merchant in Leeds, who resided at Burmantofts Hall. The late William Joseph Denison, a man of sound principles and excellent character, though less penurious than his father, pursued the like process of accumulation.”* It has always been understood that a peerage was offered to the late banker, through the intervention of his sister (Elizabeth), who obtained a marquise for her lord (Marquis of Conyngham in 1816), and a barony for her brother-in-law, Sir Robert Lawley (Baron Wenlock in 1831), who died without issue: but the honour was respectfully declined by the staunch old Whig, who considered that his patronymic was more in its place at the head of his own ledger, than in the pages of the peerage. Whilst out of parliament, Mr. William Joseph Denison served the office of sheriff of Yorkshire in 1808; in which county he was the principal landowner in the neighbourhood of Scarborough and Driffield. His Yorkshire estates are valued at more than half a million; those in Surrey at one hundred thousand; the remainder of his property is in the funds and other securities. The whole is

* It is said that a few (three) years ago, when the nephew to whom he has bequeathed £85,000 per annum, fell into railway difficulties (the speculation having been undertaken with the sanction of his uncle), he permitted him to fly from the writs out against him to the semi-penal settlement of Boulogne-sur-mer, and reside there a twelvemonth with his young family, rather than come down with the sum of £2,000; yet to this very gentleman—a man of the nicest honour he had at that very period bequeathed more than two millions.—See *Gentleman's Magazine*.

valued at £2,300,000.—See *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c. See also Sir Thomas Denison (in this volume), with *Notes*, p. 169, &c.; and also William Denison, Esq., with *Note*, p. 180, &c.

1745—1808.

REV. WILLIAM WOOD, F.L.S.,

Minister of the Protestant Dissenting chapel, at Mill Hill, in Leeds, was born at Collingtree, a village near Northampton, on May 29th, 1745. His father, Mr. Benjamin Wood, was a member of the Christian Society at Northampton, of which Dr. Doddridge was the minister; and being a pious man, paid peculiar attention to the religious instruction of his children. While engaged in the usual occupations of his business, he was accustomed to employ them in reading to him some work of piety, to which he fixed their attention by frequent questions and remarks, and thus imprinted upon their tender minds lessons of the most salutary nature for the future conduct of life. Happy the children who are thus early taught the love and practice of religion! Of Mr. Wood's childhood little else is known, than that he very early discovered considerable talents; and that he passed, with great credit, through the ordinary course of school education, under the late Dr. Stephen Addington, at Market Harborough. At the age of sixteen he entered the Dissenting Academy in Wellclose Square, London, at that time under the care of the Rev. Dr. Jennings, and the Rev. Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Morton Savage. In the following year, 1762, upon the death of Dr. Jennings, the academy was removed to Hoxton; Mr. Savage was appointed to the office of theological tutor, and with him were associated as tutors—the one in the *belles lettres*, the other in mathematics and natural philosophy—the Rev. A. Kippis, and Mr. A. Rees. Among his contemporaries in the academy were Mr. J. Alexander, author of a paraphrase on 1 Cor. xv.; Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Samuel Wilton; Mr. Forsyth, late tutor at Daventry and Northampton; Mr. Beaufoy, late member of parliament for Yarmouth; and Mr. T. Jervis, formerly tutor to the late Marquis of Lansdowne, and afterwards chosen to succeed to the pastoral office at Mill Hill chapel, in Leeds. With some of these he continued to maintain a pleasing intercourse through life; but with the last he formed a close and intimate friendship, which subsisted without interruption till death. To the excellence of his conduct as a student, as also to the talents and virtues by which he was throughout life distinguished, this “friend of his youth, and companion of his early studies,” has borne his affectionate and

public testimony. (See *Athenæum* for May, 1808.) Mr. Wood had not chosen the work of the ministry as an idle occupation; he was well aware of the importance of that work, and of the necessity, not of natural talents alone, but of much acquired knowledge, to its proper discharge. He had resolved not to engage in it, unprepared to secure his own credit, and the real advantage of those who might be committed to his care; and he was fully sensible that the instructions of the ablest tutors would be of little avail, without the constant personal diligence of the student. By his own unwearied assiduity, therefore, he aided their judicious efforts; and the consequence was, that few young men ever left their preparatory studies better qualified to discharge the weighty duties of the pastoral care, and to pursue those interesting subjects of inquiry, to which the lectures of a public tutor are only initiatory. He preached his first sermon at Debenham, in Suffolk, on the 6th of July, 1766, and a more appropriate subject could scarcely have been chosen for such an occasion than that which he selected. His text was taken from *St. Luke* ix. 26. The remaining part of that year, and a great part of 1767, was spent by him in the neighbourhood of London; and during this period he preached before the principal congregations in the metropolis and its vicinity. His talents were noticed and admired, and he obtained the friendship of some of the most eminent of the Dissenting ministers. Of this number was the late Dr. Price, who was then settled at Newington Green, and for whom he appears to have frequently officiated. The friendship of such a man was, in itself, an honour and an advantage to one just entering upon the world; and as it continued unimpaired till the doctor's death, many occasions occurred in which Mr. Wood was greatly indebted to his kind exertions. Among other instances of this nature was a recommendation to the important place which his friend the Rev. T. Jervis so ably and so honourably filled in the family of the late Marquis of Lansdowne. In the month of September of this year he removed to Stamford, in Lincolnshire, as successor to his excellent friend, the Rev. J. Ralph. Here, connected with a small but affectionate society, he spent somewhat more than three years. During this interval he was ordained, together with his late tutor, the Rev. A. Rees, at the meeting-house in St. Thomas's, Southwark, and his testimonial was signed by the principal Dissenting ministers then in London. From Stamford he removed to Ipswich, in November, 1770, as assistant to the Rev. T. Scott, the well-known translator of the *Book of Job*. At the close of the year 1772, Dr. Priestley resigned his situa-

tion of minister at Mill Hill chapel, in Leeds; and in consequence of the joint recommendation of himself and Dr. Price, Mr. Wood was invited to succeed him. On January 10th and 17th, 1773, he preached as a candidate at Leeds; and on the 30th of May, entered formally upon the office to which he had been unanimously chosen. The excellent discourse which he delivered upon that occasion was soon afterwards published. In it he justly and eloquently describes, and earnestly and forcibly urges, the reciprocal duties of a Christian minister and his hearers. When he undertook the charge of this numerous and highly-respectable congregation, he had nearly completed his twenty-seventh year. At such an age to be placed in such a situation, and as the immediate successor of Dr. Priestley, was a flattering distinction, and as such he acknowledges he felt it; but at the same time he “was not unapprised of the unremitting care which it behoved him to take, that no one might have just reason to despise his youth.” When he had been settled in Leeds about two years, he published a small volume consisting of twelve *Sermons* on social life. These sermons were composed solely for the pulpit, at different intervals, and not in the order in which they were published. On the 29th of September, 1780, Mr. Wood married Louisa Ann, the second daughter of Mr. George Oates, of Low Hall, near Leeds.* This gentleman was engaged in the Leeds trade, and his house (which was till lately continued by two of his grandsons), was one of the oldest and most respectable in the town. Being possessed of excellent abilities, and much general information, he had great influence, and was ever regarded by his neighbours as a leading man. In religion he was a steady Dissenter, and in politics a Whig of the old school. In this connection, which lasted six-and-twenty years, Mr. Wood experienced much domestic felicity; and it was a matter of no little importance to his comfort, that he became by this means united in closer ties to a considerable part of his congregation. The fruits of this marriage were four children, three of whom survived their parents. At a meeting of the Associated Dissenting Ministers in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, held at Bradford, July 4th, 1781, during the American war, he delivered an excellent discourse *On the Christian Duty of Cultivating a Spirit of Universal Benevolence amidst*

* Their eldest son was George William Wood (of the firm of Oates, Wood, and Smithson), some time M.P. for Kendal, who married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Oates, Esq., of Weetwood Hall, near Leeds, his mother's brother, and died in 1843. She died in July, 1864, aged eighty-six, at Singleton Lodge, near Manchester.—For pedigree of the Oates family, and other particulars, see Whitaker's *Thoresby*, p. 97, &c.

the Present Unhappy National Hostilities. At the request of the audience, it was afterwards published. From the time of his leaving the academy, but especially of his settling at Leeds, Mr. Wood ardently devoted himself to the studies immediately belonging to his profession, or intimately connected with it. Few men were ever better qualified for the investigation of theological truth. With considerable attainments in classical literature, and an accurate knowledge of the Hebrew language and the Greek of the synagogue, were united a sound understanding, a correct judgment, a comprehensive mind, a well-formed taste, and unwearyed perseverance. From the principal sources of biblical criticism he could draw with ease, and for the minutest and the most patient investigation he was suited as well by habit and disposition as by extensive and accurate learning. In 1785 he began to deliver, once a fortnight, to the younger part of his congregation, a long and interesting course of lectures. While Mr. Wood was thus usefully and pleasingly occupied in studies peculiarly connected with his profession, he devoted no small part of his time and attention to the pursuit of natural history, and particularly of English botany. He also rendered his knowledge of nature subservient to the great purpose of public religious instruction; frequently drawing from the works of God clear and impressive elucidations of his Word, and lessons of piety and virtue which forcibly arrested the attention, and remained deeply imprinted on the hearts of his hearers. The centenary of the Revolution was an event which could not be passed over in silence, by one who had early imbibed the love of civil and religious liberty, and who was firmly attached by subsequent conviction to the genuine principles of the British constitution. Mr. Wood partook of the feelings which then generally prevailed, and on the two Sundays which succeeded the 4th of November, 1788, delivered two excellent *Sermons*, which were afterwards published. A short account of Leeds was, in 1794, contributed by him to Dr. Aikin's *History of Manchester*. The nature of that work admitted only of a brief and general view of the state of that extensive and flourishing town. In the year 1796, he had the unhappiness to lose an amiable and very promising son, at the early age of twelve years. This was a severe trial, but the unobtrusive and sincere piety which ever glowed in his bosom enabled him to bear it with composure and fortitude. It was also no small source of alleviation to him, that at this time he was most actively and beneficially engaged in the education of young persons. The circumstance which next brought him before the public was the

death of the Rev. Newcome Cappe. The age and character of Mr. Wood, as well as his former connection and intercourse with this truly venerable person, pointed him out as best qualified to commit his remains to the earth, and to pay that tribute which was so justly due to departed learning and piety. This mournful office he performed on Wednesday, December 31st, 1800, in a manner most impressive, and in the presence of a great concourse of people. When this ceremony was finished, he delivered a sermon adapted to the occasion, and containing a highly-wrought but just eulogy of his late revered friend. "An eloquent man, and mighty in the Scriptures," were the words which he selected as his text, and none more appropriate could have been chosen. In fewer and in better terms the public character of Mr. Cappe could not have been comprised. This *Sermon* was shortly afterwards published, with a suitable dedication to Mrs. Cappe, and with an appendix containing brief *Memoirs* of Mr. Cappe's life. In the course of these, some interesting particulars are given, and a masterly analysis of the few works which he published, especially of his *Fast Sermons*, which excited general admiration; and had he been of less retired habits, would have procured for him the friendship of some of the most distinguished characters in the country. On the following Sunday, Mr. Wood delivered a *Sermon* at Mill Hill chapel, upon the *Commencement of the Nineteenth Century*. It was written hastily, and with no view to publication; but the just and striking sentiments which it contained, together with the peculiarity of the occasion, produced such an effect upon the congregation, that immediately after the service they earnestly and unanimously requested that it might be printed. In the year 1801 he published a liturgy, consisting of five forms, for the congregation at Mill Hill chapel. This, for the most part, was compiled from the service of the Established Church, the Liverpool, Shrewsbury, and other liturgies before published by the Dissenters. (See *Political Papers*, vol. vi., pp. 67-8.) He was instrumental in the academical institution being transferred from Manchester to York. Upon the death of Dr. Priestley, in 1804, Mr. Wood was led no less by his own respect for the memory of that great and good man, than by the circumstance of his having succeeded to the same pulpit, and by the earnest request of the older members of the society, who remembered with pleasure and with gratitude the instructions which he had so zealously and so ably dispensed to them, to pay to his eminent virtues and talents that tribute which they so justly deserved. He afterwards, at the solicita-

tion of the late editor of the *Annual Review*, consented to conduct the department of natural history. While he thus enjoyed the opportunity of seeing valuable and expensive works upon subjects relating to his favourite science, he gratified and instructed the public by his able analyses of them, and by his free and judicious remarks upon their merits or defects. But the work in which he engaged about this time with the greatest satisfaction, and with unwearied diligence, was that truly national publication, the *Cyclopædia*, carried on under the very able and laborious superintendence of his friend, the Rev. Dr. Rees. For this valuable work he wrote several articles connected with *Botany*. The ability displayed in these articles will be a lasting and an honourable testimony to his skill as a botanist. He became a member of the Linnaean Society at its first formation, and thus became intimate with many eminent scientific persons. He died April 1st, 1808,^{*} aged sixty-three years, and was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Hutton. *Memoirs* of his life and writings were published at Leeds in the following year, by the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, formerly of the Manchester College, in York, from which *Memoirs* the above *Sketch* has been chiefly compiled.—For a small portrait and additional information, see his *Memoirs; Gentleman's Magazine*, &c.

—1809.†

CAPTAINS WALKER AND BECKETT.

There is in the north transept of the Leeds parish church, a most beautiful marble cenotaph, by J. Flaxman, Esq., R.A., which cost upwards of £600, erected to the memory of two lamented young officers, of Leeds, who were killed at the battle of Talavera. The monument represents a weeping Victory, as

* —1808. JAMES KENION, Esq., formerly an eminent surgeon and alderman of Leeds. The duties of the latter station he performed with zeal and impartiality during twenty-seven years, when his advanced age having rendered a cessation from public duties necessary, he retired with the thanks and regret of his colleagues. The eminence he attained in his profession was the result of science, attention, and feeling; while his perfect urbanity as a gentleman, his piety as a Christian, and his goodness as a man, endeared him to all who had access to him. As he lived respected, so he died regretted; and his memory will long be cherished by those who had the opportunity of best knowing his virtues. He died March 21st, 1808, aged eighty years.

† —1810. JOSEPH WILKINSON, Esq., formerly of Bramhope, and recently of Hawksworth Hall, near Leeds, died July 30th, 1810, aged fifty-five years. He was a gentleman well known and highly respected in this neighbourhood, from the general urbanity of his manners, and the long services he rendered his country, as major of the Leeds volunteers, and subsequently as captain in the Wharfedale corps. See the *Leeds Mercury*, &c., for August, 1810.

—1810. ROBERT DAVISON, Esq., M.D., a physician of much eminence and extensive practice in Leeds and neighbourhood, till he was obliged by

large as life, seated on a cannon, and supporting her head upon her right hand, which rests on a banner, inscribed with the word "Talavera," between two wreaths. Underneath is a lion in *basso-relievo*, and on the base the following inscription:—"To the Memory of Captain Samuel Walker,* of the 3rd Regiment of Guards, and Captain Richard Beckett, of the Cold-stream Regiment of Guards, natives of Leeds; who, having bravely served their country together in Egypt, Germany, Denmark, and Portugal, fell, in the prime of life, at the glorious battle of Talavera, in Spain, on the 28th of July, 1809,† their fellow-townsmen dedicate this monument." Dr. Whitaker, in

bad health to retire from business, died August 11th, 1810. Nature had given him a strong understanding and retentive memory, to which she added a peculiar sagacity, that enabled him, in cases the most complicated, to discriminate between cause and effect, between the disease and its symptoms. A kind friend to the poor, he never exercised his medical skill with greater satisfaction to himself than when he expected no remuneration except their blessing. He was a man of truth, integrity, and honour, but, what is far better, of unaffected piety, which could alone support him under accumulated afflictions, and a long and painful illness, which he bore with patience and resignation. He is gone to that place where physicians can be in no request: for there, is neither pain, nor infirmity, nor disease; but where sincere Christians will meet with a joyful reception. The doctor was a branch of the Davisons, of the Brand, in Shropshire.—See *Leeds Mercury*, &c.

* Samuel Walker was the fourth son of William Walker, Esq., of Killingbeck Hall, near Leeds, whose pedigree, &c., may be seen in Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, pp. 3, 198, 202, &c. Richard Beckett, brigade-major in the second regiment of foot-guards, was the fourth son of the first Sir John Beckett, Bart., of Leeds, and was born June 8th, 1782.

+ The record of those gallant Britons who have finished their course of honour in defence of the liberties of Spain and the civilized world, was also augmented by the death of another of our townsmen. More of our best blood has been shed in the great cause. John, the eldest son of Darcy Lever, Esq., midshipman in the *Atlas*, Admiral Purvis's flag-ship (a gallant youth only eighteen years of age), was killed on the 17th of February, 1810, near Cadiz, by the bursting of a cannon as he was firing it against the French batteries. He was on board the *Sun Justo*, a Spanish ship manned by British volunteers, of which he was one of the foremost. Endowed with everything that was excellent in private life, and with all the courage and humanity characteristic of the British sailor, he promised to be a shining ornament to his profession, and a valuable servant to his country. His dawn of life presented a fine prospect of a glorious day; but the fair morn was scarce above the horizon, and, by its brilliancy, appeared the precursor of a meridian splendour, ere it was overcast by a dark and fearful cloud. It has set prematurely in the grave. Alas, brave youth! thy career of glory has been short. Though thy remains be engulfed in the ocean, or embowelled in the sands of that shore which thou died to defend, the memory of thy merits shall long live in the hearts of those who claimed thee as a friend or a comrade, and be engraven by thy grateful countrymen on that tablet which is more durable than monumental marble. And while we survey the memorial erected to the memory of our *Beckett* and our *Walker*, and read, there recorded, their valour and their fall in the same cause for which thou bled, we will not forget to unite in the sympathetic emotions of sorrow the remembrance of our *Lever*.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for March, 1810.

his *Loidis and Elmete*, says—"The simplicity of this epitaph, so unusual in that turgid species of composition, however laudable in itself, would, without a supplement, leave unrecorded to posterity that these two brave men were of two most respectable families in the town of Leeds, equally respectable in their own characters, and deeply regretted by their numerous connections, for those amiable qualities which, in the manners of the present generation amongst our countrymen, are found to be perfectly consistent with personal courage."—See monument in Leeds parish church, and a fine engraving in Whitaker's *History of Leeds*, p. 51.

1740—1810.

THE REV. WILLIAM SHEEPSHANKS, M.A.,

Minister of St. John's church, Leeds, was born March 18th, 1740, in the village of Linton, Craven, of respectable parents.* His father, who, having no trade or profession, lived upon and farmed his own estate, was a very sensible and intelligent man, so far superior to those among whom he lived, and so disinterested in the application of his talents, that he was highly

* He was the son of Richard Sheepshanks, of Linton, yeoman, who died in December, 1779, and Susannah Garside, of Stainland, who died in July, 1784, leaving issue:—1, The Rev. William Sheepshanks, M.A., who married Anne, daughter of Mr. John Hawkridge, of Grassington, who had a daughter, Mary, born in 1777, married to the Rev. William Cary, D.D., prebendary of Westminster, and late head-master of Westminster School. 2, Whittell Sheepshanks, an eminent merchant of Leeds, born November 14th, 1743, alderman, and twice mayor of Leeds, in 1795 and 1815; assumed by royal licence the surname and arms of York, and died in August, 1817, leaving by Mary, his wife, relict of Mr. W. Peart, of Grassington, Richard, his heir,* and Mary, who married, in 1801, the Rev. Anthony Lister (Marsden), M.A., vicar of Gargrave, and rector of Tatham, county of York. 3, Richard, of Leeds and Philadelphia, merchant, born in September, 1747, died in 1797, in America, having married Mrs. Ann Kidd, and left issue, William, of Leeds and Philadelphia, born in 1774. 4, Rev. Thomas, M.A., rector of Wimpole and Aspden, in Cambridgeshire, born in December, 1752; married, secondly, Martha, daughter of Robert Gynn, Esq., of Wisbech, and had issue, William, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Thomas, Maria, and Louisa. 5, Joseph, of Leeds, merchant, born in May, 1755; married Anne, daughter of Mr. Richard Wilson, of Kendal, and had issue, Thomas, William, John, Anne, Susannah, and Richard, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. 6, James, of Leeds, merchant, who died in 1789. 7, John, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, vicar of Wymeswold, Leicestershire, and curate of Holy Trinity church, Leeds, born May 4th, 1765; married Mary, daughter of Mr. John Anderson, of Cambridge, &c.

The crest of the Sheepshanks is a "Sheep passant," and the crest of the Yorks is a "Demi-lion, supporting a woolpack, erect."

* Richard York, Esq., son and heir of Whittell Sheepshanks, afterwards York, Esq., born in June, 1778; afterwards of Wighill Park, near Tadcaster; a deputy-lieutenant, and lieutenant-colonel of the West-Riding of Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry: served as high-sheriff in 1832; married, April 20th, 1801, Lady Mary Anne Lascelles, youngest daughter of Edward, first Earl of Hare-

popular and useful in his native village. His mother was a woman of very superior understanding. He was educated at the Grammar School of the parish, and in 1761 was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge. His singular facility in the attainment of philosophical knowledge quickly became so conspicuous in this situation, that, at a time when other undergraduates find sufficient employment in preparing for their own exercises and examinations, he had no less than six pupils. At this time also he laid the foundation of a lasting friendship with two young men of great promise in the university, John Law and William Paley, both of Christ's College—the one afterwards Bishop of Elphin, the other wanting no addition, and above all titles. In St. John's he lived upon terms of almost equal intimacy with Mr. Arnald, the senior wrangler of his year, whose genius, always eccentric, after a short career of court ambition, sunk into incurable lunacy. His academical exercises also connected him more or less with the late Lord Alvanley, Mr. Baron Graham, and the learned and pious Joseph Milner, afterwards of Hull—all of whom, as well as Law, took their first degrees at the same time with himself.* Such a constellation of talent has scarcely been assembled in any single year from that time to the present. In January, 1766, he took the degree of B.A., and in 1767 was elected Fellow of his college, on the foundation of Mr. Platt. In the same year he also took the degree of M.A. In 1772 he served the office of Moderator (or Examiner) for the university, with distinguished applause. During this period he numbered among his pupils several whom he lived to see advanced to high stations in their respective professions, particularly the late Bishop of Lincoln, and the Chief-Justice of the King's Bench.† In 1773 he accepted from the university the rectory of Ovington, in Norfolk; and, having

wood, and died January 27th, 1843, leaving an only son, Edward York, Esq., of Wighill Park, J.P., and deputy-lieutenant; born, January 6th, 1802; married, November 25th, 1835, Penelope Beatrix, daughter of the Rev. Christopher Sykes, rector of Roos, in Holderness, and has issue, Edward Christopher, born October 14th, 1842; Lucy Mary, married to Edward Brookshank, Esq., of Healaugh Hall, near Tadcaster; Caroline Penelope; Laura Marianne; and Harriet. See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

* In 1766, Arnald, or Arnold, William, of St. John's, was senior wrangler; Law, John, afterwards Lord Bishop of Elphin, was second; Graham, Sir Robert, afterwards Baron of the Exchequer, was third; Arden, or Lord Alvanley, afterwards Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, was twelfth. Milner, Joseph, of Leeds, author of the *History of the Church of Christ*, &c., was third among the senior optimes, with junior chancellor's medal; Dr. John Law taking the senior medal. Dr. Wm. Paley was senior wrangler in 1763.

† Law, of Peter's, afterwards Lord Ellenborough, and Lord Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, was third wrangler in 1771; and Dr. George Pretzman

married a highly respectable person, the object of his early attachment, settled at the village of Grassington, where he received into his house a limited number of pupils, among whom, in the years 1774-5, was the Rev. T. D. Whitaker. In the year 1777, he removed to Leeds; and in the same year, by the active friendship of Dr. John Law, then one of the prebendaries of Carlisle, he was presented by that chapter to the living of Sebergham, in Cumberland. In 1783, he was appointed to the valuable cure of St. John's church, in Leeds. In 1792 he was collated, by his former pupil, Dr. Pretyman, Bishop of Lincoln, to a prebend in his cathedral, which, by the favour of the late Archbishop of York, he was enabled to exchange, in 1794 or 1795, for a much more valuable stall at Carlisle, vacated by the promotion of Dr. Paley to the subdeanery of Lincoln. This was the last of his preferments, and probably the height of his wishes; for he was in his own nature very disinterested. After having been afflicted for several years with calculous complaints, the scourges of indolent and literary men, he died at Leeds, July 26th, 1810, and was interred near the communion-table in his own church, where there is a Latin inscription to himself and wife.* In vigour and clearness of understanding, Mr. Sheepshanks was excelled by few. His spirits were lively, and his conversation was inexhaustibly fertile in anecdote and reflection. His knowledge of common life, in all its modes, was that of an original and acute observer —his eyes were the most penetrating and expressive, perhaps, ever beheld. In short, nature had endowed him with faculties little, if at all, inferior to those of the two great men with whom he lived in habits of most intimate friendship. His conversation had much of the originality and humour which distinguished that of Dr. Paley; and, when he thought proper, it was equally profound and sagacious with that of Dr. Law. When he could be prevailed upon to write at all, he wrote with

(Tomline), afterwards Lord Bishop of Lincoln, and then of Winchester, was senior wrangler in 1772, the year in which William Sheepshanks, M.A., was one of the moderators.

* He was religious without ostentation; a friend without deceit; and charitable as becometh genuine charity. He was a man of first-rate genius and high literary attainments. As a tutor, he had had the honour of educating some of the most exalted characters in the empire, viz., Lord Ellenborough, Sir Soulden Lawrence, Dr. Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln (who was afterwards tutor of the great Pitt), &c. He was the most intimate friend of the late Dr. Paley, and stood high in the estimation of his Grace the Archbishop of this province. The rectory of Ovington is, we believe, the only one presented by the *whole* University of Cambridge. — See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for July, 1810.

the clearness and force peculiar to *his school*; so that, if his industry had borne any proportion to his natural talents, and if these had been sedulously applied to elucidate and expound those branches of science in which he so much excelled, he would have wanted no other memorial. But a constitutional indolence robbed him of the fame which he might have attained: the privation, however, occasioned neither a struggle nor a pang, for his want of ambition was at least equal to his hatred of exertion; and, as far as could be gathered from a conversation in the highest degree open and undisguised, he was equally careless of living and of posthumous reputation. Had the same indifference extended to his surviving friends, this short account would not have been written.—See Dr. Whitaker's *History of Craven*, p. 473, &c. For his pedigree, &c., see Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 63; and for a fine portrait of him, see the *Appendix*, p. 31.

1741—1811.*

THE REV. MILES ATKINSON, B.A.,

Founder of St. Paul's church, Leeds, and the second son of the Rev. Christopher Atkinson, rector of Thorp-Arch, in the county of York, was born at Ledsham, near Leeds, September 28th, 1741. In his earliest years he exhibited symptoms of great

*—1811. MR. BENJAMIN CLIFFORD, a person very well known, and as highly respected, in the musical world; who had also spent several years of his life in the band of the 1st West York Militia, died at Leeds, May 4th, 1811, aged fifty-nine. We understand that he had just prepared for publication several pieces of music, and had obtained considerable patronage from subscribers, when, we are concerned to say, he was brought to a premature grave by sleeping in a damp bed; however, as his son was well qualified to push forward his father's undertaking, we hope the work has not been lost to the public. When in garrison at Hull, he composed a common measure tune, which rapidly spread through the whole empire, although he never published it himself. In these parts it was simply called *Clifford's Common Measure*, but in London it acquired the curious title of *Bonaparte's March*. On the Tuesday following his death, his remains were attended to the parish church by all the professional singers and amateurs in Leeds and neighbourhood, a most numerous body, who sang an anthem before the funeral procession left his own house, and another when they bade him a final farewell in the churchyard: and the superior style in which they poured out their harmonious and plaintive notes in the hymns in the streets, and in the psalms at church, had a most powerful effect on all who heard them. His company was remarkably placid and pleasant, and it had become proverbial, that where *Clifford* was, drunkenness and riot never showed their heads. He was deemed the father of the musical club in Leeds, and the members, after the funeral, repaired to their room, and spent the evening in various solemnities of music adapted to the occasion, in remembrance of their respected and lamented friend.—See the *Leeds Mercury*, &c., for May, 1811.

—1811. SIR WILLIAM MORDAUNT MILNER, BART., whose grandfather, an alderman of Leeds, presented the statue of Queen Anne, at the top of Briggate, to the Corporation, expired September 9th, 1811, at his seat, Nun-

native benevolence and tenderness of heart, which he extended to every part of the sensitive creation. He not only avoided giving pain to, but he frequently exerted himself in rescuing from a state of suffering, worms and insects. He was from the beginning brought up by his father in strict habits of religion, and accustomed to prayer. From a child he manifested an earnest desire for the ministry. Before he went to the university, he frequently visited the poor cottagers in his father's parish, and conversed with them on the state of their souls; at the same time his judgment was no less sound than his disposition was serious. He received the first rudiments of education from his father; but his talents for learning did not become conspicuous before he was thirteen or fourteen years old—after which his progress was so rapid, that at the age of sixteen or seventeen he was admitted of Peter House, Cambridge; where, during the whole term of his pupilage, his conduct was so uniformly moral and regular, that Dr. Law, who was then master of the college, and afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, held him forth as a model for the imitation of his fellow-students. This strictness of conduct in so young a man, surrounded by numberless temptations, brought upon him, as might be expected, the sneers of those to whom his behaviour was a reproach. But that he was enabled to withstand the railleries of the vicious, and the allurements of pleasure, must be ascribed to the strength of his religious principles, as he had nothing cold or phlegmatic in his constitution. During his residence in college, he was so strict an observer of the Sabbath, that on that day he never read or wrote on any other than religious

Appleton, near Tadcaster, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was chosen representative for the city of York in four successive parliaments, during which he maintained what he believed to be the public interest with exemplary consistency. He was a true friend to old English liberty, and neither place nor pension were ever objects of his pursuit. His political life, like his domestic, was unsullied with a blot. There was nothing mean nor sordid in his character. He was frank, open, generous; and all the best affections seem to have made his heart their favourite abode. His loss was long felt, and deeply lamented by his relatives and friends; and by none more than by him who wrote these few lines to record his worth, which he had an opportunity of observing during an intimacy of twenty years. He was succeeded in his title by his eldest son, Sir William M. Sturt Milner, Bart.—See *Note* in this vol., p. 151; *Leeds Mercury*, &c., for September, 1811, &c. Lady Milner died at Exeter, in January, 1805. A very few years back, her ladyship was admired as the finest, the most beautiful, and accomplished woman in the fashionable world, of which she was at once the ornament and the leader. For two years past, her ladyship had been in a very declining state of health, and obliged to withdraw from those scenes of elegant life over which her taste and accomplishments had so long shed a lustre.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for January, 1805.

subjects. He passed a very respectable examination for the degree of B.A. in January, 1763, and was the sixth wrangler of that year in which Mr. (afterwards the celebrated Dr.) Paley was senior wrangler. He never proceeded to any higher degree. In March, 1764, he was ordained deacon by the Bishop (Green) of Lincoln, and in May, 1766, he was ordained priest by Archbishop Drummond. Mr. Atkinson commenced his ministerial labours as curate of the late Rev. Dr. Kirshaw, at the parish church of Leeds, the great scene of his future usefulness. He preached his first sermon in that church from *Acts* xvi. 30. In this situation he continued about three years, during which period he made a point of visiting five or six families daily—the individual sick amongst whom amounted on the whole to nearly three thousand. By these exertions he so much engaged the affections of the poor, that when he preached the church was always crowded. In February, 1764, he was licensed to the head-mastership of the school at Drighlington, near Leeds, to which he had been nominated by Dr. Law, master of Peter House, of which he continued to receive the emoluments till the year 1770. In April, 1768, he married Miss Mary Kenion, with whom he lived above thirty years in the most uninterrupted bonds of conjugal affection; and in May of the same year he removed to Aberford, where he only remained about twelve months, being nominated to the lectureship of the parish church of Leeds: an event of unspeakable importance to many thousands of souls. As this was one of the largest congregations, so it was one of the most extensive scenes of usefulness, in the church. He seldom preached to fewer than three thousand persons; and such was the power with which he spoke, that the happy effect of his labours soon became apparent. The private ministerial labours of Mr. Atkinson in the populous town of Leeds were so various and unceasing, that it is difficult to speak of them otherwise than in general terms.* In visiting the patients of the General

* The example of Mr. Atkinson supported and enforced the doctrines which he taught. He was distinguished by fortitude and fidelity in his religious course. In early life he rejected offers of preferment which were made to him, on condition of laying aside his obnoxious religion. To the close of his days he boldly and faithfully set forth the whole counsel of God; never speaking smooth things to please men; never sparing a sin because it was fashionable; never composing his sermons so as to please the higher ranks, while he left the poor to perish for lack of knowledge. His language was plain, but fervent; his rebukes earnest; and many who heard him were led to renounce their sins, and turn to God. His private life was marked with the same integrity which distinguished his public ministry.—See his *Funeral Sermon*, by the Rev. Thomas (Dikes or) Dykes, LL.B., &c.

Infirmary, an extensive and well-conducted institution, many, by his means, who came to be healed in their bodies, returned with a much greater blessing, having found health and peace to their souls. From 1773 to 1780, he was morning assistant to the Rev. Mr. Simon, vicar of Whitchurch, near Leeds. In 1783 he was instituted to the vicarage of Kippax, near Leeds; which afforded him not only an agreeable retreat in summer, but what he much more desired, new opportunities of ministerial usefulness. It was owing principally to his exertions that Sunday schools were established in Leeds. In September, 1791, he laid the foundation-stone of St. Paul's church, in Leeds (for a fine engraving of which see Whitaker's *Thoresby, &c.*), on a site which had been given him by Dr. Christopher Wilson, Bishop of Bristol, and which was consecrated September 10th, 1793, by Dr. William Markham,* Archbishop of York. His attachment to the constitution of his country, in Church and State, was active as well as zealous. He was ever ready to assist, either by his pen, his influence, or example, in furthering any measures which tended to promote the common welfare of the nation, the efficacy of the laws, the safety of his sovereign, and the happiness of his fellow-subjects. Few men were more steady and active than he, in times peculiarly pregnant with

* The Markhams of Becca Hall, near Leeds, are descended from this archbishop, who died in 1807, leaving issue:—1, William, his heir; 2, John, born in 1761, an admiral R.N., and M.P. for Portsmouth, who died in 1827; 3, George, born in 1763, dean of York; 4, David, a colonel in the army; 5, Robert, archdeacon of York, and rector of Bolton Percy; 6, Osborne, M.P., who married the Lady Mary Thynne, daughter of the first Marquis of Bath, &c. William Markham, Esq., the eldest son and heir, born in April, 1760, was private secretary to Warren Hastings, and subsequently resident for some time at Benares, in India; eventually returning to Yorkshire, he seated himself at Becca Hall, near Aberford. He died January 1st, 1815, leaving issue:—1, William, his heir; 2, John, born in June, 1797, a lieutenant R.N.; 3, David Frederick, born in March, 1800, canon of Windsor, married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Bart., of Nun-Appleton; 4, Warren, born in July, 1801, a captain in 72nd Highlanders; 5, Charles, born in March, 1803, lieutenant-colonel in the 60th Rifles, married Emma, daughter of the Rev. Ralph Brandling:—1, Emma, married to William Rookes Crompton Stansfield, Esq., recently of Esholt Hall, near Leeds; 2, Laura, married to Colonel William Mure; 3, Lucy, married to Henry Lewis Wickham, Esq., only son of the Right Hon. William Wickham. William Markham, Esq., of Becca Hall, J.P. and D.L., the eldest son and heir, born June 28th, 1796, colonel of the 2nd West York Militia, died January 26th, 1852, leaving issue:—1, William Thomas, his heir; 2, Edwin, born in March, 1833, lieutenant in the Royal Artillery; 3, Francis, born October 31st, 1837, in the rifle brigade; 4, Alfred, born June 26th, 1839, in the royal navy, &c. William Thomas Markham, Esq., of Becca Hall, J.P., his eldest son and heir, born July 13th, 1830, served in the rifle brigade and Coldstream Guards from 1848 to 1856; now colonel of the Leeds Rifle Volunteers, &c. See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

insurrection and sedition.* He died, aged seventy, on the 6th of February, 1811, and was interred in St. Paul's church, Leeds, amidst the tears and sighs of a numerous and affectionate people.† On the following Sunday his funeral sermon was preached at St. Paul's, to a most crowded congregation, by the

* Mr. Atkinson was also a true patriot. Loyalty to his king, love to his country, and veneration for constituted authorities, manifested themselves in him on all occasions. He considered ministers and magistrates as the great delegates of heaven; as the chief promoters and supporters, under divine providence, of civil order and national happiness. His patriotic feelings were most energetically expressed in a sermon which he preached at the parish church in Leeds, on the day of *National Jubilee*, and which was published at Leeds in 1809.

† We cannot suffer the irreparable loss, says the *Leeds Intelligencer* for February, 1811, sustained by the public through this afflicting event, to be recorded without some testimony (however unequal to the task), of that sincere respect for his character while living, and of unfeigned regret for his departure, which his intrinsic worth so fully demanded. His zeal for the service of his Divine Master was constantly manifested by his earnest, unabated concern for the immortal welfare of those committed to his charge, as displayed for the long space of nearly forty-eight years, during which he officiated as lecturer of St. Peter's church, Leeds. He was, in every sense of the word, that most estimable of all characters, the exemplary parish priest; and of him it may truly be said, that, while dispensing the bread of life,—

“At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks adorned the venerable place;
Truth, from his lips, prevail'd with double sway.”

In piety to his God—at once fervent and rational; equally removed from the extremes of torpid indifference and wild fanaticism—he was excelled by none, and the faithful, unremitting discharge of his public duty richly entitled him to the praise so beautifully expressed by Cowper, in honour of the truly Christian clergyman:—

“—— Simple, grave, sincere;
In doctrine uncorrupt; in language plain,
And plain in manner; decent, solemn, chaste,
And natural in gesture; much impress'd
Himself, as conscious of his awful charge,
And anxious mainly that the flock he feeds
May feel it too; affectionate in look,
And tender in address, as well becomes
A messenger of grace to guilty men.”

His private life corresponded with his public professions—a kind and tender father, a zealous and affectionate friend, and those who had the happiness of being admitted to his social circle can testify the cordial esteem which his unadulterated manners and solid acquirements were so well calculated to inspire. In unshaken loyalty to his king, his merit shone conspicuous. But to enter at large upon the character of this invaluable servant of the public, whether as a minister, a subject, a father, brother, or friend, would occupy a volume; suffice it to say, that this tribute of unfeigned veneration for his memory comes from the heart of one who feels a melancholy pleasure in reflecting that our loss will be his unspeakable gain; and in classing himself amongst those by whom this upright pastor lived respected, died regretted, and in whose breasts his numerous virtues deserve to be for ever embalmed:—

“The sweet remembrance of the just,
Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust.”

Rev. Thomas Dykes, of Hull, from the first and second verses of the 57th chapter of *Isaiah*, which *Sermon* was afterwards printed. Another sermon was preached on this mournful occasion, in the afternoon of the same day, at the parish church, by the Rev. Peter Haddon, vicar of Leeds, from the fourth and fifth verses of the 49th chapter of *Isaiah*. His person was athletic; his countenance awful, yet easily softened into an expression of benignity; his voice strong and sonorous.—For his portrait, pedigree, &c., see Whitaker's *Thoresby*; and for a more detailed account, with portrait, see the *Short Memoir* prefixed to his *Practical Sermons*, published in 2 vols., by Longman & Co., in 1812, from which this *Sketch* is chiefly compiled. See also the *Christian Observer* for April, 1811, &c.

1750—1813.

THE REV. JOSEPH JOWETT, LL.D.,

Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge, born at Leeds about the year 1750, and educated at the Leeds Grammar School, died suddenly at his residence in Trinity Hall, Cambridge, on the 13th of November, 1813, in the sixty-third year of his age. During the college residencies of forty-three years, Dr. Jowett had been in the habit of spending two evenings a week alone with the Rev. Dr. Milner, dean of Carlisle, his oldest academical intimate. In this manner was passed the evening of Wednesday, the 10th of November, 1813, at Queen's College lodge; Dr. Jowett being then, to all appearance, in perfect health. The next day he drew up the Annual Report of the Cambridge Auxiliary Bible Society. On Friday he read the report to the committee, with a distinct and audible voice; and it was generally observed that the professor never appeared in better health and spirits than at that time. That evening he became in some degree unwell, and passed a restless night; and, in the forenoon of Saturday, complained of a giddiness and disposition to faint. He walked, however, about two o'clock, to Queen's College lodge; but with considerable difficulty and some interruptions. The dean of Carlisle observed that his countenance was alarmingly pale, and that his pulse was uncommonly weak, with frequent intermissions, so as sometimes to be scarcely sensible. By the administration of a warm cordial draught, the stroke of his pulse soon became firm and regular, his countenance recovered its usual florid appearance, and he walked about the room conversing with as much cheerfulness as if nothing had happened. “If all be well, I will visit you to-morrow evening, as usual,” were the last words he spake

to his friend. The symptoms of returning health were, however, but of short duration—not more than an hour; for, in walking back to his college, he was seized with another fit of fainting and giddiness; was carried home in a chair, and advised to go into a warm bed. He attempted to take a little broth, and afterwards a little brandy and water, but his stomach rejected both. He grew very restless, rolled from one side of the bed to the other alternately, and complained of great coldness. He had left Queen's College about three o'clock, and before half-past five he was no more. The remains of this good man were deposited in the College chapel of Trinity Hall, on the morning of the 18th November,—the very day of the meeting of the members of the Auxiliary Bible Society. His numerous relatives assembled from various parts to attend his funeral, along with the members of his own college, and many of his friends, then resident in the university, or met on occasion of the society's anniversary; and with great truth it may be said, that an assemblage of so much *sincere* and *unaffected respect*, of such *profound sympathy*, and even of *mournful regret* for the loss sustained by those who survive this excellent man—tempered, however, with a most entire conviction that the awful change was to *himself* an *unspeakable gain*—is very far from being an ordinary event in the history of funereal sensibilities and attentions. (For the eulogistic speeches of Professor Farish and Mr. Dealytry at the Bible Meeting, held immediately after the funeral, see the *Christian Observer*, for December, 1813.) The report itself is a specimen of that neat, perspicuous, and forcible style which characterized the compositions of Dr. Jowett; and the preparation of it was the last of his public services. He was looking forward to the approaching anniversary with delight, because he knew that there would be on that day a most magnificent display of the successes of the Bible Society. He himself loved his Bible, and being deeply sensible of its worth, he was anxious for its dispersion, and rejoiced in that extraordinary zeal and unanimity which have constantly distinguished the proceedings both of the parent society and its auxiliaries. “It cannot be otherwise, than that in this afflictive separation the near relatives of Dr. Jowett should experience a heavy stroke. Those of them who are more advanced in life will look back on a long series of useful and affectionate intercourse, now terminated, and, in this world, never more to be resumed; and the younger branches of his family connections will, no doubt, often be reminded how kind and valuable a friend, how wise and faithful an adviser, they have lost; and how seldom such a loss is after-

wards to be repaired in any considerable degree, in a world where self-interests and partial affections so greatly predominate. It will easily be understood, that after the first effusions of grief and surprise have subsided into a more sedate and pensive state of the affections, there is, perhaps, no individual who will experience more substantial causes for painful and melancholy reflection than Dean Milner. The recollection of what he has lost, and can never hope to recover, will assuredly hang heavy on his mind as long as he lives. The dean has reason to thank God, that he is by no means without excellent friends, and friends, too, of *long and tried worth*, who possess large portions of his heart. But, alas! he looks around in vain for any one to supply the place of Dr. Jowett, either by proximity of residence and facility of communication, or by similarity of studies, and disencumbrance from domestic concerns. The evils unavoidably consequent on the dean's necessary habits of retirement, were either removed or very much lessened by his constant intercourse with his steady friend—always near, benevolent, and communicative—the late professor of civil law. In mathematical pursuits, and in subjects of natural philosophy, though these two friends were of the same academical year, and for some time likely to have been competitors for the university honours at degree time, they constantly read together, afforded mutual assistance to each other, and always communicated the respective progress they were making, without the least reserve or jealousy." The deceased professor of civil law was not originally of Trinity Hall. He was admitted, in June, 1769, at Trinity College, under the tuition of the late Rev. Dr. Postlethwaite, where he continued till January, 1773; when Dr. Halifax (or Hallifax), late bishop of St. Asaph, and at that time regius professor of civil law, applied to his intimate friend, Dr. Postlethwaite, to recommend to him one of his pupils, whom he should judge to be a proper person to remove from Trinity College to Trinity Hall, under the flattering prospect of being made immediately the assistant tutor of the college, then Fellow and principal tutor, and of afterwards obtaining the professorship itself, on the appointment of Dr. Halifax to a bishopric, an event which was supposed to be not very distant. The proposal being made to Dr. Jowett, his pious father acceded to it with considerable reluctance and hesitation. "The present plan," he said, "was quite contrary to all his views and wishes. He had set his heart on his son's becoming a useful, active minister in the church, and for that purpose had sent him to college, and not that he should be buried in pursuits of litera-

ture." After some explanations, the worthy parent gave way to the advice of certain friends, whose judgment he respected, and whose knowledge of academical concerns he allowed to be much superior to his own. Dr. Jowett was not disappointed in his prospects at Trinity Hall. Dr. Halifax by marriage vacated his Fellowship, October, 1775; and Dr. Jowett, in the succeeding month, was elected Fellow in his place, and became the principal tutor of the college. In the year 1781, Dr. Halifax was promoted to the see of Gloucester; and, in the month of May of the succeeding year, Dr. Jowett obtained his Majesty's patent, appointing him regius professor of civil law in the University of Cambridge. The Fellowship of Dr. Jowett, and his office as tutor, became vacant in the year 1795, the usual term of a twelvemonth having elapsed after he had been collated by the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall to the living of Wethersfield, in Essex.* But he retained his situation as professor of civil law, and continued to discharge all the difficult and important duties of it with great ability and exemplary assiduity, till removed by his premature decease. The long summer vacations, when his presence was not called for in the university, were spent in a conscientious care of his parish. It soon appeared with how much judgment and foresight the Rev. Dr. Postlethwaite had selected from among his own pupils Dr. Jowett to be the successor of Dr. Halifax. A clear understanding, and a strong taste for mathematics, eminently qualified him to make rapid progress in that science; but further cultivation of it, to any considerable degree, was now found inconsistent with the duties of his situation. Numbers of his pupils, many of them persons of rank and distinction, were ready to report the solid sense contained in his annual courses of lectures on the civil law, and the elegance and perspicuity with which he used to compare together certain branches of the Roman and British jurisprudence. This part of the professor's lectures was always considered as peculiarly instructive and gratifying. The extreme facility, the unaffected neatness, the classical purity with which, when presiding in the public disputations, he was accustomed to deliver his observations in Latin—remarkably condensed as they always were—have long been the admiration of the most elegant classical scholars in the University of Cambridge. A profound knowledge in divinity formed another part of the character of Dr. Jowett.

* Which had become vacant by the death of the Rev. Christopher Atkinson, brother to the Rev. Miles Atkinson, B.A., incumbent of St. Paul's, Leeds, &c.

Perfectly orthodox in his religious sentiments, extraordinarily well acquainted with the several parts of Holy Writ, sedate and impartial in the investigation and exposition of their meaning, he was an inestimable friend to the Established Church; at the same time that the native candour of his disposition led him to exercise a most exemplary Christian charity towards all other religious denominations. In one word, the University of Cambridge, in the premature decease of Dr. Jowett, will have long to lament the loss of one of its most useful, learned, and upright members. The influence of Dr. Jowett, considered as a religious character, was by no means confined to his speculations in the closet. He exemplified the Christian character throughout the whole of his conduct. It is well known that the tender consciences of pious young persons, who have had the benefit of a religious education, are often treated with contempt and ridicule; and that their zeal in the cause of religion, however unexceptionable in its operations and effects, is exposed to the misrepresentation, obloquy, and persecution of the profane and ungodly. Now it is here that the deceased professor, by his rank, his learning, and his moderation, and by his firmness and counsel, proved, in many instances, an admirable support to the oppressed, and a shield against the oppressor. Who dared to ridicule the preacher, to whose discourses Dr. Jowett was frequently known to listen! And how often has the modest, diffident youth, when derided by his companions for being over religious, silenced their profane reproaches by appealing to the example of Dr. Jowett! How often have both young graduates and undergraduates, of a pious turn of mind, been kindly taken by the hand, and directed and supported in their Christian course by the same judicious and excellent person! This part of his character may not be very generally known; but those who did know it, know also how extensively useful this species of patronage was found to be in the University of Cambridge, under the accredited management and direction of such a person as the late regius professor of civil law. Notwithstanding his great attainments, and his numerous occupations, the professor was rarely observed to be pressed for time. Exact and regular in his arrangements, temperate and even abstemious in his indulgences, he found the twenty-four hours sufficient for every necessary or desirable purpose of life. He constantly adhered to the habit of early rising—a practice which, he used to say, gave him plenty of time both for study and for bodily exercise and mental relaxation. His great talents enabled him to go through much business with little comparative

labour. His temper was naturally cheerful and lively; and his passions were at all times obedient to a systematic discipline. His own internal resources were so abundant, that his spirits were rarely known to flag; he was not only an example of a person of excellent health, but of one who himself possessed many of the very best preservatives of good health—viz., a natural serenity of mind, supported and improved by a good conscience, and a steady hope and prospect of eternal happiness, founded on the divine promises in Christ Jesus; and these superior principles by no means excluded from the mind of Dr. Jowett an extraordinary relish for many innocent and rational enjoyments of an inferior value. Often he regaled his senses in admiring the beauties of nature, but oftener refreshed his intellectual faculties by perusing the best compositions both in prose and verse. He was passionately fond of music, and a warm admirer of the finest productions of the great masters in painting and architecture.* “Long, indeed, will this great and good character be remembered in the University of Cambridge, which for so many years has reaped the benefit of his uninterrupted residence. The station, knowledge, and experience of Dr. Jowett pointed him out, in many instances, as a proper member of the Syndicate for the consideration of public business, and as an examiner of candidates for academical scholarships. In these things, the professor of civil law was peculiarly distinguished for the exercise of his industry, good sense, and impartiality. On the whole, though we are bound to allow that so learned and respectable a body as the University of Cambridge can have no difficulty in supplying the place of Dr. Jowett, yet, at the same time, we believe it must be confessed that this excellent person will seldom be surpassed in the essential qualifications of learning, wisdom, piety, and sound prin-

* Dr. Mansell, some time vicar of Barwick-in-Elmet, near Leeds, and afterwards Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Lord Bishop of Bristol, whilst a Bachelor of Arts, at Cambridge, rendered himself at once famous and formidable by his satirical writings, and in particular distinguished himself as the author of several well-written *jeux d'esprits*. Dr. Jowett, of Trinity Hall, the late acute and judicious professor of civil law, having amused both himself and the public by a pretty little fairy garden, with narrow gravel walks, besprinkled with shells and pellucid pebbles, the whole being enclosed by a delicate Chinese railing, somewhat in the style of the citizen's country villa described by Lloyd, the following lines were written by Dr. Mansell, *On the Garden of Joseph Jowett, LL.D.* :—

“ A little garden little Jowett made,
And fenced it with a little palisade;
If you would know the taste of little Jowett,
This little garden won't a little show it.”

ciples of every kind."—The greater part of the above tribute of affection is generally supposed to have been written by the Very Rev. Isaac Milner, D.D., F.R.S., Master of Queen's College, Cambridge, &c.—See the *Christian Observer*, vol. xii.; *Life of Isaac Milner*, 1842, p. 581, &c., &c.

1761—1814.*

MR. SAMUEL BIRCHALL,

Woolstapler, of Leeds, was a member of the Society of Friends, and an ardent lover of everything connected with natural history, and other scientific and antiquarian pursuits. He formed valuable collections of stuffed birds and beasts, of mineralogy, of gold and silver coins, and of copper tokens—especially of those that were chiefly issued between 1786 and 1796; and of these last he published a descriptive work, entitled, "Birchall's Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens (in alphabetical order; Leeds, 1796)", much sought after even yet by those curious in such collections. He kept up an extensive acquaintance with men of letters of similar pursuits in other parts of the country. He was born in 1761, and died May 17th, 1814, aged fifty-three years. Some of the above particulars have been kindly contributed by his grandson, J. D. Birchall, Esq., the eminent woollen merchant, of Wellington Street, Leeds.

* 1814. MR. JOSEPH LINSLEY, who for upwards of thirty-four years was governor of the Leeds Workhouse, and filled that important, though often unthankful, office with infinite credit to himself and advantage to the town, died January 10th, 1814, aged seventy-three years. This benevolent yet economical guardian of the poor was often visited by the philanthropic Howard, who wrote as follows:—"The poor of Leeds are well fed, and taken care of; indeed they, and the people at large, are happy in having a worthy and very honest man for the governor of the workhouse, a Mr. Linsley, who was formerly a manufacturer in the town. His temper and disposition, as well as those of his wife, seem peculiarly adapted to their charge; mildness and attention to the complaints of the meanest, joined with firmness of manner, gain the respect of those who are placed under their care. I am at the same time convinced, by his open manner in showing me the books, that he transacts the business of the town with rectitude and economy." He was attended to his grave by a great number of the respectable inhabitants. See the *Leeds Mercury* for January, 1814; and for a longer account, see also the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c.

—1814. JAMES LUCAS, Esq., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, died December 6th, 1814, at West House, near Ripon, aged seventy years. Example is never more instructive and interesting than when professional ability is associated with private worth. Mr. Lucas was a native of Leeds, and his birth did honour to it. Here he spent the first and largest portion of his life, and became distinguished as well for the eminence of his surgical skill as for those general habits which raise the human character, and render it respectable in any condition of life. His practice was extensive, and the public confidence in him was not misplaced. There are many still living

1733—1814.

THE REV. JAMES SCOTT, D.D.,

An eloquent preacher belonging to the Church of England, and a zealous political writer, was born at Leeds in 1733. His father, James Scott,* was minister of Trinity church, Leeds, and vicar of Bardsey. He was educated at Bradford School, and admitted pensioner of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, in 1752, but afterwards removed to Trinity College. He took the degree of B.A. in 1757, and was chosen Fellow the next year. His first employment in the church was the lectureship of St. John's, Leeds, which he held till he took the degree of M.A. in 1760. There his oratorical powers were first displayed. He had accustomed himself to composition in college, and immediately after his degree, he devoted his time to the study of divinity; he was therefore enabled to write his sermons, and with so much care did he apply himself to the task, that he preached, after some corrections and additions, some of those sermons in the latter part of his life, which he had written at the earliest clerical age. His mind and heart were in his profession; for no sooner had he preached one sermon than he began to prepare another. The young encouraged his zeal with their applauses; the old gladdened his heart with their prayers. In 1768 he took the degree of B.D., and in 1775 that of D.D. He served the curacy of Edmonton from 1760 to 1761, after which he resided in college. He frequently occupied the university pulpit; and whenever he preached, St. Mary's was crowded—the parts of the church appropriated to the university were also filled. Noblemen, bishops, heads of houses, professors, tutors, masters of arts, undergraduates, all attended St. Mary's to hear this celebrated preacher. The inhabitants of the town expressed the same eagerness; for in hearing Mr. Scott, their understandings were informed, and their affections interested. The

who can bear testimony to his merits. From its first institution to the year 1794, he was one of the surgeons to the Leeds General Infirmary, and contributed, by his voluntary labours, to lay the foundation of its great and increasing fame. But the talents and station of many of his pupils furnish out his highest panegyric.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c., for December, 1814.

* His father, the Rev. James Scott, M.A., who died in 1782 (for a notice of whom, see p. 145), was Fellow of University College, Oxford; afterwards minister of Trinity church, Leeds, for fifty-five years, and vicar of Bardsey, in Yorkshire; and was also domestic chaplain to Frederick, Prince of Wales. He married a lady of the name of Wickham, who was grand-daughter to John Wickham, dean of York, and lineally descended from William Wickham, bishop of Winchester, who married one of the daughters of William Barton, bishop of Chichester, of whom the following remarkable circumstance is recorded in *Camden*: that he had five daughters all married to English bishops.

discourses usually addressed to the university are in general uninteresting beyond what can be conceived; the matter studiously abstruse, and the delivery of it unimpassioned and lifeless. Mr. Scott, therefore, deviated altogether from the usual mode of preaching: the subjects of his discourses attracted attention, the discussion of them awakened the feelings, and the elocution of the preacher captivated and fascinated the hoary sage, the ingenuous youth, and the unlettered Christian.* About the year 1764, Dr. Scott resided partly in London, and formed habits of intimacy with the father of the late Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Halifax, and with other public characters who were connected with Mr. Grenville's administration. Under their patronage he wrote in 1765 the letters signed *Anti-Sejanus*, which were published in the *Public Advertiser*, and were so popular that they raised the sale of the paper from 1,500 to 3,000 a day.† In 1768 the church of St. John's, in Leeds, became vacant, which, as well as Trinity church, was built and endowed by an ancestor of Dr. Scott, who left the nomination to the mayor, the three senior aldermen, and the vicar. For this preferment he was a candidate, and had the votes of two of the senior aldermen: he might have obtained the mayor's vote also, but it must have been at the expense of truth and honour; in consequence of which he lost the living of St. John's, endowed by his ancestor (the benevolent John Harrison) with lands now worth upwards of £600 a year. Being the popular candidate, although his opponent was a man of extensive learning and exemplary character; and the whole of that populous town, including the Dissenters of every denomination, feeling a personal interest in his success, apprehensions were entertained that serious commotions would take place. Happily the general indignation subsided. To compensate in some measure for the grievous disappointment the town sus-

* He once displeased the undergraduates by preaching against gaming; they manifested their disapprobation by scraping with their feet, and interrupting him in the delivery of his discourse. The next time he preached, he chose for his text, "Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God," &c.; which he no sooner pronounced than the galleries were in an uproar; but the interposition of the university officers producing silence, he delivered a discourse so eloquent, appropriate, and impressive, as to extort universal approbation.

† These *Letters*, unfortunately, were never collected; but many of them were published in 1767, in a work called *A Collection of Interesting Letters*. His intention in writing them was not so much to serve a party, as to expose the mischief of favouritism. He chose, therefore, the signature of *Anti-Sejanus*, Sejanus having been the great favourite of Tiberius, who advanced him to the highest situation in government. There are likewise some others, signed *Philanglia*, written by Dr. Scott.

tained, Dr. Scott was urgently requested to preach at his father's church in the afternoon, when a very munificent subscription was made for the purpose. One inconvenience, however, arose from this new appointment, which was not foreseen. All the principal inhabitants at that time went to Trinity church, his father having been popular as a preacher; but, that they might get to their seats, they were obliged, in consequence of the vast crowds which uniformly attended, to go when the doors were first opened, and to sit nearly an hour before the service began. An assembly so crowded by both rich and poor, by Churchmen and Dissenters of every denomination, so eager to hear, and so edified in hearing, is seldom witnessed. He continued the lectureship only one year. In his farewell sermon, which was printed, he pathetically addressed his hearers, whilst tears were trickling from every eye,—“God is my record that I have wished for nothing so earnestly, have prayed for nothing so fervently, have laboured for nothing so abundantly, as the salvation of your souls.” In 1769 he was earnestly importuned to resume his political pen, which he did under the signature of *Old Sly Boots*, and several others. These *Essays* were collected and published in a small octavo volume. Dr. Scott has often declared, upon his word as a clergyman and a gentleman, that he never, during his whole political warfare, received the smallest emolument, either pecuniary or of any other kind. He had promises in abundance from Lord North, but they were none of them fulfilled. In 1771, after being presented to the rectory of Simonburn, in Northumberland, obtained for him by Lord Sandwich, who was then First Lord of the Admiralty, he married Anne, daughter of Henry Scott, Esq., and had three children, who died young. Dr. Scott was, as may be supposed, pursued with the utmost rancour and malevolence during the litigation which he had with his parishioners;* all which he bore with the utmost composure, until a desperate attempt was made upon his life. He then left Simonburn and went to London, where he resided in Park Street, Grosvenor Square,

* It was Dr. Scott's misfortune to succeed a clergyman who was so totally negligent of his temporal affairs, that although he had held the living upwards of fifty-two years, it produced less to him at his decease than it did at his induction. A number of surreptitious modulus had crept in, which his long incumbency established; and the parishioners had been so accustomed to pay to the rector just what they pleased, that they looked upon his demands as oppressive and illegal; they therefore threatened him that they would lay all their corn-lands down with grass, if he would not take what they were disposed to give him for their tithes, and he then should have no corn-tithe at all. After his arguments were disregarded, his persuasions ridiculed, and his proposals rejected, he was reduced to the necessity of

and preached frequently at St. George's, Hanover Square, at Park Street and Audley chapels. Many applications were made to him to preach occasional and charity sermons; and when he was solicited to do a favour, of whatever kind, consistent with his principles, he was never known to refuse. In summer he lived at the pleasant village of Thornton,* in the district of Craven, in Yorkshire; the living of which the late Sir John Kaye was so kind to him as to give to his curate, that he might be accommodated with a house to dwell, and a church to preach in. Dr. Scott published ten occasional sermons,† and printed one

claiming the tithe of agistment for barren and unprofitable cattle; and he accordingly filed a bill in the Court of Exchequer in 1774, to substantiate his claim. He had two decrees in his favour, and several submissions in court; notwithstanding which, his parishioners would not concede to his demands, which he prosecuted for more than twenty years, at the expense of nearly £10,000. The litigation at length was closed upon the following conditions:—The rector was to give up the tithe of agistment during his incumbency, reserving the right to his successors; and the farmers were to pay the cost of the suit, amounting to upwards of £2,400; from which concession it is evident that they felt that the ground under them was giving way. The agistment tithe had been estimated at £2,000 a year; the parish was 34 miles long, about 14 broad, and 103 round. “It was a rectory of such magnitude and value that, on the next presentation, it was intended to be divided into four, or, perhaps, into six, distinct benefices, each of which would be a very acceptable preferment to the divine who might be so fortunate as to obtain it.” After his death, this large and valuable rectory was subdivided, under the authority of an act of parliament; and the commissioners of Greenwich Hospital presented the Rev. David Evans, late of Wadham College, Oxford, to the principal rectory of the mother church at Simonburn, in reward for his long and meritorious services at sea, and as chaplain of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar. The offspring minor rectories adjacent, at £500 a year each, were conferred on the Rev. John Davis, the Rev. Evan Halliday, the Rev. W. Salter, the Rev. W. Evans, and the Rev. W. Jones, all chaplains in the royal navy.

* In the parish of Thornton there were many sectaries who had an idea that a clergyman had not the gift of preaching, as their ministers did, *extempore*; he, therefore, preached to them *memoriter* for many years. But this, indeed, may be said to have been his usual mode of preaching. He generally took his sermon into the pulpit, but seldom looked at it; for, being short-sighted, it was of little use to him; he, on that account, invariably repeated it. Some previous labour was certainly requisite, but the effect was astonishing.

† In the line of his profession, Dr. Scott was distinguished by several elegant discourses. *How far a State of Dependence and a Sense of Gratitude should Influence our Conduct*; a sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, January 1st, 1764. *A Sermon at the Visitation at Wakefield*, July 25th, 1769; which produced a pamphlet called *Remarks, &c.*, censuring the preacher for having entertained his audience with a “political declamation.” *A Farewell Sermon at Trinity Church, Leeds*, November 5th, 1769. *Bethesda, or the House of Mercy*; a sermon preached at the parish church of St. Nicholas, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, July 26th, 1777, before the governors of the Infirmary. *A Sermon preached at York* on the 29th of March, 1780, for the benefit of the Lunatic Asylum. *A Sermon preached at York*, in 1781; and *A Sermon preached at Park Street Chapel*, on April 19th, 1793, being the day appointed for a general fast. By James Scott, D.D., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, 4to., &c.

for the benefit of his parishioners, on *The Necessity of Receiving the Holy Sacrament*. He also published three *Seatonian Prize Poems, &c.,** which exalt him high as a poet. When he left school, he was an admirable classical scholar; and during his whole life he continued to read the principal Greek and Latin authors, thereby improving his knowledge and refining his taste. He devoted the last three years to the revisal of some of his sermons for the press, intending to publish two volumes. As a public speaker he had scarcely an equal; his voice was loud and harmonious; his action solemn and dignified; there was no appearance of vanity, no lure for applause; the glory of his Master, and the salvation of his auditors, seemed alone to engross his mind: it is no wonder, therefore, that in declaring the promises and denouncing the terrors of the Gospel, he produced in an unusual degree the corresponding emotions of comfort and alarm in the breasts of his hearers. These effects have by some been ascribed to the manner rather than the matter, to vehement declamation rather than to genuine pathos. But the occasional sermons which he published evince the fallacy of this criticism. A sermon preached for the Lunatic Asylum at York, is conclusive evidence.† In private

* In 1760 he far outstripped his competitors for the Seatonian prize, in a poem which was published under the title of *Heaven*: and afterwards printed *Odes on several Subjects*, 1761, 4to.; *a Spousal Hymn, or an Address to his Majesty on his Marriage*, 1761, 4to.; *Purity of Heart, a Moral Epistle*, which gained the author a second Seatonian prize; *A Hymn to Repentance*, 1762, a third prize poem. In 1763 he published *The Redemption, a Monody*, written for the Seatonian prize, but rejected; and, in the same year, *Every Man the Architect of his own Fortune, or the Art of Rising in the Church, a Satire*, in which he thus describes himself:—

“No sly fanatic, no enthusiast wild,
No party-tool, beguiling and beguil’d;
No slave to pride, no canting pimp to power,
No rigid Churchman, no Dissenter sour;
No fawning flatterer to the base and vain,
No timist vile, or worshipper of gain;
When gay, not dissolute; grave, not severe;
Though learn’d, no pedant; civil, though sincere;
Nor mean nor haughty: be one preacher’s praise,
That—if he rise—he rise by manly ways:
Yes, he abhors each sordid, selfish view,
And dreads the paths your men of art pursue.”

† That discourse is to be found in Mr. Clapham’s third volume of *Selected Sermons*; and it may be said without offence to that gentleman, whose labours are very meritorious, and without injury to the characters of those excellent authors whose works he has selected, that Dr. Scott’s sermon, as an oratorical composition, stands pre-eminently superior to the whole of the collection. Mr. Clapham says: “His elocution is, I think, greatly superior to what I have ever heard either in the pulpit or the senate; and his sermons, whether considered as elegant compositions or persuasive exhortations, will, when published, be esteemed, I doubt not, superior both to those of Blair

life he showed himself influenced by the principles of the religion he so powerfully recommended in his public addresses. His fortune being considerable, and his preferment large, he lived in a manner becoming his distinguished station, exercising the utmost hospitality, and singularly happy when he had his friends around him, whilst his hands were always open to public charities and to private distress. His manners were refined and polished, and his conversation, beyond that of most other men, was entertaining, interesting, and instructive. Such was Dr. Scott! Whether he may be considered as a polite scholar and possessed of very extensive learning, as a powerful speaker and an eloquent writer, a chosen instrument in the hands of Providence to turn many to righteousness, or as an amiable member of society and an exemplary Christian, the Church has lost one of its brightest ornaments. He died December 10th, 1814, in Somerset Street, Portman Square, London, in the 81st year of his age. His entire library was sold by auction, in April, 1815, by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby.—For additional particulars, see the *Gentleman's Magazine*; the *New Monthly Magazine*; Darling's *Cyclopaedia Bibliographia*; Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ix., pp. 125, 724, &c.

1737—1815.

THE REV. PETER HADDON, M.A.,

Elected vicar of Leeds, December 24th, 1786, was born at Warrington (the only incumbent of this benefice since the purchase of the advowson, in Fascket's time, 1583, who was not a native of the West-Riding of Yorkshire); his father, the Rev. John (Hadden or) Haddon, having been rector of that place, and his grandfather vicar of Bolton, in Lancashire. He was educated at Brazenose College, Oxford, and became vicar of Sandbach, in Cheshire. A graceful person, a cheerful countenance, a musical voice, the deportment of a gentleman, and an invincible tranquillity of temper, while they ensured to him many friends, would not have left him an enemy, had not a firm and decided attachment to the constitution of his country in Church and State, drawn down upon him at one period a portion of indignation from the rabble, who were most indebted to him for the lenity and forbearance which he always displayed in the exaction of his rights. After maintaining his native spirits, and the peculiar elasticity of his movements, to

and Porteus. From his occasional sermons, I could select many passages which would abundantly justify the character I have given of his discourses."—See *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxxi., part 2, p. 348, &c.

his seventy-eighth year, his constitution, without any specific disease, began to break, and he died of a gradual decay of nature, February 22nd, 1815, aged eighty-two years, after being vicar of Leeds for upwards of twenty-eight years (the fourth incumbent of this benefice in a period of one hundred and twenty-four years).* He was also prebendary of Ripon. As a Christian, a scholar, and a gentleman, few have ever ranked higher than the late venerable and most amiable divine.—For further particulars, see the *Leeds Intelligencer*; the *New Monthly Magazine*; Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, &c.

1734—1815.

THE REV. JOHN HEY, D.D.,

A very learned divine, the second but eldest surviving son of Mr. Richard Hey, of Pudsey, near Leeds, was born in July, 1734, and when between nine and ten years of age was sent along with his younger brother William (see the year 1819, in which he died) to an academy at Heath, near Wakefield, which was superintended by a gentleman of highly respectable character and an eminent mathematician, Mr. Joseph Randall, who conducted it upon a large and liberal, though somewhat expensive, plan (the Rev. Dr. Dodgson, afterwards Bishop of Elphin, and the Rev. Mr. Sedgwick, afterwards head-master of the Free Grammar School at Leeds, being classical tutors). When seventeen years of age, in 1751, he went to the University of Cambridge, where he was admitted of Catherine Hall, and he continued a member of that college till 1758, when he removed to a Fellowship in Sidney Sussex College; of which college he continued a member till he quitted the university in 1795. Before he was twenty-one years of age, he had taken his degree of B.A. of Catherine Hall; and when twenty-four his degree of M.A. of Sidney Sussex College. He took the degree of B.D. in 1765, and D.D. in 1780. But in 1775 he performed his exercise for his Doctor's degree, in which he gave (says his

* The following list is extracted from the parish records:—

The Rev. John Killingbeck, chosen vicar of the parish of Leeds in 1690; died February 12th, 1715, aged sixty-six.—See p. 123, &c.

The Rev. Joseph Cookson, chosen vicar in 1715, died February 20th, 1746, aged sixty-five.—See p. 158, &c.

The Rev. Dr. Kirshaw, chosen 1751, died November 1st, 1786, aged eighty; whose unsullied purity of morals, unremitting charity, and most exemplary zeal and fidelity in the discharge of all the sacred duties of his profession, deservedly had gained him the universal esteem of all ranks of his numerous parishioners.—See p. 183, &c.

The Rev. Peter Haddon, chosen 1786, died February 22nd, 1815, aged eighty-two, sincerely esteemed and lamented by almost every individual in his extensive parish. According to the *New Monthly Magazine* for April, 1815,

brother Richard) an instance of that mode of disputation which is not usual, and is called a “*public act*.” He was a tutor of Sidney Sussex College from 1760 to 1779, and he was one of the preachers of his Majesty’s chapel at Whitehall. Lord Maynard offered him the rectorcy of Passenham, in Northamptonshire, near Stony Stratford, which he accepted, and immediately vacated his Fellowship in Sidney Sussex College. Not long afterwards he obtained the adjoining rectory of Calverton, in Buckinghamshire, by exchange for one offered to him by the Earl of Clarendon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. On these two livings he bestowed assiduous pastoral care; the small extent of the whole, and the thin population, enabling him to attend to every distinct family in both parishes. From the time of his obtaining Passenham till about five months before his death, his ordinary residence was there, except the time which the duties of his professorship required him to spend at Cambridge. In 1780 he was elected the first Norrisian professor of divinity in the university. In 1785, and again in 1790, the professorship became vacant, by the will of the founder, Mr. Norris, and he was each time re-elected. In 1795 he ceased to be professor—being too old, by the will, to be re-elected, and having declined to vacate the professorship in 1794, in order to be re-elected within the prescribed age. When tutor in Sidney College, he gave lectures on morality, which were attended by several persons voluntarily (amongst whom were the great statesman, Mr. Pitt, and other persons of rank), besides those pupils whose attendance was required. These lectures on morality have not been printed; but his *Lectures on Divinity* are before the public, having been printed at the university press, 1796–1798, and published in four octavo volumes. These lectures have passed through three editions; the last edition, published in 1841, was edited by Bishop Thomas Turton, of Ely.* Dr. Arnold says of this work—“I like no book on the Articles altogether; but Hey’s *Divinity Lectures* at Cambridge seem to me to be the best and fairest of any that I know.” And Bishop Kaye says of the author—“Dr. John

“The king had not a more loyal subject, the Established Church a more firm and consistent minister, or the poor a more benevolent friend.” Of him it may most truly be said: “*Omnibus ille debilis occidit.*”

* These exquisite discourses may boast of the singular honour of having served as the mother’s milk to many a babe in divinity, and of having given a just bias to the opening thoughts of many a worthy pillar of the Church, and many an upright son of truth and orthodoxy. When flowing from the mouth of their pious and impressive deliverer, what ear but hung in rapture on the sound!

Hey was one of the most acute, most impartial, and most judicious divines of modern times." He also published *Seven Sermons* at different times; and a *Poem on Redemption*, which gained Seaton's prize in the university, 1763; *Discourses on the Malevolent Sentiments*, in one volume, in 1801. In the year 1811 he printed, without publishing, *General Observations on the Writings of St. Paul*. In 1814 he divested himself of the whole of his ecclesiastical preferment, which was merely the two livings before mentioned. He removed to London in October; having resigned the living of Calverton at Lady-day, and Passenham on the 10th of October. From that time he continued in London until his death; growing feeble in body, till, without painful disease, he sunk under that feebleness; retaining to the last a soundness of mind, and giving, to every business that came before him, a remarkable degree of that persevering attention which had evidently been with him a matter of strict duty through a long course of years. Had a mitre been placed on his head (which was at least once, from good authority, understood to be highly probable), he appeared likely to have discharged the duties imposed by it with the same steady and principled perseverance. He died on the 17th of March, 1815, aged eighty years, and was interred in the burying-ground of St. John's chapel, St. John's Wood, in the parish of Marylebone, London, in which parish he died.—A short *Memoir* of this worthy and eminent man appeared in the *Literary Memoirs of Living Authors*, published in 1798; in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1815, p. 371, &c.; in Rose's *Biographical Dictionary*, &c. See also Darling's *Cyclopædia Bibliographia*; Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual*, &c.

1747—1815.*

MR. JOHN RYLEY,

Master of the Leeds Charity (or Blue Coat) School for twenty-six years, was born on the 30th of November, 1747, and died April 22nd, 1815, aged sixty-eight. He enriched almost every

* —1816. The REV. THOMAS GOODINGE, LL.D., formerly of St. John's College, Oxford, and for twelve years head-master of the Leeds Free Grammar School, which he resigned in 1790; afterwards rector of Cound, near Shrewsbury (which is worth above a thousand a year), died July 2nd, 1816. His predecessor, the Rev. Samuel Brooke, M.A., formerly rector of Gamston, Notts, was elected head-master of the Leeds Grammar School in 1764, and died September 8th, 1778. He was distinguished for the point and neatness of his epigrams in Latin and English. —There was another Rev. Samuel Brooke, LL.D., minister of St. John's church, Leeds; appointed February 17th, 1717; died in 1731, and was interred in the churchyard of Birstal, near Leeds. He was also rector of St. Alphage, London; prebendary

periodical publication in mathematics for nearly half a century, and was justly admired for his problems and demonstrations.* He was also editor of the "Leeds Correspondent; a Literary, Mathematical, and Philosophical Miscellany," 2 vols., 1815. He also compiled a *History of Leeds* and the neighbouring villages, published in 1808. The Leeds Charity School, of which he was master, was originally established about the year 1705, by means of a subscription, for the maintenance and education of forty poor children in the principles of the Established Church, and instructing them in reading, writing, and arithmetic, to

of York; and was a candidate for the vicarage of Leeds in March, 1715–16, together with the Rev. Mr. Cookson.—His successor was the Rev. Joseph Whiteley, M.A.

The REV. JOSEPH WHITELEY, M.A. (—1815), late of Magdalene College, Cambridge; head-master of the Leeds Free Grammar School; vicar of Lastingham, in the North-Riding, and domestic chaplain to the Earl of Harewood, died May 8th, 1815. During his residence in Cambridge University, he was greatly distinguished for the excellence of his theological compositions, by which he gained no less than seven of the Norrision prizes between 1781 and 1789. He was incumbent of Beeston from 1784 to 1789, and was head-master of the Leeds Grammar School from 1790 to 1815. In the death of Mr. Whiteley, a disconsolate widow and numerous family had to deplore the loss of a tender husband and an affectionate father; his profession, a sound divine, and an excellent writer; and society, one of its members, who possessed in an eminent degree that equanimity of temper and suavity of deportment, which, while they heighten the enjoyment of social intercourse, endear the departed to the memory of his surviving friends. Some of his sermons and Norrision prize essays were published after his death, entitled, *Essays on Recitation, &c.* See *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1815, p. 541, &c. He was succeeded by the Rev. George Page Richards, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

1816. ALEXANDER TURNER, Esq., a justice of the peace for the borough of Leeds, died July 24th, 1816, in his sixty-fifth year. He twice filled the office of chief magistrate; during his first mayoralty (1793), he was amongst the foremost to give his effective aid to that grand system of voluntary defence which spread through the country with one general and spontaneous burst of patriotism. He was a man of such amiable disposition, so mild, so good, so conciliating, so humane, that all loved and honoured him. In the exercise of his private and public duties, the fell passions of hatred and malice stood appalled before his all-benignant smile. On the bed of lingering sickness, and even in the hour of dissolution, his placid resignation to the Divine will shone, if possible, with increasing lustre. Amidst their regret for the loss of excellence so rare, most truly indeed might his surviving relatives and friends indulge the pleasing reflection, that, as far as mortal could pass through this troublesome world without an enemy, it was the lot of him now departed. For those of our readers who are fond of brevity on these melancholy occasions, we may sum up such a character in very few words: - In him were strikingly combined the upright magistrate, the genuine patriot, and the good Samaritan.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer, &c.*, for July, 1816.

* Without the polish of the accomplished scholar, Mr. John (Riley, or) Ryley had a soundness of judgment, and a quickness of perception in mathematical knowledge, that deservedly ranked him one of its first professors. Possessed of these high attainments he sought not temporal honours or advancement, but closed a useful and honourable life with humble, pious resignation.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer, &c.*, for April, 1815.

qualify them for trade. The school was kept in a building which had formerly been used as a workhouse, till 1726, when a chapel belonging to Harrison's Hospital, and adjoining to St. John's churchyard, was converted into a school for the purposes of this charity; at the same time the number of children was increased, the practice of maintaining them was discontinued, and the charity was limited to the purposes of clothing and education.* In 1815, on the death of its last master (Mr. John Ryley), this school was converted into an institution for clothing and bringing up girls, not less than twelve years of age, as house servants; and the funds are applied to supply eighty girls (now forty) with clothing, and instructing them in all necessary things to fit them for domestic service. On the alteration of the charity, a new school-house was erected on the site of the former, at a cost of £1,000 and upwards. The revenue of this charity arises from the dividends on stock in the public funds, and from the rent of houses and lands enumerated in the report; and the total income of the charity amounts to about £400 a year. The girls are under the care of the mistress and assistant, who are allowed stipends of £60 and £27 a year respectively. The clothing, &c., is supplied by the mistress, and her disbursements are repaid by the trustees.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer* for February, 1827; Parsons' *History of Leeds*, &c.

1746—1817.

JOSHUA WALKER, ESQ., M.D.,

A member of the Society of Friends, and for twenty-five years a physician to the Leeds General Infirmary, died at his house in Park Place, Leeds, on the 12th of February, 1817. Dr. Walker was born about 1746 of highly respectable parents at Bradford, and received the first rudiments of his education at the Free Grammar School there. He was afterwards placed under the care of David Hall, of Skipton (a Quaker of considerable learning and talents), previously to commencing his professional studies at Edinburgh. Here his unceasing application and industry, in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the theoretical learning of his profession, were not less remarkable than his anxiety and solicitude, when in extensive practice, to render his studies of use to posterity; having with great labour and assiduity compiled many manuscript volumes of notes and observations upon the numerous and difficult cases in which he was consulted. In his practice (which was founded chiefly on the principles of

* John Lucas, who died in July, 1750, and Thomas Wilson, his successor, both masters of this school, were zealous and industrious antiquaries.

Cullen, Gregory, and Black), he displayed a praiseworthy independence of the inferior branches of the profession; and his brother physicians, who were in the habit of attending patients along with him, bore ample testimony to his liberality, and freedom from mercenary influence. He originally commenced his professional career at Hull, where his success was so great as to afford him the means of supporting a respectable establishment in the short space of one year. His removal to Leeds (owing to the state of his wife's health), though at first calculated to retard his progress, may be considered to have been eventually a fortunate circumstance, by its having opened a wider field for the exertion of his talents. He was quickly elected a physician of the General Infirmary there, to the duties of which situation he paid unwearied attention during a space of twenty-five years, though the greater part of the time engaged with an extensive practice; and in a pecuniary point of view he was a truly liberal benefactor to that institution. In early life he pursued his natural talent for poetry as a favourite recreation—some beautiful specimens of which were occasionally presented to his friends; and his love of classical and polite literature was eminently conspicuous during his whole life. In his political sentiments he was unquestionably loyal; although ever averse to controversy on this subject, especially in public, yet to his intimate friends he was known to possess sincere attachment to the constitution and liberties of his country, unbiassed by prejudice or party. He published an *Essay on the Mineral Waters of Harrogate and Thorp-Arch*, in 1784, 8vo.* The public at large sincerely regretted the loss of his professional talents; while his relations and friends long lamented his social and endearing virtues, and with a melancholy pleasure recalled to mind the instructive lessons of justice and morality, which his enlightened conversation was accustomed to instil. Mary, his widow,† and

* The basis, being his medical thesis at Edinburgh; and some letters on medical subjects between Dr. Walker and Dr. Lettsom, will be found in the third volume of Mr. Pettigrew's *Life of Dr. Lettsom*.

† Their eldest daughter, Mary, married Thomas Jowitt, Esq., of Eltofts, but soon died, leaving issue. Their surviving daughter, Margaret, was married to the late William Leatham, Esq., of Heath, near Wakefield, and thus became the mother of—1, John Arthington Leatham, Esq., barrister-at-law, who died, unmarried, in May, 1857: 2, William Henry Leatham, Esq., J.P. (author of a volume of *Poems*), who has kindly contributed a portion of this *Sketch*, born in July, 1815; married, February 21st, 1839, Priscilla, daughter of the late Samuel Gurney, Esq., of West Ham, Essex, and has surviving issue—Samuel Gurney, born in December, 1840; William Henry, in 1844; Edmund Ernest, in 1847; Charles Alfred, in 1849; Gerald Arthur Buxton, in 1851; Herbert Barclay, in 1852; Octavius, in 1854; Claude, in 1856: 3, Joshua Walker Leatham, who died an infant in 1817: 4, Margaret

last surviving daughter of the late John Arthington, Esq., one of the founders of the Leeds Old Bank, died at her house in Park Place, Leeds, after several years of severe bodily suffering, April 19th, 1821, in the sixty-ninth year of her age.—For additional particulars, see the *Leeds Papers*; the *New Monthly Magazine*, &c.

1798—1817.*

MR. HERBERT KNOWLES,

A young man of very distinguished talents, and of great poetical genius, was born at Gomersal, near Leeds, in 1798, brother to C. J. Knowles, Esq., an eminent barrister on the Northern Circuit, and Q.C. He was educated in the Grammar School at Richmond, and destined for the ledger at Liverpool. He is greatly lauded by R. Montgomery in *The Christian Life*. He died at Gomersal, February 17th, 1817, at the early age of nineteen, after having, by his talents as a poet, gained the patronage of several of the most distinguished men of the age. He left behind him a manuscript volume of poems,

Elizabeth, married, June 10th, 1847, to John Bright, Esq., M.P., of One Ash, Rochdale: 5, Mary Walker, married to Joseph Gurney Barclay, Esq., of Lombard Street, London; died in 1848, leaving issue: 6, Charles Albert, who married Miss Rachael Pease, of Southend, Darlington, and died in 1858, leaving issue: 7, Edward Aldam Leatham, Esq., M.A., M.P., author of *Charminie*, &c., born in 1828; married, in 1851, Mary Jane, only daughter of John Fowler, Esq., of Elm Grove, Melksham. Their motto is “Virtute vinces”—by virtue thou shalt conquer, &c.—See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

*—1817. MR. CUMMINS, a veteran and respectable performer of the Leeds, Hull, and York theatres, died on Friday evening, June 20th, 1817, aged sixty-two. His death was awfully sudden,—while performing the character of *Dumont* in the tragedy of *Jane Shore*, he dropped down dead on the stage of the Leeds theatre, having just repeated the benedictory words:—

“Be witness for me, ye celestial hosts!
Such mercy, and such pardon, as my soul
Accords to thee, and begs of Heaven to show thee;
May such befall me, at my latest hour!”

This melancholy event gave an awful stop to the performances of the evening, and every one departed with feelings not easily to be described. Although Mr. Cummins himself, and all his most intimate connections, had been aware that his dissolution must be sudden, such an exit could not fail to excite feelings, which on a similar occasion were strongly depicted through the audience and public press, when Mr. Palmer died on the Liverpool stage of a similar disease (ossification of the heart). Mr. Palmer died exclaiming—“There is another and a better world!” For more than forty years had Mr. Cummins been esteemed most universally in his profession. A correspondent thus feelingly contemplated his sudden demise:—“Quis nostrum tam animo agresti ac duro fuit, ut Roscii morte nuper non commovetur?”—Cicero. On the Sunday evening following, the mortal remains of this highly esteemed character were interred in St. John's churchyard, Leeds; Mr. Fitzgerald and Miss Cummins were mourners; the whole theatrical corps attended, the concourse of people was immense, and all seemed to sympathize deeply at the melancholy event.—See the *Leeds Papers* for June, 1817; the *New Monthly Magazine*; the *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c.

the earliest of which were published in the *Literary Gazette* for 1824. His *Three Tabernacles; or, Methinks it is good to be here, &c.*, written in Richmond churchyard, Yorkshire, is a fine composition, and is well known. Little was wanting, under God, to his well-doing, both at school and at the university, but *health*. The lamp was consumed by the fire which burned in it.—See Carlisle's *History of Endowed Grammar Schools*; the *Gentleman's Magazine*; Nichols's *Literary Illustrations*; Schroeder's *Annals of Leeds*, &c.

1736—1819.

WILLIAM HEY, ESQ., F.R.S.,

An eminent surgeon of Leeds, was born at Pudsey, on the 3rd of September, 1736, and was the second son of Mr. Richard Hey, a drysalter in that village. His mother was the daughter of Jacob Simpson, surgeon, of Leeds, and grand-daughter of William Simpson, M.D., of Wakefield. Their other sons were all distinguished by their abilities. The eldest, the Rev. John Hey, D.D., became the first Norrisian professor in the University of Cambridge. The third son, the Rev. Samuel Hey, M.A., was rector of Steeple Ashton, in Wiltshire; and the fourth was Richard Hey, LL.D., barrister-at-law, and author of several ingenious publications. When William Hey was about four years old, he lost the use of his right eye, by a wound received from a penknife, whilst cutting a piece of string. At the age of seven years he was sent to an academy at Heath, near Wakefield, conducted by Mr. Joseph Randall; and with the Rev. Dr. Dodgson, afterwards Bishop of Elphin, and the Rev. R. Sedgewicke, afterwards head-master of the Free Grammar School at Leeds, as classical tutors. During the seven years that he remained at this school, he applied himself to his studies with great diligence and industry, and thus acquired a vast amount of useful knowledge.* At the age of fourteen years he was

* He displayed a great love of learning and science, which increased with his years, and was conspicuous through every subsequent period of his life. The assiduous care of the parents of William Hey to form his moral character was eminently successful; he was never known to utter a falsehood, and such was his dutiful and affectionate regard to them, that his sister cannot recollect his having been ever accused of a single act of disobedience to his father or mother. But the instructions of these worthy persons did not terminate in teaching him a sacred regard to truth in his words, fidelity and uprightness in his conduct, and the duty of cheerful obedience to themselves; they inculcated, both by precept and example, the important obligations of religion, the fear of God, the importance and advantage of public worship and of private devotion; and so strongly was his mind impressed by their injunctions on the subject of this duty, that on no occasion would he tolerate the omission of it. Habits of piety, formed thus early, lost none of their beneficial influence with

apprenticed to Mr. Dawson, a surgeon and apothecary at Leeds, eminent for his knowledge of Mr. Ray's botanical system, which had not then been superseded by the genius of Linnæus. He served his time with great credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his master. During this time he was most assiduous in the studies connected with his profession, and was particularly remarkable for temperance, industry, and piety. In the autumn of 1757 he went to London to complete his professional education. During the whole winter he seldom employed less than twelve hours daily in the lecture and dissecting-rooms, and thus he was enabled to acquire a thorough and practical knowledge of anatomy, for which he was in later life so greatly distinguished, as it rendered his operations so generally successful. He became a pupil at St. George's Hospital, under William Bromefield, Esq. Early in 1759, he attended the lectures of Dr. Mackenzie on Midwifery; and early in April of the same year, he returned to Leeds to enter upon his practice as a surgeon and apothecary, but for several years his progress in gaining business was very slow. On the 30th of July, 1761, Mr. Hey married Alice, the second daughter of Mr. Robert Banks, a gentleman of Craven, in Yorkshire, by whom he had a numerous family; three sons and one daughter died in adult age, yet before their father: "Memorable," says Whitaker, "no less for the happiness of their deaths than the shortness of their lives, and very unlike the last generation of their family, whose longevity was equally remarkable." After the establishment of the Leeds General Infirmary, he was appointed one of the surgeons, and in November, 1773, became the senior surgeon of the institution. Three or four years before this time he commenced a friendly intercourse with the celebrated Dr. Priestley, who then resided at Leeds, and the two together conversed with the greatest freedom and harmony on philosophical subjects; but on theological matters there was much difference of opinion between them, though not sufficient to sever their friendship, which remained steadfast for many years. On the recommendation of Dr. Priestley, Mr. Hey was, in the year 1775, elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In the year 1778, Mr. Hey had the misfortune to receive a kick from his horse,

his advancing years; his adult age was distinguished by self-government, temperance, purity, and a conscientious regard to his several duties; and over his more mature and declining years the power of religion shed a bright and increasing influence, which actuated and adorned every subsequent period of his life, and conducted him through those various scenes of useful exertion, which procured for him a just veneration while living, and crowned his memory with honour.—See Pearson's *Life of William Hey*, pp. 4-6.

which threatened for a time to terminate his professional labours ; he then stood very high as an operating surgeon, and had a large practice. By this accident his leg was permanently injured, so that till his death he was never able to walk without the aid of a crutch ; he was then obliged to pay his professional visits in a carriage. On the formation of a Leeds Philosophical Society in 1783, Mr. Hey became president, and read many valuable papers to the members. In 1786 he was elected an alderman of the borough of Leeds ; and in the following year was appointed mayor. He was again elected mayor in 1802. In the spring of 1800, he gave a course of twelve anatomical lectures at the Leeds Infirmary ; the clear profits of the course, which amounted to £27 6s., were given to the institution. In 1803 he gave a second course, and presented the profits (forty guineas) to the Infirmary. In 1805 he gave a third course, by which the institution gained £45 7s. In the year 1809 he gave a fourth and last course, the subject dissected being a woman of atrocious character (Mary Bateman). A great many people attended these last lectures, and the profits Mr. Hey also presented to the institution, amounting to £80 14s. On October 7th, 1812, he resigned his office of surgeon to the Leeds Infirmary, which he had held about forty-five years, thirty-nine of which he had been senior surgeon ; on the following day, his son William was unanimously elected to the office vacated by the resignation of his father. An address of thanks was presented to him by the trustees, beautifully engraved on vellum, and ornamented with a vignette of the Infirmary ; and also inserted in each of the Leeds papers. (For a copy of which, see Mayhall's *Annals of Leeds*, &c., page 272.)* Mr. Hey highly

* "To portray the character of this inestimable man is," according to the *Leeds Mercury* for March, 1819, "a task of much difficulty ; and is rendered so by the deep regret which his loss occasions, as well as by the variety of estimable traits in his mind and life, which equally attract admiration, and press in upon the memory. Where the numerous virtues of a good man, testified in every department of his life, alike reflect honour upon himself and benefit to his fellow-men, we scarcely know which to prefer, or in what succession his several characteristics should be viewed. He was eminently a public man ; he acted in many capacities in relation to his fellow-townsmen, to the members of his profession, and to his country ; and, in all these capacities, the faculties of his mind and the disposition of his heart raised him to an honourable elevation, which we may justly fear will long remain unequalled. The soundness of his judgment, and the force of his genius, were aided by profound science, by long experience, and by acute observation. He was an ardent admirer of nature, and enthusiastically devoted to his profession, whose every branch he studied with patient and unremitting research. These secured to him that rare eminence which he attained as a medical man, and enabled him to dispense the greatest of blessings to thousands of his fellow-creatures. His surgical skill is well known to have been consummate :

deserved those laudations. His intellectual powers were of a high order. He was capable of profound investigation; was acute in discovering the difference of things; patient and diligent in his researches. His chirurgical writings, especially his *Observations on the Blood*, published in 1799, evince a strong, comprehensive, and enlightened view of the

it was founded on accurate anatomical science, and perfected by the extent of his practice. His *Observations on Surgery* and his *Treatise on the Blood* are works of sterling merit; they are the best, and will be a permanent attestation of his proficiency in every branch of his profession. The fame of his medical abilities was not confined to the sphere of their operation: it spread far, and gained him many honours in the abodes of science, with the estimation and friendship of those who were its ablest supporters. Such was Mr. Hey in his profession, and as such he will be deeply deplored. He moved, also, in the capacity of a magistrate; and though here his exertions were necessarily more limited, his objects were constantly laudable, and were admirably effected by the vigour and activity of his mind and habits. He followed no beaten track of established negligence; justice unbiassed, and religion unfeigned, were his guides; he reformed many crying abuses, repressed as much as possible every species of immorality, and promoted the interests of piety and benevolence, not only by his official authority, but by the influence of his example. His reformations raised him some enemies, of a species which every good man, active in discouraging vice, is sure to obtain, and of which he need not be ashamed. But the town will remember his undaunted perseverance in the course he adopted, and will acknowledge its benefits. His virtues as a man are displayed in their surest test—his life and practice. The noblest institution of our town—the General Infirmary—was raised, in a great measure, by his benevolent exertions, and has grown almost to perfection under his auspices. For nearly half a century he regularly and assiduously supported it by his talents; and by none will he be regretted more justly than by the officers and friends of that institution, who have been accustomed, from their first connection with it, to regard him as the founder, the active and judicious supporter, of its interests. The religious and benevolent institutions of the town found in him a zealous and unwearied friend. He was ever foremost in disseminating among the ignorant the invaluable blessings of that Book which was his delight and his guide; and to enable the poor to acquire its benefits, he steadily supported that excellent institution which dispenses to them the advantages of mutual instruction in a manner so effectual, so liberal, and so generous. The Bible Society and the Lancasterian School may mourn the loss of their venerable friend. Mr. Hey, in all his concerns, was cautious and prudent, yet decisive. He coolly deliberated, then firmly resolved. Through all his actions the vital principles of Christianity beamed; the fear of God was the foundation of his wisdom; and that wisdom, thus founded, matured with his age. His mind, till the very time of his last illness, had the vigour and acuteness of youth; unimpaired in the slightest degree, it appeared as strong as his excellent constitution. It was a cheering, a consoling sight, to view so admirable a specimen of the mental and bodily powers of humanity, entering the vale of years, with a mien so unshattered by laborious service, with faculties so perfect, with an aspect rendered so venerable and dignified by the honours and experience of fourscore years. It is such a man whose sudden extinction we have to lament; and we regret the portrait we are enabled to give of him is so imperfect; but his life stands an exemplar, worthy to be admired and imitated. Mr. Hey was born in 1736, and is the fourth member of his father's family whose life has been terminated in the eighty-third year; two of his brothers and one sister having attained, without surpassing, that age."

subjects which he undertook to illustrate, and are very valuable to the faculty. In the exercise of his profession he was indefatigable; in its attainments eminently distinguished. In domestic life he was kind, tender, and affectionate; as a magistrate, just, legal, and conscientious. Through life he was remarkable for sobriety and temperance, united with wisdom and Christian piety.* At the age of eighty-two, his eyesight was remarkably good, so that he could read and write in a good light without spectacles; and his handwriting was firm and distinct, without any of those irregularities which denote a tremulous pen. His hearing was very acute; and his vocal powers, although much diminished, were agreeable. The distinctness of his conceptions, the soundness of his judgment, his orderly and correct mode of thinking, and his facility of conveying his notions with perspicuity, copiousness, and fluency, did not appear to have suffered any diminution.† This eminent man died on Tuesday, the 23rd

* Mr. Hey seems to have been by nature thoughtful and serious; and having in his early days unquestionably seen much to lament in the state of doctrine as well as practice among the members and even ministers of the Established Church, and the Methodists having recently commenced their labours, Mr. Hey was induced to unite with that society. But he soon became dissatisfied with their apparent conformity, and at one of their public conferences he obtained leave from Mr. Wesley, whose host at Leeds he had always been, to read a memorial on the subject. Mr. Wesley, however, cut short the recitation, with a promise that, when a convenient opportunity arrived, the reader should be heard out; but the opportunity never arrived. Mr. Hey had always the deepest veneration for the Church of England, together with a dread of what he thought schism, and on these grounds wholly withdrew from a society whose principles of church government he could not espouse. From this period of his life Mr. Hey continued a regular and conscientious member of the Church, without any abatement of rational zeal or steady orthodoxy. About this time he became acquainted with Dr. Priestley, then a Unitarian minister in Leeds, whom he assisted in his philosophical pursuits, while he steadily counteracted the mischiefs then spreading in the town from the heterodoxy of the latter, expressed too boldly both in his sermons and pamphlets. Of this celebrated man, Mr. Hey was wont to speak as possessing two understandings—the one philosophical, the other theological; or, rather, as conducting one and the same understanding in opposite ways, according to the application which he made of it. The acquaintance of Mr. Hey with Dr. Priestley was the means of inducing the former to publish two treatises, one *On the Atonement*, and the other *On the Divinity of Christ*, which have been productive of immense good in this part of the country, and which, it is to be regretted, are not more frequently perused at the present day. He also published, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, some papers on *Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles*, of which it is not necessary to speak.

† Mr. Hey was afflicted by a lameness for more than twenty years of the latter part of his life, which precluded the possibility of his visiting his patients except in a carriage. Upon this subject one of his biographers says,—“This apparent misfortune, by his wise economy of time, was converted into a substantial blessing, as by the strength and steadiness of his remaining eye (for he had one only, though of great lustre), he was enabled to read in a carriage without interruption upon the roughest roads; while, by another

of March, 1819, full of honours, and at the advanced age of eighty-three. On the following Saturday, he was buried at St. Paul's church, Leeds. His funeral was attended by a great number of his friends and fellow-townsmen: and a funeral sermon was preached on the following day by his friend and highly-respected pastor, the Rev. Miles Jackson, in the church of St. Paul, where Mr. Hey had been a constant attendant on divine worship since its consecration in 1793. The death of Mr. Hey was an event deeply felt and sincerely lamented throughout the borough of Leeds.* A volume of his *Tracts*

felicity, that as he had friends always happy to attend him on these occasions for the benefit of his conversation, he was always ready to resume even a difficult argument, on his return to his carriage, precisely at the point where it had been broken off." On these occasions, whether thus accompanied or not, the Bible was his inseparable companion; and his example may prove a very useful fact, namely, how much both of knowledge and piety, amidst the labours of a toilsome profession, a man may gain who resolves never to lose a moment. About the year 1800, Mr. Hey was of singular use to the Established Church, by promoting, with great activity, and at a considerable expense, the erection of a new church at Leeds, which was designed for the late benevolent and pious Mr. Atkinson, who became the instrument of gathering and retaining in his own communion multitudes of serious persons, who otherwise would have remained attached to the world. But he did more: by his affectionate and faithful instructions he prepared them for a better and higher communion.

* The following character of William Hey, Esq., F.R.S., one of the brightest names which has probably ever yet adorned this ancient and populous town, was given by the *Leeds Intelligencer* :—"With regard to the professional talents and character of Mr. Hey, it would be as presumptuous as it is unnecessary for us to speak, appreciated as they have been for so great a number of years, not only in the extensive sphere of his own practice, but by most of the eminent medical authorities of the day; and recognized as well by those unsolicited honours conferred on him at home and abroad, as by the offers of higher distinctions which he not only declined, but, with a modesty peculiar to himself, was as sedulous to conceal, as less elevated minds would have been anxious to display. His professional eminence was not the result of fortunate circumstances or extraordinary patronage, but was built on the solid foundation of profound knowledge, developed in long practice and experience. To the qualifications necessary to his particular pursuits, he added various other literary attainments, as deep as they were extensive. As a linguist, both with regard to the dead as well as modern tongues, he was of the first order; while his philosophical knowledge and acquirements associated him in many important pursuits and discoveries with some of the first characters of his time, and many years ago procured for him the highest and most unequivocal distinction of this nature, that England, or probably any other nation, has to confer. Yet with all this intellectual superiority, he preserved, or rather, perhaps, attained to, that perspicuous and dignified simplicity, both in his conversation and writings, which afforded a most striking contrast to the spurious, and often confused, eloquence of the day. With a mind naturally comprehensive and persevering, he thought closely, understood clearly, and, consequently, expressed himself plainly. Hence, in mingling with the social circle (for his habit of redeeming the time, notwithstanding his pursuits and engagements, afforded him opportunities, not unfrequently, of giving his friends that pleasure), he was unostentatious, cheerfully familiar; and strove to instruct rather than to dazzle to please rather than to

and *Essays* was published after his death. A full-length marble statue of Mr. Hey (by Chantrey) was subsequently erected by the subscriptions of his fellow-townsman, and is placed in the Leeds General Infirmary.—For a more lengthened account, see his *Life*, by John Pearson, F.R.S., 2 vols., published in 1827, &c. (with an excellent likeness of Mr. Hey, from the painting by

astonish. But in regard to his mental energies and endowments, however much admired, he could be an object of imitation only to the few; yet, in another and more important point of view, he “being dead yet speaketh,” and calls aloud to his numerous friends and acquaintance, to the whole town and neighbourhood, to which he long afforded so bright a living example, to embalm his character in their most cherished recollections, and to copy its shining excellencies. He was not one of those, who, affecting to be absorbed in high pursuits, and elevated in lofty attainments, can afford no room in their hearts, nor spare any portion of their time, for the cultivation of the minuter and more retiring duties of human life; much less did he strive to make some striking excellence atone for some notorious defect. All the virtues were equally cherished in his heart, and exhibited in his actions; they were like the several stones of an arch, which, inseparably connected together, give stability to each other, and strength and beauty to the whole. Thus, as a husband, a father, and the head of a family, his conduct was most kind and conscientious. As a professional man, he was humane and attentive to his patients, and generous in his conduct to his medical brethren, in the highest degree. As a subject, his loyalty was eminently conspicuous throughout the whole of his life, and especially during the last most eventful period of it. As a magistrate, he was indeed ‘a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to them that do well;’ ever anxious to suppress (and many times at the expense of great personal obloquy and opposition) whatever he thought militated against the interests of virtue and religion; and, on the other hand, eager to give the powerful support of his talents, and the sanction of his venerated name, to whatever promised to promote the real interests and prosperity of the community. Indeed this was a most striking feature in his character;—the personal friend of the celebrated *Howard*, he had early drank deep into his spirit. But it would be an endless task to instance his various philanthropic efforts in this town, from the establishment of our excellent Infirmary, of which he was a founder, and long remained a father, down to the period of his decease. In a word, religion, taking its rise in his heart, was ever visibly present and operative in all the minutest ramifications of his conduct; it was the leading and animating principle in all his pursuits and enjoyments. It was this which induced him to dedicate his house, his family, his time, talents, and influence to the service of God; which inspired him with that striking reverence for the name and word of the Deity, which he ever evinced. His Christian profession was that of the Church of England; and in this part of his character we hold him forth as worthy of all imitation. Notwithstanding the number and pressing nature of his professional avocations, he was constant in his attendance on her sacred ordinances; a warm and enlightened advocate of her impressive services; indefatigable in promoting her honour and interest by every means in his power; and the firm and successful champion of her rights, in opposition to the attempts made to destroy her pre-eminence, by what was called Catholic Emancipation. The Bible Society was his favourite institution: its establishment he hailed with emotions of the highest delight, and its progress and prospects, he was often heard to say, shed the brightest ray of pleasure on the path of his declining days. “Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.” Seized with a disorder, which we understand he took in attending to the humane duties of his profession, he sunk, full of comfort and peace, surrounded by his affectionate family, into the arms of that Saviour, whom

Allen, which hangs in the Board-room of the Leeds Infirmary); Parsons' *History of Leeds*; the *Christian Observer* for August, 1822; Darling's *Cyclopaedia Bibliographia*; the Appendix to Gorton's *Biographical Dictionary*; Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual*, &c. For his pedigree, &c., see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 4; Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 198, &c.; for his portrait, &c., see the Appendix to Whitaker's *History of Leeds*, p. 32, &c.

1745—1819.

MR. MATTHEW TALBOT,

Upwards of thirty-three years the faithful and indefatigable secretary of the Leeds General Infirmary, died, after a very short illness, December 23rd, 1819, aged seventy-five years. His mind was richly stored with Biblical knowledge; he had made several translations of the Holy Scriptures from the

with ardent soul he had long adored, and whose footsteps he had humbly followed, at the advanced age of eighty-three; but, up to the time of his last illness, in possession of his bodily faculties, even that of sight, to an astonishing degree, and with a mind, which, in the last period of its earthly existence, demonstrated, to all who had the honour of his acquaintance, the imperishable nature of the human soul. Our readers, and especially the younger part of them, will, we trust, be impressed with this sacred truth, so often manifested, but seldom more powerfully than on the present occasion, that ‘godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come.’”

TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM HEY, ESQ.

“ How swiftly death mows down the ranks of men !
 Soul follows soul, as quickly as the breast
 Heaves the convulsive sigh, by grief oppress.
 Scarce does the eye beam tranquilly again,
 Ere the disturbed glance betrays another wound ;—
 Each mortal arrow pierces many hearts,
 Besides the one whence flutt’ring life departs.
 Hear, o'er the just man’s tomb, the mingled sound
 Of lamentations, which survivors raise,
 The voice of weeping, with the hymn of praise.
 Few of death’s shafts have wider sorrow spread,
 Few have been felt so far, or wrought such woe,
 As that which number’d *Him* amongst the dead,
 And laid our venerated townsman low.
 Words are faint praise,—they vanquish’d lie ;
 Sorrow’s own eloquence which nature gave,
 The touching language of th’ unbidden sigh,
 Is mem’ry’s offering to the good man’s grave.
 Whilst virtue pays the tributary tear,
 And piety, unnerv’d, weeps for her loss severe,
 And droops a moment o'er the Christian’s bier.”

—For a long *Elegy* on the death of William Hey, Esq., F.R.S., see the *Leeds Intelligencer*, for April, 1819; and for a much longer account of Mr. Hey, abridged from Pearson’s *Life*, see the *Intelligencer* for February and March, 1822, &c.

original Hebrew and Greek languages; and was the author of a work of vast labour and of great utility, entitled an *Analysis of the Holy Bible*,* quarto, published in 1800 (an elaborate work, which displays an uncommon degree of perseverance and application, and which must prove an invaluable acquisition to those who make frequent references to the Holy Scriptures), as well as of some unpublished works. His daughter Charlotte was married to Edward Baines, Esq., M.P., and thus became the mother of the Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines, M.P., who died in 1860, and of Edward Baines, jun., Esq., M.P., &c. For an account of his son, *John Talbot*, who was on the editorial staff of the *Leeds Mercury*, and who died in 1839, see that paper for March 30th, 1839, &c.

1740—1820.†

FIRST EARL OF HAREWOOD,

Formerly Edward Lascelles, Esq., was born in Barbadoes, January 7th, 1740. This gentleman represented Northallerton in several parliaments, and was elevated to the peerage in June, 1796, by the title of Baron Harewood of Harewood, near Leeds. His lordship married, in May, 1761, Anne, daughter of William Chaloner, Esq., of Guisborough, by whom (who died in February, 1805) he had issue—1, Edward, born in 1764, who died unmarried in June, 1814; 2, Henry, born December 25th, 1767, who succeeded him as second earl; and two daughters, Lady Frances Douglas, and Lady Mary Anne Yorke. His lordship was advanced to a viscountcy and earldom in

* This *Analysis* has been recently republished by Dr. Eadie, who, in his remarks thereon, speaks of the work in very commendatory terms. The above Sketch has been kindly corrected by Mr. Baines, jun.

†—1820. MR. THOMAS SMALES, better known by the name of “*The Horsforth Poet*,” died February 8th, 1820. This hardy veteran had attained to the eighty-eighth year of his age; upwards of fifty years of which he had spent in the bloodless service of his country—in the humble but useful capacity of a letter-carrier between Leeds and Guiseley—

“The herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.”

No weather arrested his daily labours; and to ill health, till within a few of the last years of his life, he was almost a stranger. He had travelled, on an average, for fifty successive years, twenty miles a day; and, without extending his journey more than fifteen miles from the same spot, had walked, within that period, a distance equal to fifteen times the circumference of the earth! So firm were his stamina, that he continued to perform his accustomed duties till within about four years of his death; and he left behind him a race of descendants, consisting of seven children, thirty-four grand-children, and twenty-four great-grand-children.

“Honour and shame from no condition rise:
Act well your part; there all the honour lies.”

September, 1812, by the titles of Viscount Lascelles, and Earl of Harewood. With the prince and the peasant the noble earl evinced that complacency and equanimity which commanded universal respect and veneration. His establishments were always in the true style of *old English hospitality*; his charities were most extensive, and his religion was sincere but unostentatious. He entered the army in early life, and bore the standard of the Blues at the battle of Minden. In 1798, when the country was threatened by a foreign invader, he subscribed the munificent sum of £4,000 towards the defence of the kingdom. His lordship died at his house in Harewood Place, Hanover Square, London, April 3rd, 1820, in his eighty-first year, having survived his eldest son Edward six years, and being succeeded by his second and only son, Henry. His remains were brought from London, and interred in the family mausoleum at Harewood church, near Leeds. An immense train of relatives, carriages, and friends followed in the funeral procession, as the last mark of respect due to his rank and exalted virtues. "Few noblemen," it was said at the time, "will be more sincerely lamented, and there are few whose loss will be more acutely felt by the poor residing on or near his noble domain. To all his domestics he has been liberal, and has provided amply for the future comfort of those of longer servitude." To those to whom this nobleman was known, it is needless to panegyrize his virtues; and to those to whom he was a stranger, all our praises will fall short of his merits.*—For a further account, see Jones's *History of Harewood*; the *Peerages* by Burke, Collins, Debrett, Lodge, &c.; the *Gentleman's Magazine*; the *New Monthly Magazine*, vol. xiii., p. 750. For long extracts from his will,† see the *New Monthly Magazine*, vol. xiv., p. 113, &c. See also the first Lord Harewood, who died in 1795, p. 204, &c.

* His younger brother, Francis Lascelles, also born in Barbadoes, in November, 1744, who died, unmarried, in September, 1799, and was buried at Richmond, in Surrey, was appointed ensign in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, February, 1761; captain in the 17th Dragoons, December, 1761; major in the 8th Dragoons, June, 1764; lieutenant-colonel in the 8th Dragoons, May, 1768; colonel in the army, August, 1777; lieutenant-colonel in the King's Own Dragoons, May, 1780; major-general in the army, November, 1782; colonel of the 8th Dragoons, March, 1789; and appointed Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber, 1779. The *Gentleman's Magazine* says—"No man was more respected by his brother officers, and no man passed through life with more easy dignity, manliness, and unobtrusive good sense."

† The personal estate of the late Earl of Harewood was sworn under £250,000. He left £10,000 to Lord Lascelles; £40,000 to the children of Lady Frances Douglas. To his daughter, Lady Mary Ann Yorke, £1000 *per annum* for life, one half of which to be devoted to the support and maintenance of her children; to whom also was given the sum of £20,000, in equal shares, on their arrival at twenty-one, or marriage.

1750—1820.

THE VERY REV. ISAAC MILNER, D.D., F.R.S.,

Dean of Carlisle, president of Queen's College, and professor of mathematics in the University of Cambridge, by his talents and industry made his way from the humblest ranks of life to the first honours of one of the first universities in the world. He was born in Mabgate, Leeds, January 11th, 1750.* In his youth he was a weaver; but availing himself of his leisure hours in acquiring a knowledge of the classics and mathematics, he made such progress as to become assistant to his brother Joseph at the Hull Grammar School.† He was then nineteen years of age, and had been accustomed to work at the loom with a *Tacitus* by his side. The prospects of this young man were soon turned towards the church; and, after assisting his brother for some time as an usher, he removed to Queen's College, Cambridge, where he was entered as a sizar.‡ For his

* That the father of the young Milners was a man of strong sense and extraordinary industry and self-denial there is abundant evidence. Having experienced, in his own case, the want of a good education, he early resolved that, at whatever inconvenience to himself or his family, his children should possess that advantage; and this resolution he kept, although at the cost of many personal sacrifices, till his sudden death; an event which took place soon after his son Isaac had attained his tenth year. An outline of Dr. Milner's childhood has been thus traced by his own hand:—"Isaac, when a little boy of six years old, began to accompany his brother Joseph every day to the Leeds Grammar School; and at ten years of age could construe *Orid* and *Sallust* into tolerable English, and was then beginning to learn the rudiments of the Greek language. The premature death of their father ruined all the prospects of Isaac's advancement in learning. His mother was obliged to abandon the prosecution of her husband's plan; and, that her son might acquire a livelihood by honest industry, she wisely employed him in learning several branches of the woollen manufacture at Leeds." His turn for mathematical studies also exhibited itself very early. He frequently, towards the close of his life, spoke of a sun-dial which he had constructed at the age of eight years; and said, that during one of his visits to Leeds, after he became dean of Carlisle, he had earnestly endeavoured to discover the marks of it upon a wall near the house in which he was born.

† The affection which bound these brothers to each other was, perhaps, as strong as ever subsisted in that relation of life. It began in childhood; was cemented in youth, by more than ordinary fraternal kindness on the one part, and by cordial gratitude on the other; and, far from suffering interruption or abatement in after life, it increased in fervour, till the death of the elder brother separated these tenderly-attached relatives. "Never," says the survivor, "was separation more bitter or afflicting."

‡ Isaac Milner happening one day, while engaged in the execution of his duties as a sizar, to overturn upon the floor of the hall a tureen of soup, intended for the Fellows' table, is said to have exclaimed, in reply to some tart rebuke, "When I get into power, I will abolish this nuisance." This expression of the unpolished Yorkshire lad, "*When I get into power,*" occasioned, as it is said, much merriment among the Fellows, who, of course, did not detect, under the rough exterior of the sizar, the future president of their college.

new station Mr. Isaac Milner was admirably fitted; and, before he went to the university, he was allowed to have attained a senior optime's knowledge in algebra and mathematics. Possessed of useful ambition, he now aimed at the first honours of his college, and had talents and perseverance sufficient to obtain them. Accordingly, in the year 1774, he became "senior wrangler," and gained the first mathematical prize (Smith's), with the honourable distinction of "*incomparabilis*."* He was ordained deacon, December 17th, 1775, in the chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge, by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough. In January, 1776, he was elected a Fellow of Queen's College; and in the following year he proceeded to the degree of M.A., and was soon afterwards appointed tutor of his college, in which capacity he acquired a distinguished reputation. In June, 1780, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, having contributed several papers to their *Transactions* during the three preceding years. In 1782 he served the office of proctor, in the following year was chosen Jacksonian professor of natural and experimental philosophy, and in 1792 was honoured with the vice-chancellorship. Intense study, however, had secretly laid the foundation of a nervous disorder, which undermined the sources of existence, and occasionally embittered the remainder of his life.† While at Cambridge, Mr. Isaac

* His superiority above all his competitors was so strongly marked on this occasion that, contrary to the usual practice, it was deemed necessary by the examiners to interpose a blank space between him and those who followed him on the list; and he was honoured with the designation of *incomparabilis*. A similar distinction, it is said, has only once been conferred since that time; namely, in the year 1819, when Mr. Joshua King, of the same college (Queen's), took his degree as senior wrangler, with the same acknowledged superiority over every competitor. He, too, afterwards became president of Queen's College, and also Lucasian professor of mathematics in the University of Cambridge.

† While an undergraduate, Mr. Milner became acquainted with the late celebrated William Hey, Esq., F.R.S., of Leeds, having occasion to consult him for a complaint partly produced by intense application to study. His superior talents and attainments were quickly discerned and justly appreciated by Mr. Hey, who invited him to his house, and put him, as Dr. Milner afterwards said, "upon a completely new system of habits." He remained during several weeks the guest of Mr. Hey; and the acquaintance thus commenced ripened into a friendship which suffered neither diminution nor interruption till the friends were separated by death. The state of Dean Milner's health, when about fifty years of age, induced him to recur to the advice of his friend, the late Wm. Hey, Esq., of Leeds, whose letters exhibit eminent piety and friendly regard, as well as professional skill. In a letter, dated February 19th, 1800, this gentleman writes,— "I will endeavour to dispose of the liberal supply you have sent me, in comforting many distressed persons." This passage refers to a sum of money sent at stated times by Dr. Milner to Mr. Hey, to be by him distributed among such of his poor patients as might be unable to procure for themselves the comforts which their circumstances

Milner became acquainted with Mr. Wilberforce, who cordially and conscientiously embraced the scriptural principles of that gentleman on religious subjects. After a short acquaintance, the two friends proceeded on a tour to the continent, accompanied by Mr. Pitt; but had not travelled far before the last of these gentlemen was recalled, in consequence of some political changes, which afterwards elevated him to the premiership. The others accompanied him on his return, and an intimacy ensued, which continued for life. This occurred in 1788, in which year Mr. Milner was elected president of Queen's College.*

required. It would ill become the biographer of Dean Milner to publish the deeds of Christian liberality which were done by him in secret; but it may be allowable to say that, amid his many acts of benevolence, to strangers as well as to his own poor relatives, he was ever ready to allow the peculiar claims of his indigent fellow-townsmen of Leeds; with respect to them in particular it might be truly said, that "the blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon" him; and he "caused the widow's heart to sing for joy." In the early part of 1808, Dr. Milner's spirit (to use an expression of his own) was refreshed by a short visit to Queen's College, Cambridge, from his friend Mr. Hey, of Leeds; a man of whom he was accustomed to say, that "conscientiousness and consistency" were the "distinguishing features of his character." The dean, in 1819, on hearing of the death of Mr. Hey, wrote a very eulogistic letter of condolence to his son, William Hey, Esq. (jun.), of Leeds.

* "As president of a college," says the author of a slight biographical sketch of the life and character of Dr. Milner, "his constant aim was to encourage learned men that belong to his own foundation, as well as to introduce improvements which might tend to the happiness of the students, and to the advancement of the university at large." Previous to his election, this venerable asylum of Erasmus had greatly decreased in reputation, but it began then to re-assume its ancient consequence, by the repletion of its numbers, &c. He was twice elected vice-chancellor, in 1792 and afterwards in 1809. It has been recorded that the first time the dean arrived at Cambridge, he and his brother Joseph walked up from Leeds, with occasional lifts in a waggon; and the writer believes that it came from the dean himself. No man, certainly, ever acted more constantly in the spirit of Dr. Johnson's observation, "If I am in company with a shoemaker, I talk to him about the making of shoes." And this he did whether he desired to learn or to teach. Some slight anecdotes, lately communicated, cannot, perhaps, be better introduced than in this place. "I once travelled with the dean," writes the Rev. Thomas (Dikes, or) Dykes, LL.B., of Hull, "from Carlisle to Leeds. We spent a few hours at Ripon, and walked out among the people on the market-day. He accosted a razor-grinder employed in his work, and gave him to understand that he had not properly learned his trade, and surprised the man by the knowledge which he showed on the subject. We then went into a carpenter's shop, where a well-looking youth was diligently employed; the dean for some time looked attentively on, and then earnestly said to him, 'What a shameful thing it is, that a young man like you should use such antiquated tools; you can never turn any good work out of your hands till you furnish yourself with better implements.' The dean understood the shoeing of a horse, and could tell the blacksmith how it was that the horse's foot was so often injured. The dean's comprehensive mind could grasp every subject, from the highest to the lowest. I have often seen him shake hands with some of his old companions in trade. He was never ashamed of his former condition." Again, "one prominent trait," writes the

He now commenced some salutary reforms, and, recollecting that when he was an undergraduate it was the custom of the sizars to wait behind the chairs of the Fellows at dinner, he had spirit and good sense enough to abolish those servile distinctions, which were coeval with the days of monkish ignorance and superstition. In 1792 he took out his Doctor's degree, and was presented with the deanery of Carlisle. At Hull he retained lodgings during the life of his brother. This became a favourite residence; and here he had a complete workshop, where he was accustomed to relax his mind daily from the fatigues of study. He found manual labour a great source of happiness, and spared no expense in obtaining the most perfect and expensive machinery. As a proof of this, his lathe and appendages cost

Rev. James Fawcett, B.D., "in the great mind of Dr. Milner, was the steady perseverance with which he pursued any object of inquiry which he had once started; he would not let it go till he had made himself master of it. It was this valuable property which made his extraordinary powers tell in every department of science; it was this which, at least, contributed to place him at the head of the mathematical tripos in the year of his graduating. And as his honours and preferments were a due homage paid to his attainments, it was this which seated him in the Lucasian chair, and advanced him to the deanery of Carlisle." In the year 1815, he strenuously exerted his influence in favour of the Rev. Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Holmes, then a candidate for the situation of head-master of the Grammar School at Leeds; and addressed to the electors, in his behalf, a very strong testimonial, in which he alludes to his habitual caution on this subject. The latter portion of this powerful testimonial—in the course of which the dean alludes to the circumstance that he had himself, in early life, "laboured for six or seven years as a teacher in a grammar school," as enabling him the better to form a judgment concerning the qualifications and attainments requisite for such an office—may with perfect propriety be here inserted, and will not be read with indifference. "As a native of the town of Leeds," writes Dr. Milner, "and one who received all his early education at the Grammar School, I hope I may be excused in expressing my most sincere regard for the success of the institutions of that town, and the prosperity of its inhabitants. My late brother, the Rev. Joseph Milner, as well as myself, ever retained a most grateful remembrance of the advantages which we derived from our education in the said school; and I have no scruple to own, that both of us, under a kind Providence, have ever had reason to ascribe all our successes in life to the instructions of the school of Leeds, and the liberality of the town and neighbourhood. The experience of almost fifty years in this university has convinced me, that a youth properly trained and exercised in a good country school may be full as well prepared for what are called 'the learned professions' as any other persons, be they who they may; and in regard to the useful qualifications of merchants and men of business, or even the ornamental accomplishments of the higher classes of society, it is well known that the country schools have, in many instances, been observed to merit a decided preference. My sincere attachment to my native town and to its school, must be my apology for saying so much.—ISAAC MILNER, Dean of Carlisle, and President of Queen's College, Cambridge." To Dr. Holmes himself, who, although at this time unsuccessful in his application, was subsequently elected to the situation of head-master of the Leeds Grammar School, Dean Milner addressed some admirable "Hints for the conducting of a Grammar School."

him no less than 140 guineas. On the death of Dr. Waring, in 1798, Dr. Milner was nominated Lucasian professor of mathematics, an office worth about £350 a year, and which had been filled by Isaac Barrow, Isaac Newton, &c. Dr. Milner wrote against Marsh, in favour of the Bible Society; and contributed many excellent papers on chemistry and natural philosophy to the *Philosophical Transactions*.* On Saturday, April 1st, 1820, at the house of his esteemed friend, William Wilberforce, Esq., M.P., at Kensington Gore, London, and in the seventy-first year of his age, died this venerable scholar and exemplary Christian;† and the final close of such a life must not be mentioned without a farewell tribute, however trifling, to his memory. He was in every respect an extraordinary man. In early life he rose superior to difficulties with which few could have successfully contended; and his academical career was eminently distinguished. By the splendour of his reputation, while in the vigour of life, and by uncommon zeal and activity in the cause of science, he gave a strong impulse to the study of mathematical and philosophical learning in the university.‡—For a

* Dr. Milner frequently turned his researches towards chemistry, and found therein a proper scene for the adventurous expansion of his vast talents. The French are generally thought to have availed themselves of his discovery concerning the composition of nitre, so as to provide, without foreign assistance, the vast consumption of that article, requisite in the manufacture of gunpowder. As an author, Dr. Milner is known to the public by his papers communicated, between the years 1777 and 1800, to the Royal Society, and published in the *Transactions* of that learned body,—by his *Life of the Rev. Joseph Milner*, published in the year 1800: an exquisitely beautiful and touching piece of biography, and a permanent memorial of an instance of pure and fervent fraternal affection,—by his *Animadversions on the Ecclesiastical History of Dr. Haweis*, by his powerful work in defence of the Bible Society (viz., *Strictures on some of the Publications of the Rev. Herbert Marsh*), published in the year 1813,—and by his able and elaborate continuation of *The History of the Church of Christ*: an undertaking designed and begun by his brother, and one that will assuredly perpetuate the name of MILNER. The above-mentioned works, with some other less important performances, were published by the dean himself. Since his death, two volumes of his *Sermons* have been given to the public, and also an *Essay on the subject of Human Liberty*. Of the *Sermons* it has been justly observed, that an extraordinary “vigour of conception, a striking exhibition of the essential truths of Christianity, and a constant and most forcible appeal to the heart and conscience, characterize them throughout.” Of the *Essay on Human Liberty*, an original thinker and an accomplished judge of composition thus writes:—“The great abilities of the writer are visible in every page; and from the perusal of such a production people may learn how to think on the difficult subject of which it treats.”—See also Darling’s *Cyclopaedia Bibliographia*; Lowndes’s *Bibliographer’s Manual*, &c.

† Being unmarried, his remains were deposited in the large vault under the chapel of Queen’s College, to which he bequeathed his valuable library.

‡ With him, indeed, the season of vigour and activity was not of long duration; a morbid constitution of body, acted upon by a mind wounded by

long, full, and particular account, see the *Life of Dean Milner* (with a fine portrait,* from a picture by Opie, in the possession

severe domestic affliction, deprived the world of his exertions at a period when they were the most valuable. The latter part of his life, and that a very considerable portion of the whole, he passed in retirement; but it was the retirement of a man of talents and of learning. The range of his inquiries was surprisingly extensive: abstract science; philosophy, theoretical and experimental; ancient literature; history; theology; by turns occupied his attention. The loss which society and his friends have sustained by his death may, in some measure, be estimated by all who have heard the name of this distinguished character, as they cannot fail to have heard also of his commanding talent, his extensive erudition, and his valuable labours. In him that superiority of intellect, which always procures to its possessor the homage of mankind, was neither the sole nor the highest ground of admiration. To men who esteem the qualities of the heart above those of the understanding, it will appear but a small part of his praise that he stood unrivalled in mathematics and natural philosophy, and unequalled as an historian of the Church. It may safely be affirmed that, in the estimation of those who knew him intimately, these extraordinary endowments acquired their chief lustre and value from the superior qualities of piety, candour, sincerity, and affection, which so eminently marked his character. In their view, the man of genius was almost lost in the liberal benefactor, the prudent counsellor, the undisguised friend, the engaging and instructive companion. Much is it to be regretted that his bodily infirmities, under the pressure of which he for many years ceased not to labour both in writing and preaching, towards the close of his life so increased as to suspend the continuation of that history in which, taking up the pen of a deceased brother, he has transmitted to posterity an immortal, though, alas! unfinished, monument both of his fraternal affection and of his Christian piety.

* Dean Milner's personal appearance was exceedingly distinguished. He was above the usual height, admirably proportioned, and of a commanding presence. His features were regular and handsome, and his fine countenance was as remarkable for the benevolence as for the high talent which it expressed. Of animal spirits he possessed, throughout his life, an abundant flow; and his constitution was doubtless, originally, unusually robust. In short, no man was ever more profusely gifted with the best and most valuable of natural endowments. By his friends he was regarded with a degree of admiration and reverent affection which falls to the lot of few. One who knew him well, and than whom few persons are better qualified to form a correct estimate of the powers of a truly great mind, thus writes:—"Dr. Milner was, beyond compare, the greatest and ablest man with whom, in the course of a somewhat checkered life, it has been my fortune to hold personal converse; and I never think of him without an accompanying feeling, that for anything which I may possess in the way of mental plenishing, I am indebted to him. I have often been struck with the resemblance between his conversations and those reported of Napoleon, whom all men must admit to have been an extraordinary specimen of mental power. There was the same freedom, the same neglect of conventional forms, and the same rapid transition from one subject to another; sometimes leaving behind all guesses as to the nature of the connection. There was also an utter carelessness about announcing facts which might seem to bear hard upon himself, and which a man of less consciousness of mental superiority would have withheld." The fulness and variety of Dean Milner's conversational powers were felt by all who had the privilege of holding intercourse with him. When engaged in the discussion of any interesting topic, as a point of natural philosophy, metaphysics, history, or theology, the abundance of the knowledge which he poured forth was only equalled by the force and originality of his expression. His complete acquaintance with his subject, his ample stores of illustration,

of the president and fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge), by his niece, Mrs. Mary Milner, 1842; his *Life* in Edgar's *Footprints of Famous Men*; the *Gentleman's Magazine*; the various *Biographical Dictionaries*; the *European Magazine* for April, 1820, pp. 291–296 (with a good portrait, engraved by J. Thomson, from an original drawing by J. Jackson, first published in the contemporary *British Portraits*); the *Christian Observer* for May, 1820, pp. 289–300; the *Monthly Magazine* for May, 1820, pp. 328–332; the *Annual Biography and Obituary* for 1821; the *Life of Wilberforce*; the *New Monthly Magazine*, vol. xiii., p. 113, &c. See also his brother, the Rev. Joseph Milner, M.A., who died in 1797, p. 205, &c.

1756–1821.*

JAMES (LANE) FOX, ESQ., M.P.,

Died in the sixty-fifth year of his age, April 7th, 1821, at his seat, Bramham Park, near Leeds, after only a week's illness, but

and his conclusive reasoning, rendered his conversation, on such occasions, an intellectual feast. At the same time he was completely free from a fault often observable in persons remarkable for their conversational talents: there was in him no assumption of superiority; he did not make those who less understood the subject feel their inferiority; he rather spoke as if he and the friends around him were mutually and on equal terms discussing the point in hand. There was a dignified simplicity about him, which, without abating the respect, won the affections of those who were in his company. In conjunction, however, with an unaffected frankness of manner, there was in all his statements a force and decision which announced a clearness of conception and an authority of intellect rarely equalled. He possessed a mind sufficiently comprehensive and vigorous to embrace the widest range of inquiry; and his industry and perseverance being equal to his ability, his acquirements were not confined within the limits of a few branches of science, but extended over almost the whole field of knowledge. His memory, although he himself considered it inferior to that with which his brother Joseph had been gifted, was such as to enable him effectually to retain the stores of learning which he had amassed; and he possessed, in an extraordinary degree, the useful faculty—not always attendant even upon the most powerful memory—of being able, at any moment, to call all his powers into full action. Whatever subject might be proposed, he was always able to seize at once upon its main points, and to bring his varied resources immediately to bear upon it.

*—1821. REV. THOMAS MORGAN, LL.D., died at the library, founded by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Williams, in Red Cross Street, London, July 21st, 1821, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in the year 1752, and was the only son of the Rev. Thomas Morgan, minister to a congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Caermarthenshire, who afterwards removed with his family into England, and settled first at Delf, in Yorkshire, and then at Morley, near Leeds, where he died, highly respected and esteemed.^(a) He was a man of considerable ability and learning, and a liberal contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The son was brought up to the same profession as the father, and received the advantages of a classical education at the grammar schools in Batley and Leeds. When he had attained his fifteenth year, he was entered a student in the college at Hoxton, near London. This seminary was under the direction of the Rev. Drs. Savage, Kippis, and Rees, gentlemen eminently qualified to

many years' suffering from declining health. His fine principles; his honourable feelings; his excellent disposition; in short, his qualities, rarely equalled, were too numerous to admit of an attempt to name them; his generosity and extensive charities can never be calculated, for they were not ostentatious. He was, perhaps, the most accomplished man of his day—the best linguist, and the best historian possible; his manners were those of the highest bred and most fashionable gentleman, and, we may venture to assert, nobody ever saw him otherwise. He was a most agreeable man in society when in good spirits, being very quick in *bon mots*, and full of anecdotes of the great men of his day, particularly of the celebrated Mr. Pitt, with whom he lived a good deal, as long as his health permitted; when that grew worse he retired from the world, and lived almost entirely

fill the several departments of theology, the belles-lettres, and mathematics, to which they were appointed by the trustees of the late Mr. Coward, who at that time supported two institutions for the education of young men devoted to the Christian ministry. Under the able tuition of the professors in that college, Mr. Morgan continued six years. Leaving the college with ample testimonials of his proficiency and good conduct, he was chosen the assistant-preacher to a congregation at Abingdon, in Berkshire, then under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Moore. The resignation of that gentleman, occasioned by age and infirmities, following soon after his settlement, he was unanimously invited to succeed him. His union with this society did not, however, continue longer than two or three years, for, on the death of Dr. Prior, in 1768, the aged minister to the Presbyterian chapel in Goodman's Fields, Mr. Morgan was appointed to his pulpit, and he filled it with acceptance and usefulness till the lease of the place expired, and the congregation was consequently dissolved. During the latter period of his connection with this society, he officiated as one of the Sunday evening lecturers at Salter's Hall; and in the year 1783 became a member of the late Dr. Williams's trust, in Red Cross Street. He held the office of trustee till the year 1804, when he was chosen librarian. No man could have been a more proper person to fill this honourable and important situation than himself. He was well acquainted with general literature, had a good knowledge of books, and was regular and punctual in his habits. In the year 1819 he was presented with the diploma of Doctor of Laws by the University of Aberdeen, and certainly few persons have better deserved the rank which was conferred on him by that learned body; but his life was drawing to its close, and with it his enjoyment of the honour so deservedly bestowed. Dr. Morgan was a man of liberal sentiments in religion; a Protestant Dissenter on principle, yet without bigotry; and in his relations and character as a man and a Christian, was distinguished for the love of order and peace, which he connected with independence of mind and high sense of honour. As an author, he is before the public in two separate *Discourses*; and in a *Collection of Hymns for Public Worship*, which include several original compositions, and in which Dr. Kippis, Dr. Rees, and Mr. Jervis, were concerned as well as himself; but he may be referred to on a larger scale in his reviews of foreign and domestic literature in the *New Annual Register*; and in a work of considerable value and great interest, *The General Biographia*, which was first begun by Dr. Enfield, and afterwards carried on by Dr. Aikin and others. The lives which he wrote, and to which he has added the initial of his surname, will show with what care and judgment he collected, examined, and arranged his materials. Such was Dr. Morgan;

at Bramham Park, occasionally going to a seat he had in Rutland, and to London for a very short time every year.* He was born in the south, and was reared by his uncle, George Fox (Lane), Lord Bingley of Bingley, in this county. He resided for many years in Italy and France, and had travelled a great deal on the continent. About this time he was a member of the House of Commons as M.P. for Horsham, and moved in the most fashionable circles in London, himself residing in Bingley House, Cavendish Square. Late in life he inherited a very considerable property in Ireland, from his maternal grandmother, the daughter of George Lane, Viscount Lanesborough. He married, in July, 1789, the Hon. Marcia Pitt,† daughter of George, Lord Rivers, by whom he had—1, George Lane, a member of parliament;‡ 2, William Augustus, married to Lady

and the writer who offers this impartial and just tribute, hopes he may be allowed to close his account in the words of a Roman poet:—

“Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capit?
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.”

His body was deposited in Bunhill Fields, in the vault belonging to the late Dr. Williams, the founder of the library in Red Cross Street, London.—For a longer account, see the *Leeds Mercury*, &c., for July, 1821; and also the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1821, p. 181; the *Monthly Magazine*, vol. lii., pp. 86, 277; the *New Monthly Magazine* for October, 1821, p. 535, &c.

(a) His father, the Rev. Thomas Morgan, who was minister of the Presbyterian chapel at Morley during thirty-six years, and distinguished himself for learning and piety, by his excellent sermons, by his writings in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and by his able reply to the doctrines of the Trinity and Atonement advocated by Dr. Priestley, died July 2nd, 1799, in his eightieth year. His immediate predecessor was the Rev. Mr. Aldred, who held the appointment fifty-four years, and during that long period was not once prevented by illness from discharging his ministerial duties. Mr. Aldred's predecessor was the Rev. Joseph Dawson, who was ejected from Thornton chapel, under the act of uniformity, and appointed to the Presbyterian chapel at Morley, near Leeds, in 1688.—See the *Annals of Leeds*, &c.

* As a gentleman, Mr. (Fox Lane or) Lane Fox was highly distinguished for the politeness of his manners, and for the extreme kindness and liberality of his disposition; and he was not less esteemed and valued in the extensive circle of his friends, than revered and respected by his numerous tenantry and dependents.

† The Hon. Mrs. Lane Fox, widow of the late James Lane Fox, Esq., of Bramham Park, near Leeds, died at her house in Albemarle Street, London, Aug. 5th, 1822, aged sixty-six. Mrs. Fox was the second daughter of the first, and sister to the second, Lord Rivers. She was born in March, 1756, and married to Mr. Lane Fox, July 23, 1789. By the lamented death of this lady, we understand that property of from £8,000 to £10,000 a year will devolve on the younger branches of this noble family. Her remains were brought from London to be interred in the family vaults at Bramham, near Leeds.

‡ GEORGE LANE FOX, Esq., of Bramham Park, near Leeds, married, September 20th, 1814, Georgiana Henrietta, only daughter of Edward Percy Buckley, Esq., by the Lady Georgiana West, his wife, daughter of John, second Earl of Delawarr, and had issue:—1, the present George Lane Fox, Esq., of Bram-

Caroline, niece of the Earl of Harewood, and sister to the Earl of Morton; 3, Sackville Walter, an officer in the Guards, M.P., who married, in June, 1826, Lady Charlotte Osborne, only daughter of George, sixth Duke of Leeds, their eldest son being now Lord Conyers; 4, Thomas Henry, in holy orders; and Marcia Bridget, married, August 5th, 1815, to the Hon. Edward Marmaduke Stourton, brother of Lord Stourton, who assumed the surname and arms of Vavasour, of Haslewood, and was created a baronet; Lady Vavasour died in 1829.—For further particulars, see the *Leeds Intelligencer*; the *Gentleman's Magazine*; the *New Monthly Magazine* for June, 1821, p. 313; Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c. See also George (Lane Fox), Lord Bingley, who died in 1772, p. 173, &c

1759—1821.

THE REV. T. D. WHITAKER, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.,

An exemplary divine and able topographer, author of *Loidis and Elmete*, or a *History of Leeds*, &c., and editor of a splendid edition of Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, 1816, with engravings (to both of which works reference is very frequently made in this volume),* was born June 8th, 1759, in the parsonage-house

ham Park (for whom the Duke of York and the Duchess of Rutland stood sponsors, married, November 17th, 1837, Katherine, daughter of John Stein, Esq., formerly M.P. for Bletchingley, and has issue, George Sackville, James Thomas, Richard, Marcia, &c.); 2, Georgiana Marcia; 3, Frederica Elizabeth. Mr. Lane Fox, who succeeded his father in 1821, represented Beverley and Pontefract successively in parliament; and was major of the Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and a deputy-lieutenant in the North-Riding. He died in 1848.—See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

* The following are the titles and dates of Dr. Whitaker's principal works:—
 1. A Sermon for the Benefit of the Leeds General Infirmary, 1796, 8vo. (see *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxvii., p. 139). 2. A History of the Original Parish of Whalley and Manor of Clitheroe, in the Counties of Lancaster and York, with plates and maps, 1801, 4to.; third edition, 1818. 3. History and Antiquities of the Deanery of Craven, in the County of York; London, 1805, folio; 1812, royal 4to. 4. A Sermon, 1807, 8vo. 5. De Motu per Britanniam Civico, annis 1745 et 1746, Liber Unicus, London, 1809, 18mo. 6. The Life and Original Correspondence of Sir George Radcliffe, Knight, 1810, 4to. 7. The Sermons of Dr. Edward Sandys, formerly Archbishop of York; with a Life of the Author, 1812, 8vo. 8. The Vision of William concerning "Piers Ploughman," &c.; London, 1813, 4to. 9. A Sermon, 1814, 4to. 10. A New Edition of Thoresby's "Ducatus Leodiensis;" or, "The Topography of Leeds," folio, 1816. 11. "Loidis and Elmete;" or, An Attempt to Illustrate the Districts described in those words by Bede, and supposed to embrace the lower portions of Airedale and Wharfedale, together with the entire vale of Calder, folio, 1816. 12. Substance of a Speech at Blackburn, February 20th, 1817. 13. The History of Yorkshire, folio, 1821. The MSS. for "Richmondshire" and "Lunedale" were completed by Dr. Whitaker previous to his lamented death.—See the *Gentleman's Magazine*; Nichols's *Illustrations of Literature*, vol. iv., p. 880; the *Annual Biography and Obituary* for 1823; Darling's *Cyclopaedia Bibliographia*; Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual*, &c.

of Rainham, Norfolk, which is the subject of a singular story recorded by Sir Henry Spelman (for which see the *Annual Biography and Obituary* for 1823). In November, 1766, he was placed under the care of the Rev. John Shaw, of Rochdale, an excellent grammarian and instructor. In 1771 he fell into such an ill state of health as rendered him incapable of any steady attention to books until 1774, when he was placed in the family of the Rev. William Sheepshanks, at Grassington, in Craven. In November of that year he was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he went to reside October 3rd, 1775. In November, 1780, he took the degree of LL.B., intending to pursue the profession of the civil law, which he studied for two years with great attention. But in June, 1782, his father having died after a week's illness, he settled upon his paternal estate, which for upwards of thirty years he continued to improve and adorn by successive plantations. In August, 1785, he was ordained deacon at Rosecastle, by Dr. John Law, Bishop of Clonfert; and in July of the following year received the order of priesthood from the same prelate—both without a title. In 1788, having previously recovered, by a donation of £400, the patronage of the chapel at Holme, which had been founded by one of his ancestors, with the aid of some liberal subscriptions he rebuilt it, the old edifice being mean and dilapidated. In 1797 he was licensed to the perpetual curacy of Holme, upon his own nomination. In the month of July, 1799, he qualified as a magistrate for the county of Lancaster, and the next year but one for the West-Riding of Yorkshire. At the Cambridge commencement in 1801, he completed the degree of LL.D.; and in the month of January, 1809, was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the vicarage of Whalley, the great object of his wishes. For this favour, besides his Grace's own generous disposition to reward a stranger who had written a history of the parish, he was also indebted to the recommendation of that learned and excellent prelate, Dr. Cleaver, formerly his diocesan, and at that time Bishop of Bangor, to whose many instances of friendly attention Dr. Whitaker has frequently alluded in his writings with gratitude and respect. In 1818 he was presented with the valuable living of Blackburn, in Lancashire. He married Lucy, daughter of Thomas Thoresby, Esq., of Leeds, a kinsman to the celebrated antiquary of that name, who survived him, and by whom he left three sons and one daughter, having lost a daughter in 1816, and his eldest son (the Rev. Thomas Thoresby Whitaker, M.A.) the

subsequent year, in consequence of a fall from his horse.* The doctor is said never to have recovered the shock occasioned by this unfortunate catastrophe. This able and excellent man died at the vicarage, Blackburn, December 18th, 1821, in the sixty-third year of his age, and was buried in the family vault at Holme on the 24th; the attendance at his grave bearing ample testimony to the veneration his character had commanded where his influence was more immediately felt. The following character of Dr. Whitaker is from the pen of a gentleman to whom he was intimately known:—As a literary man, in which character he is most generally, though perhaps not most deservedly known, he was distinguished not less for industry and acuteness in research, accuracy of reasoning, and extent of knowledge, than warmth of imagination and vigour of style. To the study of English antiquities, which the lovers of Greek and Roman lore too often affect to despise as barbarous and uninteresting, he brought a rich store of classical information, and, what is of much rarer occurrence, a correct and classical taste; and when to these we add the knowledge of such modern languages as throw most light on the subject, an intimate acquaintance with the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic dialects, on which our own is chiefly founded, and the habit of close attention to those numerous traces they have left in the rude tongue of the people around him, it may be admitted that few champions have appeared in the arena of antiquarian warfare more completely armed for the field. He must, indeed, be considered as having mainly contributed to the revival of a school in topography, which had well-nigh become extinct. In the days of Leland and Camden, the fathers of this delightful study, it was thought no sin for an antiquary to be a man of genius and letters, and we find this ground occupied by the very first scholars of the

* The Rev. Thomas Thoresby Whitaker, M.A., curate of Colne and Accrington, was born December 31st, 1785; married, March 26th, 1810, Jane, eldest daughter of James Hordern, Esq., of Wolverhampton, and had an only son, the present Thomas Hordern Whitaker, Esq., J.P., F.S.A., of The Holme, near Burnley, Lancashire, born December 2nd, 1814; married, first, in 1848, Mary, daughter of James B. Garforth, Esq., of Coniston, which lady died without issue; and, secondly, November 18th, 1851, Margaret Nowell, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Robinson, rector of Alresford, Essex, by his wife, Mrs. Nowell, of Netherside and Linton, in Craven, and has a daughter, Mary Charlotte, &c.—See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c. His second son, the Rev. Robert Nowell Whitaker, M.A., at present succeeds him in the vicarage of Whalley: a preferment which would have afforded his father the greatest satisfaction. His grandson, T. H. Whitaker, Esq., B.A., F.S.A. (who has kindly revised the above *Sketch*), also succeeds him in the family estate at Holme, and in the duties of a magistrate, which, “in those troublous times,” shortened the latter days of his ancestor.

age; but in succeeding times the race had greatly degenerated, and a fell array of county and local historians might be produced, the heaviness of whose matter is only exceeded by the dulness of their manner, and whose dense folios will be found to contain little beside transcripts of parish registers, title-deeds, public records, and monumental inscriptions, not often possessing even the merit of accurately representing their originals. Did an erratic antiquary now and then forsake the beaten track, making ever so slight pretensions to brilliancy of imagination or warmth of feeling, he was looked upon by his brethren as one whose levity was altogether inconsistent with the gravity of the corps, and whose light weapons were calculated to injure rather than benefit the cause; like a young divine who should exhibit symptoms of wit before the convocation, or a knight-errant who would break the ranks of a regular army to tilt and be slain for the honour of his lady. The natural consequence was, that the dulness of the whole brotherhood became proverbial; they were supposed to occupy the humblest place in the scale of literary existence—a step, perhaps, above the penmen of the counting-house, but very far below the lowest pretenders to literature in any other department. The possible utility of their pursuits in the illustration of history, manners, and the arts, was quite overlooked by themselves and others. If they were ever praised, it was for patience and industry; but even this scanty tribute was often withheld by those who did not hesitate to profit by their pains. From this degraded state it is not too much to say that the historian of Whalley, Craven, and Richmondshire, has redeemed his favourite study; and to him we are chiefly indebted, if it has in modern times been discovered that topography may be united with the keenest relish for natural beauty, with the most devoted attachment to the fine arts, with the grave contemplation of the moralist, the edifying labours of the biographer, and the loftiest flights of the bard. Nor will this merit be denied him, though the advocates of the old system may now and then triumph in a trifling inaccuracy, or raise the hue and cry against the inordinate ambition that would pant after higher honours than that of having compiled an index to a record office—that would aspire to the distinction of being *read*, and be but ill-content with the immortality of resting in a library, to be produced only on the transfer of a manor, the proof of a pedigree, or the sale of an advowson. But topography, though the favourite, was yet by no means the only station he occupied; and in addition to the acknowledged works by which these minor claims on public regard

are supported, the *Quarterly Review* owed some of its most distinguished articles to his pen; and his speech on the public distresses, delivered at a meeting in Blackburn, may be instanced as a specimen of sound reasoning calculated long to survive the particular occasion that called it forth. (See it printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxxvii., p. 213.) In the fields of verse he never rambled, though no man could better appreciate the merits of poetry, or more readily transfuse its chief graces into his own compositions. His style was nervous, yet elegant; concise, yet fluent; averse to the modern barbarisms and affectation which degrade the English tongue, but never hesitating to naturalize a foreign word, so it were of respectable origin, and would conform to the usages of its adopted country. In the use of simile and quotation he was remarkably happy; but, above all, excelled in the faculty of painting (if it may be so called) the object before him—of seizing at once the chief features, whether of scenery, architecture, or human character; and by a few well-chosen epithets, or by one masterly stroke, conveying a rapid but finished picture to the mind. In this respect he strongly resembled Camden; and, had the custom of publishing in a learned language prevailed now, as it did in the Elizabethan age, we have reason to suppose, from his little work, *De Motu per Britanniam Cirico*, &c., that he would not have fallen short of that great master in his Latin style. To his characteristic warmth, however, the defects as well as the merits of his works may be mainly ascribed: nor is it to be wondered, that though for the most part no less accurate than vivid in his ideas, his rapidity should now and then have overlooked an object worthy of notice, or represented it in a manner which a second glance would infallibly have corrected; that in his opposition to principle, he should occasionally have appeared somewhat too unsparing of persons; and that his zeal, when counteracted by those with whom reason and authority had about equal weight, should sometimes have defeated its own object, where partial concession, and a more conciliatory tone, might have prevailed. His theological works were confined to the publication of occasional *Sermons*; but he had the enviable art of making every literary undertaking subservient to the great interests of religion and morality, without violating the proprieties of the subject in hand;* an object which certainly no clergyman should ever

* In this character, indeed, Dr. Whitaker was most exemplary. Placed in situations which gave him a sort of episcopal superintendence over a district no less than thirty miles in extreme length, nearly the same in breadth, con-

suffer to escape his view, whatever be the lighter studies or amusements he may think proper to indulge. His discourses partook largely of the peculiarities already noticed in his other works: they had the same fire, the same strength and fluency of language, the same acuteness of reasoning and originality of illustration, the same happy use of ornament; but they were also so perfectly simple, and intelligible to the humblest of his auditors, and delivered with eloquence so natural and impressive, that, though far from courting popularity, he never failed to attract overflowing congregations. But the principles which regulated his whole conduct as a clergyman cannot be better expressed than in his own words: “The dispensation of the Gospel has been committed to me within a certain district, and under certain forms and limitations. I owe, under the most solemn obligations, obedience to my immediate superiors in the church, and conformity to all its established rules: here I have no option; I eat my bread on that condition; if I transgress it, I am a dishonest man. I see, indeed, the genuine doctrines of my own church entirely neglected by some of its ministers; and mingled with fanaticism, democracy, and other poisonous combinations, by others; nevertheless, I know them to be the word of truth. I will, by God’s grace, not reject, but separate them from these admixtures; preach them boldly, yet rationally; and if in so doing my motives are mistaken, my principles decried, and myself am classed with a sect to which I do not belong, I will bear my cross in patience.” These observations occur in a note to the *History of Whalley*, p. 389, the whole of which is well deserving the attention of all friends of the Establishment, and merits a more general circulation than the particular object of the work is likely to afford. It has seldom happened that men so gifted for the pulpit and the press have as successfully interchanged the retirement of the study for the more active walks of life; but with all the aversion to minute calculation, and the detail of mechanical arrangement, which the most

taining twenty-four dependent chapelries, and occupied by more than 100,000 inhabitants, he exercised this important influence in a manner which might well have become a still wider sphere of labour. In his appointments to the chapels which came under his own immediate patronage, he was ever actuated by the purest and most disinterested motives; nor could any practicable scheme for promoting the temporal or spiritual welfare of his parishioners be proposed to him, which did not meet his ready concurrence and active co-operation. More frequently, indeed, these plans originated with himself; and while he was thus enabled to place around him a body of zealous and useful clergy, his own conduct in the discharge of his more personal functions furnished an excellent model to all. To this part of his character ample justice was done during his lifetime, in that depository for ancient lore—the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, vol. xc., p. 402, &c.

abstracted student could have expressed, no man could more practically weigh the merits of an extended plan; and with nerves that shrunk at the very shadow of trivial and imaginary danger, none could more firmly encounter its real form when duty led the way. Composition, also, with him required little or no effort; and while he could dictate his most finished descriptions on the spot, or lay up in the solitude of a morning-walk abundant employment for the too tardy pen, many a track was recovered from the encroachments of time, which his activity never allowed to remain long uncultured. Hence he was no less busily employed in the preservation of old and the erection of new churches throughout his parishes, than in providing for the furtherance of the great objects to which they were dedicated; nor could the trustees of the parliamentary fund, lately applied to those purposes, have selected a more active and useful associate. Blessed early in life with the possession of a matrimonial estate, to which he was ever enthusiastically attached, he became a planter and improver on no narrow scale; and in this profitable and patriotic pursuit received the gold medal of the Society of Arts, while more than half a million of trees, rising gradually beneath his hand, gave grace and dignity to the rugged scenery around him. To watch their growth and beauty was the frequent solace of his lighter hours; and when at his last visit to the Holme, declining health admonished him that he should see them no more, he calmly selected one of the comeliest of his own planting to be the depositary of his mortal remains.* Adorned with these accomplishments as an author, a clergyman, a subject, and a man, and endowed by nature and age with a commanding person, a venerable and expressive countenance, and a peculiarly animated eye, he seemed to possess the

* In a district where the non-residence or extinction of the ancient gentry had much weakened the civilizing influence of polished manners on the humbler classes of society, and even the restraints of law were but feebly exerted, the office of a magistrate, for which his education and pursuits had so well qualified him, was accepted as a duty, and, at Holme, might have been exercised with unmixed pleasure to himself, and advantage to others; but, transplanted into the midst of a manufacturing population, at a time when sedition and blasphemy were unusually prevalent, and the poison of a system, whose evils he had from the first foretold and resisted, was fermenting to its utmost height of malignity, the conscientious discharge of his duty, rewarded as it was by the approbation of his sovereign, and the warm thanks of his neighbours and countrymen, was attended with sacrifices which his friends and the lovers of literature may be excused for thinking almost too great, even in the best of causes—the suspension of those calmer studies in which he delighted; and, as it may be feared, the introduction of that distressing disorder to which he fell a victim. A magnificent service of plate was given to him by the inhabitants of Blackburn, in testimony of their gratitude and respect, on the 23rd of April, 1821.

faculty of impressing his own image on the mind no less vividly than the features of landscape were depicted by his pen—an image which no one who has once beheld him in the pulpit, amidst the trophies of antiquity, or in the peaceful seclusion of domestic life, will ever be able to efface from recollection. To this faithful account (originally communicated to the *Gentleman's Magazine* by the Rev. S. J. Allen) may be added a character of Dr. Whitaker which first appeared in the *Leeds Intelligencer*, under the signature of "P. W." :—"Having read in your *Intelligencer* the death of Dr. Whitaker, I fully expected that you would have given, in a subsequent paper, a more copious obituary of that profound and learned divine. Though I detest gross panegyric, or posthumous undeserved praise, I think that a just and honourable remembrance of the abilities and virtuous exertions of those who have gone before us, tends to stimulate the survivors. I have been more particularly disappointed by this silence, knowing that the doctor resided some time in the parish of Leeds. On that account I concluded that some of his learned acquaintance resident there, who had enjoyed his conversation, and had been instructed by his ecclesiastical labours, or by the numerous productions of his pen in divinity, in politics, in history, and in antiquities, would have favoured your readers with a more detailed account. Not only his own parish, but probably the whole kingdom, is in some measure indebted to his exertions, through Providence, for the peace, domestic comforts, and national security, which we now have the happiness to enjoy. Though possessing a delicate frame, no violence of the Jacobinical mob, however malignant; no threatenings, however diabolical, excited his fears, or prevented him from discharging the most laborious and the most dangerous office of a magistrate in the disaffected district of Lancashire, where he resided. Among strangers he was silent and reserved. His eloquence was rarely exerted on political occasions. A friend of mine expressed his utmost astonishment when Dr. Whitaker addressed the meeting at Blackburn, convened by the magistrates, in order to support the arm of government, and to check the nefarious designs of the lower ranks. The hall was crowded to excess, particularly by the Radicals. When the doctor unexpectedly rose to address the meeting, he instantly poured forth such a torrent of eloquence that the higher ranks were completely electrified, and the disaffected sneaked out one by one, overpowered by his arguments or convicted by their consciences." He was sometimes accused of severity. But morose, indeed, must he be who will not make allowance for

delicate health and a highly nervous constitution, which times of insubordination, of turbulence, and disaffection, constantly kept in a state of irritation. Piety and modest worth ever found in him a protector and a friend. The vanity of ignorance, or the presumption of the upstart, he held in equal contempt. If he were severe, he was, to use his own words, “*Sola in vitia asper.*” In the company of a few select friends, his conversation was of a very superior cast; full of acute remarks, of argument, or of anecdote;—“*Modo tristi, saepe jocoso.*” To affectation, to disguise, or to hypocrisy, his heart was an utter stranger. His knowledge of the Scriptures, of the Fathers, of history, and of antiquities, was most profound. His extempore eloquence in the pulpit was rapid, energetic, and impressive. His language was so terse, so correct, and, at the same time, so elegant, that the most learned and polished audience could not but admire it;—“*Nec fecundia deserit hunc, nec lucidus ordo.*”—For further particulars, see *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xcii., p. 312, &c.; Nichols's *Literary Illustrations*, vol. iv., p. 871, &c., with portrait and fac-simile of his autograph; the *Annual Biography and Obituary* for 1823, p. 211; the *Dictionary of Living Authors*; the *New Monthly Magazine* for March, 1822, p. 136; Knight's *Biographical Cyclopædia*, &c. See also a fine portrait of Dr. Whitaker, &c. 56, from a painting by J. Northcote, R.A., in his *Loidis and Elmete*, &c.

1753—1825.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART.,

M.P. for Carlisle, of Kirkstall, near Leeds, died in Portland Place, London, in April, 1825, in his seventy-second year. There had been a visible decline in his health for a year before his decease; but a relaxation from his usual attendance on public business, and the renovating breezes of Brighton, were thought to have operated so far favourably as to allay all apprehension of immediate danger. This, we believe, was also his own opinion, as in a letter written from Brighton he expressed himself with great cheerfulness, and described his health as much improved. The character of Sir James Graham, public or private, was as much above the compass of hasty panegyric as it was above selfishness and hypocrisy. He was an active and useful public man in forwarding all the improvements of the country; honest and frank, and at all times ready to promote the well-being of the community. Though occupying a station which often (we had nearly said necessarily) calls forth the rancour of party hostility, yet he had not, perhaps, a real enemy.

In every relation of life he was exemplary. As a public servant, discharging the duties of a voluntary and honorary trust, he was ever ready with advice and assistance. He never stopped to inquire to what party the applicant belonged; to require his aid in a just cause was to obtain it. Every improvement of the city of Carlisle received his commendation, and called forth his pecuniary aid; the public charities liberally partook of his bounty; he neglected nothing calculated to promote the welfare of his native county. Sir James was the second son of Thomas Graham, Esq., of Edmond Castle, near Carlisle, and was born on the 18th of November, 1753. He was created a baronet in October, 1808.* In June, 1781, he married Anne,† only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Moore, of Kirkstall, near Leeds (sole heiress of her only brother, Major Thomas Moore, of the 4th Regiment of Cavalry, who died, unmarried, in 1784), heir-general of the family of Arthington,‡ of Arthington, near Leeds, and also one of the co-heiresses of the family of Sandford (a very ancient family, who may be traced to the reign of King John, and who were formerly of Sandford-upon-Eden, in the county of Westmoreland), &c., by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters, of whom one son and one daughter alone survived him, viz., Sandford,§ who succeeded to the title, &c.,

* Sir James Graham was, in June, 1802, from the personal friendship and powerful interest of Sir William Lowther, of Swillington, near Leeds, afterwards Earl of Lonsdale, &c., chosen member for the borough of Cocker-mouth, in the county of Cumberland, which he continued to represent until 1812 (except for a year, when he was chosen for the district boroughs in Galloway), when he was elected member for the city of Carlisle. He was Master of Arts, F.A.S., and F.L.S., and hereditary member of the British Institution, &c.

† Anne Moore was the daughter of Thomas Moore, Esq., who married, in 1742, Ann, daughter of Thomas Sawer, Esq., twice mayor of Leeds, in 1726 and 1740; took deacons' orders in 1744; became curate of Headingley, and died December 10th, 1764. The male branches of the several families of Moore, rector of Guiseley (of Redcote and of Kirkstall Forge); of the Arthingtons, Hickes, and Hardecastles, all formerly of this neighbourhood, are now extinct; but dame Anne, the wife of Sir James Graham, Bart., was the lineal descendant and sole heir-general of the Moores, Arthingtons, and Hickes, and co-heir of the Hardecastles, &c.; and they were (as such heir-general) in the possession of the several mills and other property in Kirkstall, Armley, Bramley, Headingley, and Moore-Allerton, formerly of the Moores, Arthingtons, and Hickes.

‡ For a short account of the Arthingtons, see *Note* on p. 163 of this volume; and for a longer account, with two engravings of the ancient nunnery at Arthington, see Jones's *History of Harwood*, pp. 218, 231, &c.

§ Sir Sandford Graham, Bart., F.S.A., was born March 10th, 1788; married, April 22nd, 1819, Caroline, third daughter of the late John Haughton Langston, Esq., of Sarsden House, Oxfordshire, and by her had issue 1, Sandford, the present baronet; 2, Lumley, lieutenant-colonel, 19th regiment; born 1828; married, January 1st, 1856, Augusta, eldest daughter of John

and the lady of Colonel Dalrymple, late M.P. for Appleby, &c. Lady Graham died about three years ago (1822).—See the *Leeds Papers*; the *New Monthly Magazine* for May, 1825, p. 232; the *Annual Biography and Obituary* for 1826, p. 430; Whitaker's *Thoresby*, vol. i., p. 8; Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*, &c.

1769—1825.

WALTER RAMSDEN FAWKES, ESQ.,

M.P., of Farnley Hall, near Leeds, was born March 2nd, 1769, and died at his house in Baker Street, Portman Square, London, October 25th, 1825, aged fifty-six. He was the eldest son of Walter Ramsden Beaumont Hawksworth, Esq., of Hawksworth, in this county, who assumed the surname and arms of Fawkes, pursuant to the will of his cousin, Francis Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley Hall, near Leeds, who, owing to the death of an only son and heir-apparent, left his estate to Mr. Hawksworth in 1786. This circumstance may suffice to show the incorrectness of a statement which appeared in some of the London papers, that Mr. Fawkes was a descendant of the celebrated conspirator, Guy Fawkes, and prided himself on that connection. Mr. Fawkes's relationship to the ancient family whose surname he bore was remote and maternal; his grandfather, Walter Ramsden, Esq., having assumed the surname and arms of Hawksworth, pursuant to the will of his grandfather, Sir Walter Hawksworth, which Sir Walter Hawksworth had married a daughter of John Ayscough, Esq., who was allied on the female side to the Fawkeses, of Farnley. Mr. Walter Fawkes was a gentleman gifted with more than ordinary talents, and during a great part of his life took an active share in the public concerns of the country, and more particularly of his native county. During the dearth in 1795, employment being scarce and bread dear, he distributed weekly twenty loads of wheat amongst the poor on his estate and neighbourhood; at the same time he used the

Raymond Barker, Esq., of Fairford Park, Gloucestershire; 3, Cyril Clerke, born in 1834; and two daughters 1, Caroline, married, May 27th, 1852, to the Rev. Henry John Morant, third son of John Morant, Esq., of Farnborough; 2, Mary, married, May 3rd, 1854, the Rev. Adolphus Leighton White, second son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir J. C. White, K.C.B., &c. The present Sir Sandford Graham, Bart., of Kirkstall, near Leeds, was born February 21st, 1821; married, February 4th, 1847, Eleonora Caroline, eldest daughter of the present Marquis of Anglesey, which lady died November 17th, 1848. Sir Sandford succeeded as third baronet at the decease of his father, in 1852. Their motto is “*Fideliter et diligenter*”—Faithfully and diligently, &c. The late Sir Sandford Graham, in February, 1826, gave the munificent sum of £500 towards the erection of a church at Kirkstall, near Leeds.—See the *Peerages and Baronetages*, &c.

most rigid economy in his own house, and his benevolent example so affected the neighbouring millers, that they offered to grind for the poor gratis. He was colonel of the 4th West York Militia in 1797–8, and until it was disbanded in 1799. At the great county meeting in 1803, on the renewal of hostilities with France, Mr. Fawkes made a celebrated speech in support of that measure, and displayed a force of eloquence the effect of which was long afterwards remembered. His cordial co-operation against the enemies of his country at that period was also further evinced by his heading the Wharfedale Volunteers, who were then raised in defence of the nation. During the short administration of “the talents,” in 1806, he was one of the representatives for Yorkshire. In 1823 he was high-sheriff of the county. Mr. Fawkes’s politics were supposed to be most nearly allied to those of the Whigs; but on this subject, from his course of public conduct, it is difficult to speak with accuracy. His accomplishments were many, and of the highest order. He was a lover and practiser of the refinements of social life, a munificent patron of the fine arts, and possessed of a varied and cultivated taste. His collection of pictures at Farnley Hall was extensive and of great value, and contained more specimens of the celebrated Turner’s best paintings and drawings than any other gallery in the kingdom. He was also a warm friend to the Northern Society established in Leeds, and several times lent some of his best pictures to enrich their exhibitions. To say that Mr. Fawkes had failings, is only to observe that he partook of the common lot of humanity. He is now, however, no more; and whatever slight blemishes may have been in his character or conduct are lost, and will be forgotten in the many splendid and endearing qualities which rendered him an ornament to his country, and made his death a deep affliction to his family and a vast circle of old and attached friends. His generosity and urbanity were almost proverbial—his integrity unquestionable; in all the relations of life he was respected and beloved; and the loss of his kindness was long deplored by those who had been accustomed to experience it.* Mr. Fawkes was the last of three brothers—Francis Hawks-

* According to the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, Mr. Fawkes was a gentleman universally esteemed for his urbanity, and most deservedly sustained the character of an excellent landlord, as well as a kind master. In his public career he was a firm supporter of the Whig interest, and a strong advocate for parliamentary reform. He was a great admirer of the fine arts, and had some plates of local views engraved at his own expense. He was the author, also, of two political pamphlets, and of a *Chronology of the History of Modern Europe*, 4to., 1810.

worth, Esq., the late registrar; the Rev. Ayscough Hawksworth, of Leathley Hall, near Leeds; and himself, the head of the family, who, in the short space of six months, were consigned to the grave. He was married twice; first, to Maria, daughter of Richard Grimston, Esq., of Neswick, who died in December, 1823, and by whom he had eleven children, ten of whom survived him;* and, secondly, in January, 1826, to the Hon. Mrs. Butler, relict of the Hon. and Rev. Pierce Butler, third son of the Earl of Carrick, by whom he had no issue.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for October, 1825. For his portrait, pedigree, &c., see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 173; Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 194, &c.; and for further information, see Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

1765—1826.

MR. MATTHEW MURRAY,

A celebrated engineer (according to Smiles's *Industrial Biography*),† was born at Stockton-on-Tees,‡ in the year 1763.§ His parents were of the working class, and Matthew, like the other members of the family, was brought up with the ordinary career of labour before him. When of due age his father apprenticed him to the trade of a blacksmith,|| in which he very soon acquired considerable expertness. He married before his term had expired; after which, trade being slack at Stockton, he found it necessary to look for work elsewhere. Leaving his wife behind him, he set out for Leeds with his bundle on his back, and after a long journey on foot he reached that town with not enough money left in his pocket to pay for a bed at the Bay Horse Inn, where he put up; but, telling the landlord

* He was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Francis Hawksworth Fawkes, Esq. (who has kindly revised the above *Sketch*), of Farnley Hall, near Leeds, who married, April 6th, 1825, Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Pierce Butler, younger son of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Carrick, &c.—See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

† The following *Notes*, in correction of, and in addition to, Dr. Smiles's interesting account, have been kindly contributed by Mr. J. O. March, one of the senior aldermen of Leeds, and an eminent machine-maker, who married one of Mr. Matthew Murray's daughters; his late partner, Mr. Charles Gascoigne Maclea, having married another.

‡ We believe he was born in or near Newcastle, where he also served his apprenticeship, and afterwards for a year or two worked in a mechanics' shop at Stockton. Mrs. Murray's family lived at Wickham, near Newcastle, where he became acquainted with her.

§ Mr. Murray died in February, 1826, in his sixty-first year, and was, therefore, born in 1765.

|| A blacksmith is one who shoes horses, &c., which Murray never did. He should have been called an engine-smith, or a machine-smith, or simply a smith; any of which would have been better than the designation given.

that he expected work at Marshall's, and seeming to be a respectable young man, the landlord trusted him; and he was so fortunate as to obtain the job which he sought at Mr. Marshall's, who was then beginning the manufacture of flax, for which the firm has since become so famous. Mr. Marshall was at that time engaged in improving the method of manufacture, and the young mechanic was so fortunate, or rather so dexterous, as to be able to suggest several improvements in the machinery* which secured the approval of his employer, who made him a present of £20, and very shortly promoted him to be the first mechanic in the workshop. On this stroke of good fortune Murray took a house at the neighbouring village of Beeston,† sent to Stockton for his wife, who speedily joined him, and he now felt himself fairly started in the world. He remained with Mr. Marshall for about twelve years, during which he introduced numerous improvements in the machinery for spinning flax, and obtained the reputation of being a first-rate mechanic. This induced Mr. James Fenton and Mr. David Wood to offer to join him in the establishment of an engineering and machine-making factory at Leeds, which he agreed to, and operations were commenced at Holbeck in the year 1795. As Mr. Murray had obtained considerable practical knowledge of the steam-engine while working at Mr. Marshall's, he took the principal charge of the engine-building department, while his partner (Wood) directed the machine-making. In the branch of engine-building Mr. Murray very shortly established a high reputation, treading close upon the heels of Boulton and Watt —so close, indeed, that that firm became very jealous of him, and purchased a large piece of ground close to his works with the object of preventing their extension.‡ His additions to the

* He went to Scotland Mill, near Meanwood, to work for Mr. Marshall, in 1789, and at that age (twenty-four) made several valuable improvements in flax-machinery; for which he was rewarded by a present of £20. But for his improvements at that time, it is nearly certain that flax-spinning in this neighbourhood would have ceased to exist, as all those embarked in it had lost the greater part of their capital without any success. Its establishment in Leeds was mainly due to his skill and ingenuity.

† While at Scotland Mill, near Meanwood, Mr. Murray lived at Blackmoor, which is in the neighbourhood. They never lived at Beeston. Their first mechanics' shop was at Mill Green, in Wortley Lane, in the suburbs of Holbeck, but they soon removed to Water Lane, the site of the present Round Foundry.

‡ The purchase of this large piece of ground, known as Camp Field, had the effect of "plugging up" Matthew Murray for a time; and it remained disused, except for the deposit of dead dogs and other rubbish, for more than half a century. It has been partially enclosed during the last two years, and now forms part of the works of Messrs. Smith, Beacock, and Tannett, the eminent tool-makers.

steam-engine were of great practical value: one of which, the self-acting apparatus attached to the boiler for the purpose of regulating the intensity of fire under it, and consequently the production of steam, is still in general use. This was invented by him as early as 1799.* He also subsequently invented the D slide-valve, or at least greatly improved it, while he added to the power of the air-pump, and gave a new arrangement to the other parts, with a view to the simplification of the powers of the engine. To make the D valve work efficiently, it was found necessary to form two perfectly plain surfaces, to produce which he invented his planing-machine. He was also the first to adopt the practice of placing the piston in a horizontal position in the common condensing-engine. Among his other modifications in the steam-engine was his improvement of the locomotive as invented by Trevithick; and it ought to be remembered to his honour that he made the first locomotive that regularly

* In the construction and improvement of some of the parts of engines, much was done by Mr. Murray. These improvements were made the subjects of patents; and though it appeared that some of them had been used before, they did not become publicly known till Mr. Murray obtained patents for them. In his patent of 1799, in order to save fuel, Mr. Murray proposed to place a small cylinder with a piston on the top of the boiler, connected by a chain to the damper on the chimney, by means of which the force of the steam within the boiler had the effect of increasing or decreasing the draught of the fire, so as to keep up a regular degree of elastic force in the steam. Mr. Murray also thought some advantage would be gained by placing the steam-cylinder in a horizontal instead of a vertical position, with a view of rendering the engine more compact than the usual construction; he also adopted a new method of connecting the reciprocating motion of the piston-rod to a rotatory one of equal power, by means of a property of the rolling-circle, and showed how to fix the wheels for producing motion alternately in perpendicular and horizontal directions. The slide-valve was first applied to the steam-engine by Mr. Murray in 1799, which answered the purpose of opening and closing four steam-passages, to use Dr. Robinson's words, "in a beautiful and simple manner," and he may be fairly considered the inventor. Mr. Murray invented a very ingenious mechanism for adjusting the supply of air to the boiler-furnace, so as to diminish the quantity of smoke. This self-acting apparatus is described in the *London Journal* for 1821. Next in importance to Mr. Watt's improvements on the steam-engine may be reckoned those of Mr. Murray; besides the invention of the apparatus for regulating the intensity of the fire, and the introduction of the slide-valve with great improvements, he gave a new arrangement to some of the other portions, and greatly improved the air-pump, as well as many other parts in the beautiful engines which were constructed at his manufactory. Fenton and Murray were the manufacturers of the most established reputation after Messrs. Boulton and Watt; the engines they sent out could not be excelled in beauty and perfection of workmanship. Their extensive manufactory was provided with every convenience for making all the parts of the engine in the best manner, and with the least labour. They had the reputation of employing a greater quantity of tools, and of better and more ingenious construction, than any house in the trade. Mr. Murray was, indeed, a man of distinguished original genius.

worked upon any railway. This was the engine erected by him for Blenkinsop, to work the Middleton Colliery Railway near Leeds, on which it began to run in 1812, and continued in regular use for many years. In this engine he introduced the double cylinder, the defects of which were supplemented by the addition of a fly-wheel to carry the crank over the dead points. But Matthew Murray's most important inventions, considered in their effects on manufacturing industry, were those connected with the machinery for heckling and spinning flax,* which he very greatly improved. His heckling-machine obtained for him the prize of the gold medal of the Society of Arts; and this, as well as his machine for wet flax-spinning by means of sponge weights, proved of the greatest practical value. At the time when these inventions were made, the flax trade was on the point of expiring, the spinners being unable to produce yarn to a profit; and their almost immediate effect was to reduce the cost of production, to improve immensely the quality of the manufacture, and to establish the British linen trade on a solid foundation. The production of flax machinery became an important branch of manufacture at Leeds, large quantities being made for use at home as well as for exportation, giving employment to an increased number of highly-skilled mechanics.† Mr. Murray's faculty for organizing work, perfected by experience, enabled him also to introduce many valuable improvements in the mechanics of manufacturing. His pre-eminent skill in mill-gearing‡ became generally acknow-

* Mr. Murray invented his heckling-machine in 1805, and accomplished what was then thought a most difficult task—to the trade it was all-important. The machine was very ingenious, and Mr. March has in his possession the original model, which was exhibited to the Royal Society, at which time the Duke of Sussex presented Mr. Murray with the gold medal, which his grandson, Mr. George March, still retains as an heirloom. While naming this, it may also be stated that he constructed a large amount of engine and mill work for the Russian Government, and had the honour of receiving from the Emperor a most valuable diamond ring. For works done for Sweden, he had also presented to him a gold snuff-box by the King of Sweden.

† Among more recent improvers of flax-machinery, the late Sir Peter Fairbairn, of Leeds, is entitled to high merit: the work turned out by him being of first-rate excellence, embodying numerous inventions and improvements of great value and importance.

‡ At his commencement, mill-gearing was in a very rude state; he left it in nearly the state it is at present. The large framings for the first motions of mills are to this day models of elegance, possessing everything requisite for strength and durability. He touched nothing that did not come out of his hands a new thing. Considering that he was no mathematician, it was truly surprising that the sketches of drawings which he wanted making were remarkably proportionate; showing the strengths very nearly accurate when they were reckoned out. Mr. Murray possessed in a very high degree the common

ledged, and the effects of his labours are felt to this day in the extensive and still thriving branches of industry, which his ingenuity and ability mainly contributed to establish. All the machine tools used in his establishment were designed by himself, and he was most careful in the personal superintendence of all the details of their construction. Mr. Murray died at Leeds, February 20th, 1826, in his sixty-first year.—See Grier's *Mechanics' Dictionary*; Newton's *London Journal of Arts*; the *Mechanics' Magazine*; Smiles's *Industrial Biography*, &c.

1772—1826.*

WILLIAM BARNES RHODES, ESQ.,

Author, &c., of Bedford Street, Bedford Square, London, died November 1st, 1826, after a severe illness of a few weeks, aged fifty-four years. He was born on Christmas day, 1772, and was the second son of Richard and Mercy Rhodes, of Leeds. His education is said to have been on rather a limited scale, and intended for mercantile pursuits, commencing his career in the

attribute of real genius a truly liberal mind; nothing pleased him more than to exhibit the great stores of his rich mechanical mind to a kindred spirit. For clever tools and implements, and especially for the forgings of beat-iron work, such as parallel motions and the like, he was far in advance of others. A memorable instance of his liberality was shown by the invitation he gave to Mr. Murdock, the managing partner of Mr. Watt, to stop a week at Steam Hall,—Mr. Murray having built a very handsome house, which was called Steam Hall, because it was heated entirely by steam. Mr. Murdock accepted the invitation, and had free access to every part of the works, and every attention was shown to him. For this kindness Mr. Murray received a most ungenerous return, for, immediately afterwards, Messrs. Boulton and Watt bought a large field near his works, for the express purpose of preventing their extension. Nor was this the only source of complaint. On his way from London Mr. Murray called at Birmingham for the purpose of looking over the Soho Works, and enjoying a treat in examining the tools of Mr. Watt's establishment. He was received politely, together with Mrs. Murray, who accompanied him, and both were invited to dine; Mr. Murdock, however, hoped they would excuse him declining to show him the works, as their rule was not to show them to any persons in the trade. It need hardly be added that Mr. Murray was greatly affronted, and at once declined the offered dinner. Mr. Murray lighted this town with gas at a very early period in the history of gas manufacture; introducing many improvements in the construction of the retorts, the condensers, and the various other parts of the apparatus.

*—1826. CHARLES JOHN BRANDLING, Esq., M.P. for Northumberland, of Middleton Hall, near Leeds, died, after a few hours' illness, of inflammation, February 1st, 1826, at Gosforth House, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was descended from an ancient family in that county (see Surtees's *Durham*, vol. i., pp. 90-93); and was the eldest son of Charles Brandling, Esq., an eminent banker in Newcastle, and M.P. for that town in three parliaments, from 1784 to 1797. On his father accepting the Chiltern Hundreds in the latter year, the son succeeded in the representation, and was returned at the four next general elections. In 1812 he retired, but at the general election in 1820 was chosen for Northumberland. He seldom spoke in the House but on local questions.

humble department of writer in an attorney's office. Whether the bias of his mind was to "pen a stanza when he should engross," is not absolutely certain, although the seductive wiles of literature, and particularly the drama, not being discouraged by his father, occasioned his becoming an enthusiast upon the latter subject, and finally distinguished, some years after, as the fortunate possessor of a large and curious collection of theatrical pieces. About the year 1799 he obtained a permanent situation as a clerk in the Bank of England, where his strict attention, assiduity, and integrity, led to the not more fortunate than honourable appointment by the governors, unsolicited, about three years ago (in 1823), to the situation of a chief-teller. His duty at the bank daily afforded a very few hours of leisure, of which his persevering zeal made due advantage. At the Roxburgh sale in June, 1812, he is supposed to have first materially enlarged his collection, and in April, 1825,—a period not exceeding thirteen years,—upon the sale of his own library by Mr. Sotheby, he had accumulated no less than 2,918 lots (or nearly 5,000 pieces), relative to the drama. An account of that sale, which lasted ten days, with the prices produced by the fifty-five most rare and curious articles, was given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1825. As an author, his fancy indulged in a playful revelry of satire and burlesque humour. He published, with his name, *Epigrams, in two books*, in 1803, and some *Eccentric Tales, in Verse, by Cornelius Crambo*, in 1808. But his most popular and well-known production was the ludicrous *Burlesque Tragic Opera, Bombastes Furioso*, first performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, August 7th, 1810. After being often surreptitiously printed in London, Dublin, and New York, the author in 1822 was induced to sanction a publication of

Mr. Brandling married Frances Elizabeth, daughter of William Hawksworth of Hawksworth, Esq., in the county of York, but had no children. His next brother was the Rev. Ralph Henry Brandling, vicar of Rothwell, near Leeds. Two of his sisters, both now deceased, were married to Rowland Burdon, Esq., formerly M.P. for the county of Durham, and to Thomas Creevey, Esq., late M.P. for Appleby, &c. The grand-daughter of Sir Ferdinand Leigh, of Middleton (for a *Sketch* of whom see p. 90, &c.), married Ralph Brandling, Esq., of Tilling, in the county of Durham, in whose family the manor of Middleton [has] continued for more than a century. There are scarcely any remains to be discovered of the old manor-house of the Leigs (or Leghs). The modern mansion, erected by the Brandling family, stands on a fine elevation, commanding extensive prospects of Leeds and the neighbouring country, and is surrounded by fine oak woods, which contain several pleasant walks and drives. Charles John Brandling, Esq., also married Henrietta, younger daughter of Sir George Armytage (who died in 1836), of Kirklees Hall, in this county.—See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1826; Whitaker's *Thorcsby*, &c.

this whimsical trifle with his name. He left one or two other dramatic pieces, never acted or printed, which it was contemplated to publish with his other works in one volume, to assist his young widow and a posthumous daughter, whom the nature of his situation left in rather indifferent circumstances.

—See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November, 1826, &c.

1743—1826.

SIR JOHN BECKETT, FIRST BARONET,

Died at his seat, Gledhow, near Leeds, September 18th, 1826, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was born April 30th, 1743, and was the grandson of Gervase Beckett, Esq., of Barnsley.* He married, March 3rd, 1774, Mary, third daughter of the Right Reverend Christopher Wilson, Bishop of Bristol (and aunt to Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq., late M.P. for Yorkshire), and had by her eight sons and three daughters—1, John, the second baronet, born 1775; 2, Christopher, born 1777; 3, Thomas, third baronet, born 1779; 4, Richard, a captain in the Guards, slain at Talavera, in 1809; 5, William, M.P., late a banker at Leeds, born in 1784, who married Frances Adelina, sister of Hugo Meynell Ingram, Esq., of Temple Newsam, near Leeds; 6, Edmund, late M.P. for the West-Riding of Yorkshire, born 1787, married, in December, 1814, Maria, daughter of William Beverley, Esq., and great niece of the wife of Sir Thomas Denison, Knt., Judge of the Common Pleas, and has issue Edmund Beckett Denison, M.A., Q.C., and William Beckett Denison, banker, of Leeds. The father assumed the surname and arms of Denison in 1811. Sir John was created a baronet in November, 1813; was twice mayor of Leeds, in 1775 and 1797, and both as chief magistrate of the borough, and one of the justices of the peace for the West-Riding, was distinguished for his legal knowledge, his firm but impartial administration of the laws, and his successful exertions in times of difficulty in preserving tranquillity, and enforcing the duties of good subjects to the government of the country. Without ever appearing very prominent as a political man, Sir John was a profound politician. No man better understood how to adapt the means to the end, and his influence was frequently felt where he was

* He was the son of John Beckett, Esq., by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Wilson, Esq. Joseph Beckett, Esq., of Barnsley, one of Sir John's younger brothers, married, in June, 1785, Mary, daughter and co-heir of John Staniforth, Esq., of Hull, and by her had (with five daughters, one of whom, Caroline, was married, in 1825, to Sir Thomas Beckett, Bart.) one son, the present John Staniforth Beckett, Esq., of The Knoll, Torquay, and late of Barnsley, born in 1794, &c.—See Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

not seen. Few men have been more blessed in their family, and it is only justice to say that they owe much of their prosperity to the lessons of moral virtue and commercial integrity set by their revered parent. Besides the property which Sir John inherited, he was during a long course of years principal partner in the Leeds Bank (of Beckett, Blayds, & Co.), and in that capacity rendered at all times the most essential services to the trade and inhabitants, not only of Leeds but of its vicinity, to a considerable extent. It has indeed been the peculiar characteristic of this establishment, that however sudden or trying the vicissitudes of the commercial world, its stability has never been suspected; but, on the contrary, it has always at such emergencies been the refuge of honest men, and the liberal supporter of the mercantile and manufacturing interests. For some years Sir John had not taken an active part in business, but had chiefly resided in the bosom of his numerous and affectionate family. To his memory and that of Lady Beckett, there is a tablet erected on the north-east side of the interior of the Leeds parish church.* He was succeeded in his title by his eldest son, the late Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, M.P., F.R.S., &c., who married, in 1816, Lady Anne Lowther, third daughter of the Earl of Lonsdale, K.G.—For further information, see the *Leeds Papers*; the *Peerages and Baronetages*; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1826. For his pedigree, &c., see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 4.

1770—1826.†

MR. JOHN LUCCOCK,

Merchant and woolstapler, of Leeds, died May 5th, 1826, aged

* On the 23rd of September the remains of the deceased were interred in the family vault in the parish church of St. John's, Leeds, attended thither by four mourning coaches, two family carriages, and the private carriages of the following gentlemen: R. F. Wilson, Esq., M.P.; Christopher Wilson, Esq.; General Marriott (son-in-law of Sir John Beckett); Major Norellife; John Blayds, Esq.; John Blayds, jun., Esq.; Joseph Beckett, Esq.; Thomas Beckett, Esq.; Thomas Benyon, Esq.; Martin Hind, Esq.; Thomas Chorley, Esq.; Rev. G. Lewthwaite; Benjamin Gott, Esq.; T. B. Pease, Esq.; and W. Hey, Esq. Some of the members of the Corporation of Leeds, including the excellent chief magistrate, were also in attendance; and, as the funeral approached its destination, great crowds of people of all classes joined it as a mark of respect to the memory of the honourable baronet, who, when living, had been the object of their highest esteem and veneration. On entering the churchyard, the coffin was followed by the Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, and five other of the late Sir John Beckett's sons, as chief mourners; his brother, Joseph Beckett, Esq., of Barnsley; his relations, General Marriott; R. F. Wilson, Esq., M.P.; Christopher Wilson, Esq.; and a long train of gentlemen of the first respectability. See the *Leeds Papers*, and also the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1826, p. 372, &c.

†—1826. SIR THOMAS VAVASOUR, BART., died January 27th, 1826, at Hazlewood Hall, near Leeds, aged eighty years. He was originally intended for the

fifty-six years. The Leeds Mechanics' Institute sustained in his death a very severe loss; he was one of the vice-presidents, and devoted much of his time to the promotion of its interests. He was also an active and efficient member of the Leeds Literary and Philosophical Society. Mr. Luccock was the author of a treatise on *The Nature and Properties of Wool, Illustrated, with Description of the English Fleece*, 12mo., Leeds, 1805—a work containing much new and original information, and which concentrates into one view all that was before known upon this interesting subject; and also of a valuable work entitled *Notes on Rio de Janeiro and the Southern Parts of Brazil, taken during a Residence of Ten Years in that country, from 1808 to 1818, with Maps, &c.*, 4to., 1820, published at £2 12s. 6d. This brief *Sketch* has been kindly revised by his son, John Darnton Luccock, Esq., the present mayor of Leeds, &c.—See the *Leeds Mercury*, &c., for May, 1826.

1782—1827.*

MR. CHARLES COPE,

Artist and drawing-master, of Park Square, Leeds, died on Saturday, November 24th, 1827, in the forty-sixth year of his age, to the inexpressible grief of his family and a large circle of

Leeds business, and was apprenticed with one of the most respectable houses in the town; but family circumstances prevented the intention from being carried into effect, and previously to the death of his brother (in 1802), he lived chiefly on the continent. He was born about 1746; was the seventh baronet, and was never married; the baronetcy, therefore, becoming extinct. The present Sir Henry Mervyn Vavasour, third baronet, born in 1814; succeeded, 1838; married Louisa Anne, daughter of third Lord Braybrooke; is descended maternally from the very ancient family of Vavasour, of Spalding-ton and Hazlewood, and is senior baronet of the united kingdom. The present Sir Edward Vavasour, second baronet, was born in 1815, and succeeded in 1847. The first baronet (the Hon. Edward Marmaduke Stourton, who married Marcia, daughter of James Lane Fox, Esq., of Bramham Park) was a younger son of the sixteenth Lord Stourton, who assumed the name of Vavasour on succeeding to the Hazlewood estates. Heir-presumptive, his brother William, who was born in 1822, and married, in 1846, Mary Constantia, daughter of the seventh Lord Clifford, &c.—For a longer *Sketch*, see the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xcvi., pp. 272, 574, &c.; the *Monthly Magazine* for April, 1826, p. 428, &c.; the *Peerages and Baronetages*, &c.

*—1827. GRANVILLE HASTINGS WHEELER, Esq., F.S.A., of Ledstone Lodge, near Leeds, &c., died February 3rd, 1827, aged forty-six years. He was possessed of considerable estates in Yorkshire, under the will of the excellent and pious Lady Elizabeth Hastings. His eldest sister, Elizabeth, married Thomas Medhurst, Esq., of Kippax Hall, near Leeds, J.P. and D.L.; and died in 1783, leaving issue an only son, Granville William Hastings Medhurst, Esq., of Kippax Hall, who married Sarah Anne, daughter of the Rev. William Jennings, of Blackheath, and died April 4th, 1840, leaving issue—1, William Granville Hastings Medhurst, Esq., of Kippax Hall, born in 1789; major in the army; served with the 27th regiment in the Peninsula, Egypt,

friends. His death was occasioned by the overthrow of the "True Blue" coach, which ran between Leeds and Wakefield, at Belle Hill, near Leeds, on Thursday, November 22nd, 1827. (For a long account of which, see the *Leeds Papers*, &c., of that date.) "One of the sufferers, the late Mr. Cope, of this town, was a gentleman of great respectability in private life, and of very considerable professional talents as an artist. He had been a resident of Leeds for upwards of twenty years, and enjoyed the friendship as well as patronage of nearly all the first families in this part of the West-Riding. We have, indeed," said the *Leeds Intelligencer*, "seldom heard the untimely fate of any one more generally or sincerely lamented than the sudden and distressing death of Mr. Cope, by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was, we believe, a native of London, and fell a victim to negligence, we may say, in the prime of life, and in the midst of prospects not less honourably acquired than gratifying in their future aspect."—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c., for November, 1827.

1751—1828.*

COLONEL THOMAS LLOYD,

Commandant of the Leeds Volunteer Infantry, and a deputy-lieutenant for the West-Riding, youngest son of the late George

and Italy; died in October, 1835, leaving issue the present Francis Hastings Medhurst, Esq., of Kippax Hall, &c.; 2, the present Rev. Charles Wheler, of Otterden Place, Kent, and Ledstone Hall, near Leeds, born in 1795; married, in 1831, Anne, daughter of the Rev. James Landon, B.D., vicar of Aberford, near Leeds, and has issue, Charles Wheler, Esq., born November 17th, 1834, &c.—For a much longer *Sketch*, see the *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c., for February, 1827, p. 180, &c.; Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c. For a description and engraving of Otterden Place, Kent, where there is a fine portrait of Lady Elizabeth Hastings, formerly of Ledstone Hall, &c., see the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1832, pp. 393–398; and for June, 1832, p. 498, &c.

* 1828. SIR JOHN TREVELYAN, BART., born at Esholt, near Leeds, February 6th, 1734–5; married Louisa Marianna, daughter and co-heiress of Peter Symond, Esq., a merchant of London; died April 8th, 1828, at his residence in Great Pulteney Street, Bath, aged ninety-three years—a gentleman beloved and revered in every domestic and social relation. He was the only son of Sir George, the third baronet, by Julia, only daughter of Sir Walter Calverley, Bart., of Calverley, near Leeds, and eventually heiress, in 1777, of her brother, Sir Walter Calverley, who had assumed the name of Blackett, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his cousin, Sir William Blackett, Bart., who died in 1723. He was a member of New College, Oxford, where he was created M.A. in July, 1757. On the 28th of December, 1768, he succeeded his father in the title and estates, which he had consequently enjoyed for nearly sixty years. He first entered parliament in 1777, on the death of his uncle, Sir Walter Blackett, as member for Newcastle, &c. The present representative of this family is Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., born in 1797, &c. Their motto, in English, is, "Time trieth troth."—For a longer *Sketch*, see the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1828, p. 469, &c.; the *Peerages and Baronetages*, &c. See also this volume, p. 162, &c.

Lloyd, Esq., F.R.S.,* of Barrowby Hall, Horsforth, near Leeds, by Susannah, daughter of the late Sir William Horton, of Chadderton, Bart., died in April, 1828, at Kingthorpe House,

* GEORGE LLOYD, Esq., F.R.S., D.L., only child of Gamaliel Lloyd, of Manchester, merchant and manufacturer, died at Barrowby, near Leeds, December 4th, 1783.⁽¹⁾ He married, first, Eleanor, elder daughter of Henry Wright, Esq., of Offerton, in Cheshire, and by her had an only child, John Lloyd, Esq., F.R.S., of Snitterton, in the county of Warwick, who married Anne, daughter and heir of James Hibbins, M.D., and had issue—1, George, of Welcombe House, Warwick, born in March, 1768; high-sheriff in 1806; died, unmarried, in July, 1831; 2, John Gamaliel, of Welcombe House, bencher of the Middle Temple, high-sheriff of Warwickshire in 1832; died, unmarried, in 1837; 3, Charlotte, who married the Rev. Thomas Warde, and had a son, Charles Thomas Warde, Esq., J.P., born in 1813, high-sheriff in 1846, now of Welcombe House, &c., Warwickshire. Mr. Lloyd married, secondly, Susannah, daughter of Thomas Horton, Esq., of Chadderton, in Lancashire (some time governor of the Isle of Man, under the Earl of Derby, and father of Sir William Horton, Bart.), by his wife, Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Mostyn, of London, and had issue—I. Gamaliel Lloyd, Esq., alderman of Leeds, and mayor in 1799, died in Great Ormonde Street, London, August 31st, 1817. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Attwood, Esq., and had issue—1, William Horton Lloyd, Esq., F.L.S., possessor of estates in the counties of York, Lancaster, and Derby, born February 10th, 1784, who married, April 13th, 1826, Mary, fourth and youngest daughter of George Whitelocke, Esq., of Seymour Place, Bryanstone Square, London, and had issue—Gamaliel, born in June, 1827, died in November, 1830, and George Whitelocke, born May 30th, 1830; 2, Mary Horton, married to Stephen John Winthrop, M.D.; 3, Anne Susannah, married to Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S., &c. II. George Lloyd, Esq., barrister-at-law, long resident in Manchester, and afterwards at York, married Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah Naylor, of Wakefield, merchant, and had issue, the late George Lloyd, Esq., of Stockton Hall, Acombe, near York, born in May, 1787; died in 1863; married, in 1810, Alicia Maria, daughter of John Greame, Esq., of Sowerby House, Yorkshire, and had issue—1, George John, born in July, 1811, who, in 1857, assumed the surname of Yarburgh, after his mother's grandfather, Charles Yarburgh, Esq., of Heslington Hall, near York; 2, Yarburgh Gamaliel, born in 1813, in holy orders; 3, Henry, born in December, 1815, late rector of Yarburgh, in Lincolnshire; 4, Edward, born in May, 1823; and Alicia Maria, &c. III. Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Horsforth Hall, lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Leeds Volunteers, died at Kingthorpe House, near Pickering, April 7th, 1828. He married Anne, daughter of Walter Wade, Esq., of New Grange, near Leeds, and had issue—1, George Lloyd, Esq., of Cowesby Hall, Northallerton, born in May, 1786. He married, first, in 1820, Marian Christina, fifth daughter of Alexander Maclean, Esq., of Argyleshire, by whom he had no issue. He married, secondly, June 7th, 1825, Elizabeth, second daughter of William Rookes Leeds Serjeantson, Esq., of Camp Hill, near Ripon, and has issue—1, Thomas William; 2, George Walter; 3, John George; Caroline Anne; and Marianne Jane, &c. —For a longer account, see Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

⁽¹⁾ There is in Swillington church, near Leeds, a monument with the following inscriptions:—"To the memory of *George Lloyd, Esq., F.R.S.*, formerly of the Holme, in the county of Lancaster, late of Barrowby (near Leeds), in the county of York, who died the 4th of December, 1783, aged seventy-five. The love of knowledge early marked his character; and a clear, vigorous, comprehensive mind, aided by much industrious application, and much familiar intercourse with men of letters, carried him to eminent attainments; which rendered his conversation agreeable and instructive, and qualified him for that real usefulness in life to which his disposition prompted him. In the

near Pickering, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.* In the early part of his life he was engaged in business as a merchant at Leeds; but soon after the death of his father he gave it up, and retired into the neighbourhood—not indeed to a life of inactivity; for, ever active and patriotic as he was, he sought to make himself useful to his country as a volunteer officer. He had previously served as lieutenant in a corps of Leeds volunteer Infantry, under the command of the late Colonel Dixon, of Gledhow, during the American war. In 1794, the year after the breaking out of the war with France, a new corps of volunteer infantry, about 300 strong, was embodied at Leeds, of which he was selected to take the command; and few persons were better qualified, either by nature or circumstances, for such an office. At the termination of that war the corps was disbanded; but on the renewal of hostilities after the peace of Amiens, another corps was raised, consisting of two battalions

exercise of magistracy, wise, upright, and assiduous, he approved himself a faithful guardian of the public interests. The profession of medicine, to which he had been bred, having no need to practise it for himself, he exercised solely for the benefit of others—of the poor, and those who had none to help them. In every relation and all Christian duties, he was such as, in dying, to have left to his numerous family, and to many friends, great comfort as well as great affliction.” Also, “In memory of Susanna, relict of George Lloyd, Esq., daughter of Thomas Horton, Esq., and sister of the late Sir William Horton, of Chadderton, in the county of Lancaster, Bart. In her was combined all that was amiable and praiseworthy; she was an affectionate wife, a most kind and tender parent, a sincere friend, and pious Christian; she was charitable and liberal without ostentation, and in domestic affairs united economy with plenty; cheerful in health and patient in sickness, beloved and respected by all who knew her. She departed this life March 16th, 1797, aged seventy-eight years. She left three sons and three daughters to lament their loss, who have erected this monument in remembrance of one of the best of mothers.”

“The death of such an uncompromising patriotic Briton,” according to the *Leeds Intelligencer*, “cannot be passed over without expressing the deepest sensation of individual and (as far as the town of Leeds is concerned) of universal regret: we mean with reference not only more peculiarly to those who lived and personally acted with him so long as thirty years ago (1798), but also to those who have, without that personal knowledge, witnessed his unalterable and unceasing benevolence to many private individuals, as well as to almost all our public institutions. Let us go back to the period of the French Revolution. Colonel Lloyd then stood forward—a *Volunteer*: the offer quickly spread through the land, and animated a loyal people; and, by his example, a patriot-band was instantaneously cemented, which, in spite of faction, most essentially and happily tended to maintain the independence and integrity of the British empire. Our humble efforts could give no expression to the sincere regard of those who, fired with simultaneous British feelings, served under his patriotic banner. Many a one, who has seen their feelings publicly evinced, must give us credit for declining the attempt. We knew the departed well; and sincerely are we convinced that, as a patriotic, truly sincere, and disinterestedly charitable individual,

“We ne’er shall look upon his like again.”

of 700 each, at the head of which he was unanimously placed, and which he continued to command till 1807, when he retired from public life. He was particularly happy in combining the strict discipline of the soldier with the urbanity and hospitality of the country gentleman; and perhaps no one was ever more generally beloved, or more promptly and cheerfully obeyed. His disposition was kind, generous, and friendly, and his manners were peculiarly adapted to win the affections—being open, frank, manly, and decisive. From the highest to the lowest ranks in his corps he was regarded with the feeling of a brother, and this feeling spread among all classes with a spirit approaching to enthusiasm. Of the value in which his public services and private worth were held, some estimation may be formed from the following testimonies borne to them:—On the 4th of June, 1795,* the Corporation of Leeds (John Blayds, Esq., mayor) presented him with a handsome sword, “as a token of their approbation of his military services, and of his conduct in the patriotic cause in which he was engaged.” On the 4th of June, 1796, the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Leeds Volunteer Infantry presented him with a large and handsome cup (silver-gilt), “as a grateful acknowledgment for his unremitting and affectionate attention to them as brethren-in-arms, enrolled for the defence of the king, the constitution, and the laws.” In 1799 an offer was made him by Government to raise a regiment to serve in any part of Europe, all the commissions of which should be at his disposal; and on his declining it, he was desired to name any friend to whom the offer might be acceptable. In 1802 a full-length portrait of him by Russell was presented to Mrs. Lloyd, his wife, by the corps of Leeds Volunteers. In 1807 the non-

* On the 29th of September, 1794, the Leeds Corporation passed a vote of thanks to the volunteer corps of this borough, for their readiness in enrolling themselves for its defence, and also ordered an elegant sword to be purchased and presented by the mayor, in the name of the corporation, “to Thomas Lloyd, Esq., colonel-commandant of the said volunteers.” The cost of the sword was £84. A vote of thanks was also given by the corporation, under their common seal, on the 11th of February, 1807, to Thomas Lloyd, Esquire, for his great and essential services as colonel-commandant of the Volunteer Corps of Infantry within this borough, when, owing to his declining state of health, he resigned that office, in the following words:—“Resolved unanimously, that this court learn with deep regret that Thomas Lloyd, Esq., from the precarious state of his health, has found himself obliged to resign the situation of lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Leeds Volunteer Infantry. That this court, sensible of the value of Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd’s past services, and impressed with the great importance of the example which he has given of disinterested patriotism during a crisis of unparalleled difficulty and danger, request that he will accept the tribute of their sincere and cordial thanks.”—See Wardell’s *Municipal History of Leeds*, &c.

commissioned officers and privates of the two battalions of Leeds Volunteer Infantry presented him with a gold snuff-box, "as a token of their respect for him their late colonel." In 1828, on his death, a public meeting was held at Leeds (Thomas Blayds, Esq., mayor, in the chair), when it was resolved, "That as a due mark of respect for the invaluable services of the late Colonel Lloyd to this town and neighbourhood, a monument be erected to his memory by subscription in the parish church;" and a subscription was immediately entered into for that purpose. A monument, executed by J. Gott, Esq., to his memory, was erected in the Leeds parish church, in March, 1834. It is constructed of beautiful white marble, and the inscription, of which the following is a copy, is surmounted by an admirable bust of the deceased:—"To the Memory of Thomas Lloyd, Esquire. In his character were eminently displayed loyalty to the king, zeal for his country, and all the social virtues which mark the English gentleman. He was twice called by the general voice of the inhabitants of this borough to the important trust of lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Leeds Volunteer Infantry. First, in the year 1794, for the protection of their property, endangered by the spread of anti-social and revolutionary principles; secondly, in the year 1803, for the preservation of their homes and liberties under the menace of foreign invasion. By military ardour and firmness, tempered with discretion, and by kind offices of friendship and hospitality, he won the affection of his corps, and was honoured with several valuable tokens of their esteem, as well as with other testimonies of public approbation. He contributed greatly to rouse that spirit of loyalty and patriotic devotion which secured domestic order, and finally achieved the country's triumph over her foreign foes. He died at Kingthorpe House, near Pickering, the 7th day of April, 1828, aged seventy-seven years. For a memorial of their high regard, and to hand down his bright example to future ages, some of his surviving volunteers and friends have erected this monument." Colonel Lloyd married Anne, daughter of Walter Wade, Esq., of New Grange, Leeds (by whom he had one son and one daughter), whose pedigree and arms may be seen in Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 154; Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 354, &c. See also the *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c., for May, 1828, p. 472, &c.

1787—1828.

JOHN ATKINSON, ESQ., F.L.S.,

Surgeon, of Leeds, born May 29th, 1787, was the sixth son of

the late Rev. Miles Atkinson, B.A., vicar of Kippax and incumbent of St. Paul's, Leeds. He received his education at the Grammar School of Leeds, and, at the age of fourteen, became a pupil of that eminent surgeon, the late Mr. Hey. Under such a preceptor, and aided by his own enthusiastic devotion to his profession, he could not fail in acquiring that eminence to which he subsequently attained. But it was as a naturalist that Mr. Atkinson was known to the world. It is interesting to trace the apparently accidental circumstances by which the mind is directed to pursuits for which it appears to have been peculiarly formed. A severe illness took Mr. Atkinson from Leeds to the retired village of Kippax, his father's vicarage; here, an admirer of the beauties of nature, his attention was attracted to her details; and he became engaged in the study of the kindred sciences of botany and entomology, with that ardour which characterized all his pursuits. For some time he laboured with no other book than Berkenhout's *Synopsis*, and acquired an intimate knowledge of plants from studying them as presented by the hand of nature. On his removal to London to attend the course of lectures required for examination in his profession, he made an acquaintance with several eminent naturalists. He devoted the summer recesses to the cultivation of his favourite pursuits, and acquired an extended and correct knowledge of botany and entomology. At a later period Mr. Atkinson devoted his attention to ornithology and zoology in general: the study of these sciences was, in a considerable degree, occasioned by his connection with the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, of which he was one of the earliest members, and whose museum he founded by many munificent presents in every department of natural history. His office of curator, to which the whole of not only the days but the nights he could spare from an extensive practice were devoted, prevented his taking any prominent part in the public proceedings of the society; the journals, however, contain several valuable communications. The chief merit of originating the Yorkshire Horticultural Society belongs to Mr. Atkinson. In the year 1820, he and several of his supporters held the first meetings at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kirkstall, and for some years, as its treasurer, the society was much indebted to him for its existence. He lived long enough to enrol amongst its members many of the first and leading names of the county, and to witness the great improvement in horticulture it has occasioned. Nor were his exertions confined to the diffusion of scientific knowledge; his was a more enlarged

philanthropy. He was, in the support of every liberal institution and society, feelingly alive to the calls of suffering and poverty. In his great practice, many were the sacrifices he made to the wants of the more indigent patients. It was to him the town of Leeds was indebted for that valuable institution the Lying-in Hospital; with him the proposal originated, and from him it received its most zealous support. Besides many communications to the scientific journals, Mr. Atkinson wrote a *Compendium of the Ornithology of Great Britain, with a Reference to the Anatomy and Physiology of Birds*, 8vo., 1820; of which, during the melancholy illness that terminated in his death, he was preparing a second edition, with lithographic plates. He communicated the valuable account of plants growing within twenty miles of Leeds to Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*; and during his last illness, in addition to his work on ornithology, had prepared an account of the natural history of the neighbourhood of Askern. But great as was the public spirit by which he was distinguished, it was in private life that the value of his character shone with pre-eminent brilliancy. To those who were admitted to the delightful society of his social circle, the pleasure with which he communicated his extensive knowledge, the winning manner in which he encouraged the beginner in the paths of science, the valuable assistance he so liberally afforded, will long endear his memory. But Mr. Atkinson possessed a still higher character—he was a Christian; and although walking in the highest paths of science, he remained undazzled by the splendid scenes around him, and through nature, with humility, he looked to nature's God. He was a Fellow of the Linnaean Society; honorary curator of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society; treasurer to the Yorkshire Horticultural Society; honorary member of the Bristol, Yorkshire, and Hull Philosophical Societies; and surgeon to the Leeds Lying-in Hospital. He died October 3rd, 1828, in his forty-second year.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c., for October, 1828. The greater part of the above *Sketch* has been kindly contributed by his pupil and son-in-law, H. Miles Atkinson, Esq., surgeon, of Leeds, who has in his possession two small portraits of the deceased.

1758—1829.

MR. SAMUEL HICK,

Well known as "The Village Blacksmith," and a popular itinerant Wesleyan preacher, was born at Aberford, near Leeds, September 20th, 1758, and was one of thirteen children. His

parents were very poor and could not afford to give him an education, so that he grew up to manhood without being able to read or write. At the age of fourteen he was bound apprentice to Edward Derby, of Heulaugh, near Tadcaster, to learn the trade of a blacksmith. During his apprenticeship he was frequently impressed with religious feelings, especially by the addresses of Richard Burdsall, whom he followed from place to place, travelling many scores of miles, and never hearing him without being blessed under his preaching. Just before the expiration of his time, Samuel fell in love with his master's daughter, or, rather, she fell in love with him. Mr. Derby, coming down stairs one morning sooner than usual, found the girl seated on Samuel's knee. Without saying a word, he went to consult his wife as to what should be done to stop the affair, saying, "I believe she is as fond of the lad as ever cow was of a calf." The upshot of the matter was, that with a good deal of angry feeling the master ordered Samuel to leave his house and service. Samuel did not stick fast,—to use his own narration,—"When I was one-and-twenty years of age, there was a shop at liberty at Micklefield, and my father took it for me. I here began business for myself, and when I had paid for my tools, I was left without a penny in my pocket or a bit of bread to eat; but I was strong, in good health, and laboured hard, and that God who sent the ravens to feed his servant, fed me. One day, while at work, a man came into my shop, who told me that his wife had fed the pig so fat as to render it useless to the family, and that he would sell me the one half of it very cheap. I told him that I wished it were in my power to make the purchase—that I was much in need—but that I was without money. He replied, he would trust me, and I agreed to take it. I mentioned the circumstance to a neighbour, who offered to lend me five pounds, which I accepted; and out of this I paid the man for what I had bought. I continued to labour hard, and the Lord in his abundant goodness supplied all my wants." After being established in business eighteen months, he observes—"The Lord saw that I wanted a helpmeet; knew the character that would suit me best, and was so kind as to furnish me with one of his own choosing." He soon unbosomed his feelings, was accepted, and finally united in holy matrimony in Spofforth church. The union proved a long and happy one; his wife was about five years his senior, and survived him three years. On leaving the church, after the marriage, a number of poor widows pressed around him to solicit alms; his heart was touched. "I began the world," said he to himself, "without money, and I

will again begin it straight." He thereupon emptied his pocket of all the money he possessed. After marriage (his frugal wife, Martha, looking after the cash) he prospered. He used to say, "The Lord gave me a good wife, and I have never wanted money since." He says "That for some time after marriage, both he and his wife were strangers to saving grace; that he was converted through a vision which appeared to him in his sleep." His mother-in-law, who had been a member of the Wesleyan Connexion, died, and he dreamed that she appeared to him arrayed in white, took him by the hand, and affectionately warned him "to flee from the wrath to come." "My eyes," said he, "were opened—I saw all the sins I had committed through the whole course of my life—I was like the Psalmist—I cried out like the gaoler—I said my prayers as I never did before." From that time till his death he followed a career of Christian usefulness, always exhibiting a strictly moral conduct. He became a joined Methodist, and soon after made up his mind to preach. "I know that the Lord," says he, "has given me *one* talent, and I am resolved to use it. He has given friend Dawson *ten*; but I am determined that he shall never run away with my one." About the year 1797, Mr. Dawson says that Samuel was actively engaged as a prayer-leader and exhorter in the villages of Garforth, Barwick, Kippax, Micklefield, &c.; and, having a horse at command, he could go to the most distant places without difficulty. He was subsequently (about 1803) on both the Selby and Pontefract plans as a local preacher. "In person he was tall and bony, rising to the height of about six feet. Hard labour and the nature of his employment gave a roundness to the upper part of his back, and a slight elevation to his right shoulder. His hair was naturally light, his complexion fair, his face full, but more inclined to the oval than the round, and his general features small, with a soft, quick, blue-gray, twinkling eye." His mind was peculiarly constructed. There was no system about his sermons; his thoughts seemed broken into fragments. His mode of expression—half solemn, half comic—would cause his hearers one moment to smile, the next they would be in tears: such was his sudden transition from one train of thoughts to another. There was no polish about his speech. His language was of the broadest West-Yorkshire dialect; but to thousands of the poor and others as unlettered as himself, "the village blacksmith" was of essential service. His zeal was not a mere crackling blaze in the pulpit. His workshop was his chapel, and many were the homilies which he delivered over the

anvil and over the vice, to both poor and rich.* He says: "In those days there were not many noble, not many rich, called. For my own part, I have travelled many scores of miles, and neither tasted meat nor drink till I got home in the evening. I have very often had snowballs thrown at me, and been abused by the enemies of the cross of Christ. I have been turned out of places where I have been preaching, by the clergy and the magistrates; but, bless the Lord, I have lived to see better days." Through the exertions of Samuel, a Methodist chapel was erected at Aberford, his native place, towards which he gave £20. Mr. Dawson says: "Samuel Hick laid the first stone; and, as he offered the first prayer upon the first stone that was laid, so in the pulpit of the same chapel he preached his last sermon, and poured forth his last public prayer for the prosperity of Zion." His charity was unbounded—indeed his wife had now and then to stop the supplies, or he would have been a poor man all his life. "His heart always melted at the sight, or on hearing the tale of woe. He could not hear of persons in distress but he wept over them; and if they were within his reach, he relieved them according to his ability." One day, as he was returning from the pit with a load of coals, a little girl seeing him pass, asked him for a piece of coal, stating that her mother was confined, and the family without fire. He went with the girl home, found the story correct, brought the cart to the door, and poured down the load free of cost. Another time, some soldiers on a forced march halted at Micklefield early in the morning. A thrill of loyalty and sympathy filled Samuel's bosom. He soon placed before the men the whole contents of the buttery, pantry, and cellar—bread, cheese, milk, butter, meat, and beer, speedily went. When his wife came down stairs, she proceeded to the buttery to skim the milk for breakfast. To her astonishment all had disappeared. Inquiry was made, and when she found

" 'I remember Lord Mexborough calling at my shop, one day,' says he, 'to get his horse shod. The horse was a fine animal. I had to back him into the smithy. I told his lordship that he was more highly favoured than our Saviour, for He had only an ass to ride on, when He was upon earth.' The earl, suspecting that Samuel was not very well instructed in natural history, replied, 'In the country where our Saviour was born the people had rarely anything but asses to ride upon; and many of them were among the finest animals under heaven, standing from sixteen to seventeen hands high.' This information was new; and as grateful, apparently, for the improved condition of his divine Master, as for an increase of knowledge, Samuel exclaimed, 'Bless the Lord! I am glad to hear that. I thought they were like the asses in our own country,' &c. See *The Village Blacksmith; or, Piety and Usefulness Exemplified*, in a *Memoir of the Life of Samuel Hick, of Micklefield*, by James Everett, 1863, p. 99, &c.

how the things had been disposed of, she chided him, saying, "You might have taken the cream off before you gave it them." Samuel replied, "Bless thee, *barn*, it would do them more good with the cream on it." He once visited a poor aged widow, and gave her sixpence, all the money he had with him. The widow was overpowered with gratitude, and Samuel was greatly affected by it, saying to himself, "Bless me! can sixpence make a poor creature happy? How many sixpences have I spent on this mouth of mine, in feeding it with tobacco! I will never take another pipe whilst I live; I will give to the poor whatever I save from it." Soon after this Samuel was ill, and his medical attendant said it was in some measure caused by his suddenly breaking off the use of the pipe. The following dialogue occurred:—*Physician*: "You must resume the use of the pipe, Mr. Hick." *Samuel*: "Never more, sir, while I live." *Physician*: "It is essential to your restoration to health, and I cannot be answerable for consequences should you reject the advice given." *Samuel*: "Let come what will, I'll never take another pipe; I've told my Lord so, and I'll abide by it." *Physician*: "You will in all probability die, then." *Samuel*: "Glory be to God for that! I shall go to heaven. I have made a vow, and I'll keep it." To illustrate Samuel's faith in the efficacy of prayer, we will give the following anecdotes:—In the course of a summer of excessive drought, some years back, when the grain suffered greatly, and many of the cattle, especially in Lincolnshire, died, Samuel was much affected. He visited Knaresbro', at which place he preached on the Lord's day. Remaining in the town and neighbourhood over the Sabbath, he appeared extremely restless in the house in which he resided during the whole of Monday. His restlessness and singularity of manners attracted the attention of the family so much, that they asked if anything was the matter with him. "Bless you, *barns*," was his reply, "do you not recollect that I was praying for rain last night in the pulpit? and what will the infidels at Knaresbro' think if it do not come—if my Lord should fail me, and not stand by me? But it must have time; it cannot be here yet. It has to come from the sea. Neither can it be seen at first: the prophet only saw a bit of cloud like a man's hand; by-and-by it spread along the sky. I am looking for an answer to my prayer; but it must have time." "Towards evening the sky became overcast, and the clouds dropped the fatness of a shower upon the earth." In 1817 Samuel was about to hold a lovefeast at Micklefield, and had invited persons from Knottingley and other places. He had promised that two

loads of corn should be ground for the occasion. The day fixed for the lovefeast drew near; there was no flour in the house, and the windmills, in consequence of a long calm, stretched out their arms in vain to catch the rising breeze. In the midst of this death-like quiet, Samuel carried his corn to the mill nearest his own residence, and requested the miller to unfurl his sails. The miller objected, stating that there was "no wind." Samuel, on the other hand, continued to urge his request, saying, "I will go and pray while you spread the cloth." The miller stretched his canvas, and, to his utter astonishment, a fine breeze sprung up—the fans whirled round—the corn was converted into meal—and Samuel returned with his burthen, rejoicing, and had everything in readiness for the festival. A neighbour who had seen the fans in vigorous motion, took also some corn to be ground; but the wind had dropped, and the miller remarked to him, "You must send for Samuel Hick to pray for the wind to blow again." At the beginning of 1826, he had made sufficient money to enable him to retire from business. He then entered upon a wider sphere of usefulness, preaching in several circuits in Yorkshire and Lancashire, and travelling entirely at his own expense. His addresses in the pulpit rarely exceeded half an hour. He continued until the very year of his death, preaching, travelling, and visiting the sick. In September of 1829, hearing that a niece of his, who resided at Grassington, was very ill, he took the coach for Skipton. The day was exceedingly wet, and being on the outside, his clothes were drenched with rain. He arrived a few days before his niece died, but received his own death-stroke from the journey; for he caught a severe cold, which settled upon his lungs, and from which he never fully recovered. On his return home he was only able to preach a few times, and attend two missionary meetings. He now began to sink fast, though not confined to bed till a short time before he died. He died on Monday, November 9th, 1829, in the seventy-first year of his age. Such was the esteem in which he was held, that his remains were followed to Aberford by about a thousand people. In Samuel Hick was an amazing amount of simple, pure, unsophisticated nature, combined with the strictest moral conduct and the most fervid zeal. He was remarkable for great openness of disposition and unbounded generosity, as well as faith and prayer; and by his one talent yielded a greater harvest of good to the Christian church than many with their ten.—For a likeness of him, and other particulars, see his *Memoirs*, by Everett (to which the compiler is chiefly indebted for this

Sketch), which passed through twelve editions in about as many years, embracing between twenty and thirty thousand copies.—See also Mayhall's *Annals of Leeds*, &c.

1761—1830.

SECOND EARL OF MEXBOROUGH,

Died, deeply lamented, February 3rd, 1830, at Methley Park, near Leeds. The following particulars relative to his lordship's family may not be unacceptable to some of our readers:—John Savile, second Earl of Mexborough, Viscount Pollington, and Baron Pollington, of Longford, was born the 8th of April, 1761; succeeded his father, John, the first earl, on the 27th of February, 1778; married, 25th September, 1782, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of John Stephenson, Esq., of East Burnham, Bucks, and had issue—1, John, Viscount Pollington (third Earl of Mexborough), born 3rd of July, 1783, who married, 29th August, 1807, Lady Anne Yorke, eldest daughter of Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, and had issue six sons and one daughter; 2, Lady Sarah Elizabeth, born 4th February, 1786, who was married, 30th October, 1807, to John George, fourth Lord Monson, and by him had an only child, afterwards Lord Monson, and was, secondly, married, 21st October, 1816, to Henry Richard, afterwards third Earl of Warwick, and had issue one child, Viscount Brooke; 3, Lady Elizabeth, who died at the age of five, in 1794. The late earl had two brothers, who died, Charles in 1807, and Henry in 1828. The title and estates have devolved on John, Viscount Pollington, now third Earl of Mexborough, his lordship's only son. We may safely say, that few men in any rank of society have passed a life more distinguished for amiability in the exalted circle in which he was accustomed to move, for generosity and kindness to his tenantry and dependents, or for sincere charity to the poor and necessitous. The family of Savile appears to have been seated in Yorkshire as early as the 12th century; and two branches of it were, at different periods, elevated to the peerage of England, by the titles of Earl of Sussex and Marquis of Halifax, of which the former became extinct on the death of John, second earl, in 1672, and the latter on the death of George, second marquis, in 1700; a third branch of the family was seated at Methley, near Leeds, of which was Sir John Savile, one of the barons of the Exchequer in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. His eldest son, Sir Henry, was created a baronet in 1611, but dying, without surviving issue, the title became extinct, but the estates devolved to his

brother, John Savile, whose grandson, Charles Savile, Esq., of Methley, born 1676, married Aletheia, co-heiress of Gilbert Millington, Esq., of Felley Abbey, Nottinghamshire, and died 5th June, 1741, leaving issue by her (who died 24th June, 1759), an only son, John, installed K.B. 23rd June, 1749, created Baron Pollington, of Longford, 8th November, 1753, and advanced to the dignities of Viscount Pollington and Earl of Mexborough 11th February, 1766. His lordship married, 30th January, 1760, Sarah, sister of John, Lord Delaval. The remains of the earl were interred in the family vault of the Saviles at Methley, near Leeds. His lordship, by will executed some years ago, bequeathed the whole of his real and personal property, with some slight exceptions, to his only son and successor, the third Earl Mexborough, who died in 1860.—See the *Leeds Papers*; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1830. For pedigree, &c., see Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 272; Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, &c.; and also the *Peerages* of Burke, Collins, Debrett, Lodge, &c. See also the first Earl of Mexborough, in this volume, with *Note*, p. 177, &c.

1801—1830.

EDWARD S. GEORGE, ESQ., F.L.S.,

Honorary curator of the Leeds Philosophical Hall, &c., died, February 9th, 1830, at his house in Park Square, Leeds, aged twenty-nine. The decease of this gentleman must not be permitted to pass without notice, because of the general feeling that the town of Leeds has lost one of the most valuable friends of science. At a very early period of life, the late Mr. Edward Sanderson George exhibited an ardent thirst after scientific knowledge, which he pursued with steady and unwearied perseverance. His attainments in chemistry contributed in a high degree to the prosperity of the respectable firm of Messrs. Thomas George and Sons, of which he was an active and enlightened partner. The Philosophical Hall, in Leeds, exhibits many memorials of his knowledge in geology, ornithology, and various other departments of science. Mr. E. S. George, as honorary curator of that institution, followed out and extended the plans of his friend and predecessor, the lamented Mr. John Atkinson; and the museum, particularly in its scientific arrangement, bears decisive evidence of the judgment and diligence of these two companions in science. The peculiar characteristic of Mr. George's mind was that of rapidly discovering the most simple mode of producing effect, so that in science and in his general operations he had frequently, without apparent effort or display,

produced the desired result whilst others were meditating on the plan of procedure. He was also honorary secretary to the Leeds and Yorkshire Horticultural Society, and laboured diligently to advance its interests. Our duty is particularly to point to the late Mr. George as an example to the young. He had no scientific tutor at any period of life, and owed the high station he occupied solely to his diligent pursuit of knowledge, and the beneficial habit of examining everything around him as an object of inquiry. It is a common error with scientific minds to neglect everything as trivial but their favourite pursuits. Not so with Mr. George. He felt that science was secondary to religion; and accordingly was found exhibiting the Christian character, and pre-eminently amiable in all the relations of private life. He left a widow, to whom he was devoutly attached, an infant daughter, and a large circle of relatives and friends to deplore their own and the public loss.—Chiefly from the *Leeds Intelligencer* for February, 1830. See also the account in the *Leeds Mercury*, which, though differently expressed, is equally as full and eulogistic; and also the *Reports* of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society. The above *Sketch* has been kindly revised by his brother, Alderman T. W. George, of Leeds.

1793—1830.

THE REV. GEORGE WALKER, M.A.,

Head-master of the Leeds Free Grammar School, and officiating minister of Trinity church, in this town; late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and rector of Papworth-Everard, in the same county, died at his residence in Leeds, May 15th, 1830, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.* The death of this excellent and highly gifted man was a severe loss to the town of Leeds, and to society at large. Mr. Walker, though not pos-

* MONODY ON THE LAMENTED DEATH OF THE REV. G. WALKER, M.A.

“Fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, literæ, cura, cogitatio, diligentia.”—CICERO.

“ Weep, genius, weep! Gush, every fount of woe!
From every source, ye streams of sorrow, flow;
Weep, virtue, weep! and let a cloud appear
To dim the brightness of thine hemisphere;
Let every balm of life—the parent, friend—
Unite in grief, in lamentation blend:
Each pay the tribute of affliction’s tear;
Each wave the yew o’er *Walker’s* honoured bier!

“ *Walker!* oh, say what minstrels’ softest strings
Excite the music that thy memory brings?
Hail, honoured shade! where every power combin’d
To grace the bosom, and adorn the mind;
Where wisdom, virtue, piety, and grace,

sessed of shining talents, was possessed of qualities far more valuable to society in a solid and perspicacious judgment, sound and extensive learning, and the power of communicating the knowledge he possessed; and to these intellectual attainments he added moral qualities even more distinguished—an ardent love of truth, with energy and directness in pursuing it—high and unbending principles of rectitude—a strong, lively, and experimental sense of religion, and a diffusive and active benevolence. As a teacher of youth, Mr. Walker was eminently successful; he was appointed to the situation of head-master of the Leeds Free Grammar School, on the resignation of the Rev. G. P. Richards, M.A., in the year 1818; and, during the twelve years of his superintendence, the Leeds School obtained

Had each supreme, but modestly a place;
Meek and retiring, as the blushing rose
That droops unconscious what its leaves disclose:
Name most rever'd! whose fate shall prompt the sigh,
And call the tear to many a tearless eye.

“No more! no more wilt thou the page unfold,
Where faith and peace their sweet communion hold;
No more, in sacerdotal garb, thine hand
Will point to heaven's divine, eternal land.
Oh! say how oft the sinner's heart has joy'd,
When thou thy pious eloquence employ'd?
And while conviction from thine accents fell,
Saw every joy of heaven—each woe of hell.
Kindly severe and sternly meek thy tongue,
Upon whose words persuasion's empire hung,
Gently reprov'd and ‘chid each dull delay,’
Whilst thou to heaven ‘allur'd and led the way.’

“No longer, now, shall lowly faith sincere
Mingle with thine her last, her dying tear;
No more shall ‘parting life’ confess thy power
To cheer her spirit in that drooping hour
When earth recedes, and forth the spirit soars
To ever calm, or—ever boisterous shores.

“No more! no more shall learning's classic page
Thy modest doubt, or kind esteem engage;
No longer youth shall glow with virtuous aim,
As when thy smile its ardour did inflame;
When thou did'st prune each weed that check'd the growth
Of wisdom's excellence, or sacred truth;
As when thy praise in cheering radiance shone,
And rais'd luxuriant what it beam'd upon.

“Oh, weep not ye! But say, who fails to weep
When in the sepulchre belov'd ones sleep?
When lips that once imparted joy and peace—
Such fond endearments—now must ever cease!
When hearts, that once responded sighs to ours,
Are chill and motionless by death's stern powers;
When each bland sympathy leaves its sad token
In hopes destroy'd, in hearts—for ever broken!

a very high character among the public schools of the kingdom—its numbers greatly increased, and many of the pupils gained distinguished honours in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. As a minister of religion, Mr. Walker was conscientious, zealous, and laborious; his views were decidedly evangelical, and he preached the Gospel with boldness and fidelity. He was an active and powerful supporter of most of the religious and charitable associations in the town. As a speaker he was clear, convincing, and impressive, without possessing the charms of a brilliant imagination or an oratorical manner; his candour and remarkable seriousness always produced a favourable effect on his audience. He was a decided friend to the diffusion of knowledge in every department; he not only took an active interest in the affairs of the Leeds Library, but was also the prudent and persevering supporter of the Mechanics' Institution. In private life he was greatly esteemed and beloved. A survey of his whole character, and of the varied and important functions he so ably performed, justifies us in saying that in the death of Mr. Walker the town

“ Wherfore to weep? Each tear and sigh, away!
Let joy her fairest countenance display.
Wherfore to weep? say, shall the servile earth
Enchain the spirit of celestial worth?
Arise, each note of joy! Hark! how the string
Of cherubs' harp resounds its murmuring;
Behold yon orb that gilds the joyous sky,
Proclaiming heaven's angelic jubilee!
Oh, mercy infinite! to feel that death
Can but congeal life's weary, fleeting breath;
That soon, in odorous incense, it shall rise
To swell the raptures of the exulting skies.

“ Adieu! endear'd and ever honour'd name,
Thou need'st not me to sound thy heavenly fame;
Far nobler lyres their loudest notes shall raise
To sound thy *worth*—perpetuate thy praise.
Weak is my lyre, but thou hast strung each chord;
Its classic theme, ere this, thou did'st afford:
Weak is my lyre—yet, oh! its strains sincere;
No sadder heart than mine shall mourn thy bier.”—TRISTIS.

From the *Leeds Intelligencer* of May 22nd, 1830; and for nine Verses, written on occasion of the funeral of the Rev. George Walker, A.M. (of which the following is a specimen), see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for May 29th, 1830:—

“ And if his honours were not of the sword,
His triumphs won not in the tented field,
Not less with us shall *Walker* be deplo'red,
Not less instruction his example yield.
His name shall be upon our trembling lips
Whene'er we speak of piety and *worth*,
As one of those bright stars in whose eclipse
We feel, indeed, the darkness of our earth.” &c.

of Leeds lost one of its best public characters, and one of its truest ornaments. Possessed of abilities of no ordinary cast, his character combined with them a rare degree of simplicity of mind. The respect which he commanded was not homage exacted by an ostentatious display of superiority, but the willing tribute of those with whom he associated, to his comprehensive and highly-cultivated mind. He published *Select Specimens of English Poetry*, and *Select Specimens of English Prose, from the Reign of Elizabeth to the Present Time, with Introductions*, 1827; and a work on *Elements of Arithmetic*, third edition, 1827, for the special use of the Grammar School, Leeds, &c.; also *A Copious Latin Grammar*, translated from the German, 2 vols., 30s., &c. The remains of this much respected and venerated gentleman were entombed in one of the vaults of St. Paul's church, by the side of those of his first wife and child. His funeral took place on Friday, May 21st, and was attended by nearly the whole of the corporation, and a great number of the clergy and the most respectable inhabitants. Funeral sermons were preached at St. Paul's and Holy Trinity churches, by the Rev. Miles Jackson, and the Rev. Charles Musgrave, vicar of Halifax and Whitkirk, &c. He was succeeded, on the 28th of July following, by the Rev. Joseph Holmes, M.A., late Fellow and tutor of Queen's College, Cambridge.—Chiefly from the *Leeds Mercury* of May 22nd, 1830. See also the account in the *Leeds Intelligencer*, which, though not quite so full, is even still more laudatory. The above *Sketch* has been kindly revised and approved of by the Ven. Archdeacon Musgrave, D.D., who was also elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in the same year, with the deceased.

1755—1830.

THE REV. SAMUEL CLAPHAM, M.A.,

Vicar of Christchurch, Hampshire; of Great Ouseburn, Yorkshire; and rector of Gussage St. Michael, Dorsetshire, was born at Leeds in 1755, and died at Sidmouth, June 1st, 1830, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was educated by his father in his native town (Leeds), and at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. in 1778, and proceeded M.A. in 1784. In the year 1790 he undertook the curacy of Yarm, in Yorkshire; he was presented to Ouseburn, in 1797, by Lord Chancellor Loughborough; to Christchurch, in 1802, by the dean and chapter of Winchester (through the influence of Bishop Pretyman); and to Gussage, in 1806, by W. Long, Esq. For the

greatest part of twenty-five years, and whilst his health permitted, he was an able, active, and upright magistrate for the county of Hants. For fifty-two years, as a Christian minister, he was a faithful and diligent labourer in his Master's vineyard. During this period he published many works bearing his own name; three large volumes of *Selected Family Sermons*; Pretyman's *Elements of Theology*, abridged; Massillon's *Charges*, translated; Jeremy Taylor's *Prayers*; with several occasional *Discourses*, &c.; but he was also the author of three volumes of useful and popular *Sermons*, which have been held in great repute, under the title of "*Theophilus St. John, LL.B.*" Some of these were composed before he was twenty-four years old; and it was from self-diffidence alone that he ushered them into the world under a fictitious name. It is believed that he was an incidental contributor to the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*—at least it is known that he was an admirer and lover of it, on account of the religious and political principles which it has always espoused, especially at that memorable era, or perilous crisis, when there were so many machinations with which our unrivalled Establishment in Church and State had to contend. For these principles and their advocates he was a most strenuous champion—indeed the sternness of his orthodoxy was a prominent feature in his character; and as all mortals have their failings, one of his perhaps was the vehemence with which he was accustomed to defend his favourite loyal and clerical tenets. If to hate a Whig was, in the opinion of *Dr. Johnson*, to be a *good hater*, Mr. Clapham might well aspire to that honourable appellation, by his antipathy to all the enemies of our excellent Church, whether within or without its pale. In one of St. John's (Mr. Clapham's) sermons on our Saviour's answer to Nicodemus, he triumphantly exposes and refutes the erroneous Calvinistic doctrine of regeneration, which was lately so much inculcated by a certain class of teachers among ourselves. Mr. Clapham's social qualities, his inflexible integrity and good nature, endeared him to a numerous and respectable acquaintance. He kept up a constant intercourse with many eminent preachers and literary men of talent, such as the late Bishop of Winchester, Mr. Rose, M.P., &c. He was especially in habits of strict intimacy with the aged and venerable Dr. Scott, so many years rector of a valuable living in the north, since divided into six—one who will be known to posterity by his *Sermons*, as well as by his *Letters* signed "*Anti-Sejanus*." What he did not publish of the former, he bequeathed to the subject of this memoir. Mr. Clapham was not less cautious in forming his pri-

vate attachments, than he was fervent and steady in adhering to them when formed. With a slight publication which met his eye in 1795, he was so much pleased that he commenced and carried on a familiar and friendly correspondence with its author for more than ten years before they ever saw each other; afterwards, by a congeniality of sentiment on passing events and professional exertions, for the remaining twenty-five years it was never interrupted. Having taken this concise view of Mr. Clapham's principles and conduct, supported consistently through life, it must now be added that towards the close of his career his constitution began to be much impaired. He was unable to share any more with an assistant in the parochial functions of his ministry, and in quitting his vicarage of Christchurch, where he had so long resided, he was advised by the faculty to repair to Sidmouth for the benefit of its salubrious air; but here, although incompetent to any service either in the desk or pulpit, his attention was ever on the alert, and his pen was not idle in his beloved Master's cause. He dedicated his time and talents to a revisal and improvement, by more French translations, of a new edition, which was called for, of his *Family Sermons*. He happily lived long enough to complete this work, and see it make its appearance. After this he wholly resigned himself to pious meditations and devotional exercises. He had been long "setting his house in order," so as to be ready to quit it on a summons for that awful journey which we must all take that we may enter into our rest; and a few weeks previous to his dissolution, after humorously describing his feeble and helpless state before he was confined to his bed, he wrote as follows to the author of this scanty and imperfect tribute to his memory:—"I am living with eternity ever in my view—not without that dread which every thinking man as a fallen creature must feel at so awful a contemplation; but soothed by hope and comfort, which I am willing to believe is directed from above." Under the impression of these sentiments it is natural to expect that his last end must be like that of the righteous; and, in fact, so easy and gentle was his exit from this world, that he may be said almost literally to have slept himself into another; there to receive, through a Redeemer's merits (for in these alone he placed his trust), the rewards of an industrious, well-spent, Christian life. Mr. Clapham had only one son, James Murray, who died on board his Majesty's ship *Pandora*, April 28th, 1809, in his eighteenth year, and has a monumental tablet in the church of Upper Deal. He left three amiable unmarried daughters, who were truly exemplary and unremitting in

filial attentions to their revered parent.—See the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. c., part 1, p. 646, &c.; Darling's *Cyclopædia Bibliographia*; Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual*, &c.

1783—1831.

MR. JOHN BLENKINSOP,

Manager of the Middleton Collieries, near Leeds, in 1811 took out a patent for a locomotive steam-engine, and placed his designs for execution in the hands of Messrs. Fenton, Murray, and Wood, at that time an eminent firm of mechanical engineers in Leeds. This was the first locomotive engine in which *two* cylinders were employed, and in that respect was a great improvement upon the earlier attempts of Trevithick and others; the cylinders were placed vertically, and were immersed for more than half their length in the steam space of the boiler. The boiler was of cast-iron of the plain cylindrical kind with one flue—the fire being at one end, and the chimney at the other. It was supported upon a carriage, resting, without springs, directly upon two pairs of wheels and axles which were unconnected with the working parts, and served merely to carry the engine upon the rails—the progress being effected by a cog-wheel working into a toothed-rack cast upon the side of one of the rails. Mr. Blenkinsop's engine began running on the railway extending from the Middleton Collieries to the town of Leeds, a distance of about three miles and a half, on the 12th of August, 1812. This engine was set to work two years before George Stephenson started his earliest locomotive, and was undoubtedly “*the first commercially successful engine employed upon any railway.*”* In the year 1816 the Grand Duke Nicholas (afterwards Emperor) of Russia, observed the working of Blenkinsop's locomotive with curious interest, and expressions of no slight admiration. An engine dragged behind it as many as thirty coal waggons, at a speed of about three miles and a quarter per hour. Mr. Blenkinsop was for many years principal agent to the Brandling family at Middleton, near

* At a conversation of the Leeds Philosophical Society, held in December, 1863, a model of Blenkinsop's engine, as made by the late Matthew Murray, was exhibited and explained by Mr. Manning. In order to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary (September 2nd, 1863) of Stephenson's visit to Leeds to see the engine at work, Messrs. Manning, Wardle, and Co., engineers, had the model photographed and mounted, with explanatory notes; and as a suitable memorial of the event, Mr. Manning (who has been kind enough to re-write the first part of the above *Sketch*), presented a copy to be hung in the Leeds Philosophical Hall. For a longer description of the above engine, with an illustration, see the *Leeds Mercury* for July 18th, 1812, &c.

Leeds.* As a man of science and benefactor to his country, his name will be handed down to future generations among the foremost in this enlightened age, by his invention of the steam-engine for conveying coals from the Middleton pits to Leeds, which at once gave the general idea of the superior utility of the locomotive steam-engine. He died on Saturday, January 22nd, 1831, after a tedious illness, aged forty-eight years. As a generous and disinterested friend, his memory was long cherished by a numerous circle of acquaintance; in his station as agent he commanded the entire confidence and esteem of his employers, and also lived highly respected among the working classes, and died sincerely lamented by all who in any way were connected with him.—See the *Leeds Papers* for 1831, &c.

1752—1831.

THE REV. JAMES FAWCETT, B.D.

The following memoir must necessarily be a brief one; since it is not here intended to compose the abstract history of a Christian philosopher; and the quiet disposition, the unassuming habits, the unambitious views, and bodily infirmities of the individual under consideration, all conspired to withdraw him from an extensive intercourse with the world, and from any emulous competition with the candidates for its favours; his virtues, talents, and acquirements, however, were duly appreciated by a more confined circle of friends and acquaintance, to whom he was an object of love and respect in no ordinary degree. James Fawcett was born at Leeds in the year 1752, and received his education at the Free Grammar School of that town. He was brother to the Rev. Richard Fawcett, M.A., vicar of Leeds. On his mother's side he was descended from a very respectable family, of the name of Allen; and his father was minister of one of those chapels which were attached to the vicarage, and at the disposal of the vicar. At his very entrance into this checkered scene of existence, it appeared that bodily infirmities were to be contrasted in him with mental endowments; as if to exhibit the edifying example of a patient, philosophic, and Christian spirit, triumphing over the accidental evils of our mortal state. He was born with a weakly constitution; and owing to that disease, so formidable to the infantile frame, which is called the rickets, he became dreadfully deformed in both his legs; he had also the additional misfortune to break

* Robert William Brandling, Esq., took out a patent in April, 1825, for improvements in railroads and carriages.—For a description of which, see Newton's *London Journal of Arts*, &c., for 1826.

a thigh in early youth ; so that his personal appearance was calculated to excite commiseration, until it was known that no afflictions of this kind were able to disturb the serenity of his temper and the benevolence of his mind, or to withdraw him from those intellectual studies which are peculiarly adapted to alleviate the calamities of human life. Such a disposition did this amiable man bring to the place of his academical education ; having been entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, March 26th, 1770, under Mr. Chevallier, who was then tutor, and afterwards head of that house. He came to reside in the month of October following, and very soon distinguished himself in the race of emulation with his contemporaries. The public examinations at this college, lately set on foot by its zealous and accomplished master, were then completely organized ; and when young Fawcett underwent the ordeal, at the end of his first term of residence, a very high encomium was passed on his performance by Dr. Powell, who, though a severe censor of academical delinquencies, was a great encourager of youthful merit. At his second trial in June, when prizes of books were adjudged to such as had twice obtained places in the first class, his name was mentioned with distinction among the foremost of those that were so rewarded : nor does he appear at any subsequent examination to have lost ground, though he had to contest it with a set of competitors who entitled themselves to particular commendation from the master. His success on this arena may probably be attributed more to a proficiency in classical literature than to skill in the mathematics ; for when he came to take his first degree of A.B. in January, 1774, his name did not appear higher than fifth among the senior optimes ; a respectable place indeed, but one which denotes no great eminence in scientific attainments. He cultivated Latin prose composition with distinguished success. The letter which he wrote to the electors, when he was candidate for a scholarship in college, is said to have strongly recommended him to the notice and favour of Dr. Powell ; but his proficiency in this accomplishment appeared to much greater advantage in 1776, when he gained the first of those annual prizes which are given by the representatives of the university for the two best Latin essays. In 1777 Mr. Fawcett took his degree of A.M., and in the same year was elected Fellow of his college, on the foundation of Sir Marmaduke Constable. In 1782 he was also elected into the office of Lady Margaret's preacher, which, though a sinecure, probably directed his attention to the university pulpit, and induced him to compose the admirable discourses which are

now re-published for the benefit of this and future generations. They were all delivered in St. Mary's church, and appear worked up with a minute attention both to style and argument, worthy of the audience to which they were addressed. It cannot be said that these compositions are adapted to a parochial congregation, in which the middle and lower classes of society predominate, though in peculiar times and seasons they might be turned generally to good account; they contain no flights of imagination, no display of pathetic sentiment, no vehement declamation to excite the passions: nor do the subjects treated of require such aid. The greater number of them are employed in establishing the truth of revelation on a sure and solid basis; whilst the rest are directed to the sifting of some doctrinal point in religion, or some case in moral casuistry. Their great aim being to convince men's understanding, and to secure the assent of their reason, nothing is omitted which is necessary for the argument, nothing introduced by which it might be encumbered or weakened; but the whole is conducted on the principles of sound logic; the most lucid order being preserved, and the most apposite illustrations collected from Holy Writ; moreover, scriptural texts are clearly explained when obscured by difficulties, or perplexed by seeming contradictions; and the strongest objections of the infidel, or sceptic, are boldly met, and unansweredly refuted. With regard to the style, it may be pronounced easy though terse, full though sententious; its periods are very harmoniously constructed, every word appearing to fall into its right place, to be used in its right sense, and to be used so, that a better could rarely be substituted in its stead. Meanwhile, it must not be supposed that more awakening topics are never introduced; or that occasions are never taken to search into the secret state of the soul, to rouse the sinner's conscience, and second the efforts of returning penitence; to display those awful truths which are connected with eternity, and point out to man the true means whereby he may secure the blessings of redemption: but, in fact, such topics were, at that peculiar time, of minor consideration. The very proofs of Christianity had been long and vehemently attacked by the disciples of French infidelity; and scepticism was gradually insinuating itself into our own more happy country: these proofs, therefore, were to be corroborated, and placed in a proper light, before a large assembly of academic youth, of which the appointed ministers and defenders of the faith itself would be selected. A more important task could scarcely be committed to a man; and it is not too much to say that it

was executed with vigour and effect. On these admirable compositions, few as they are, Professor Fawcett's fame, in all probability, must ultimately rest: but nothing can be more unjust than to estimate the excellence of an author by the number and dimensions of his works; for if quality be taken into account, how many bulky volumes must yield the palm to his small but condensed one! "Had his own modesty, or the respect which was thought due to his memory by surviving friends, not stood in the way, few authors of the present age could have furnished larger stores for the press; since he was in the habit of composing his own discourses for the pulpit, and had, by constant reading, deep reflection, and unremitting diligence in writing, acquired such a facility of composition, that he could, without premeditation, cast off a sermon, or an essay, which needed no revision or correction: this, as I am assured by several of his friends, he was in the habit of doing: and I have the best authority for asserting, that the excellent lectures which he delivered as Norrisian professor were so composed, and never afterwards materially altered. Let not, however, the young student deceive himself by viewing this practice in a fallacious light: he did not follow it, until he had acquired the right of so doing by intense study and laborious exercise. No style is generally less pleasing than the unstudied effusions even of a talented author; whilst that which is in the highest degree artificial, provided care be taken to conceal the art, is most delightful to the common reader, as well as to the severe critic: this is in fact the style which both excites and eludes the hope of successful imitation in the unpractised and inexpert." In 1785 Mr. Fawcett proceeded to the degree of B.D., and in 1795 he was elected Norrisian professor of divinity (succeeding the Rev. Dr. John Hey, also a Leeds man), one year after the publication of his *Sermons*, which no doubt paved the way to that appointment, by satisfying the electors of his high qualification for it. Truth, however, requires us to confess that this qualification did not extend far beyond his intellectual endowments and his literary attainments: for a certain thickness in his speech, an awkwardness of manner in a crowd, a want of energy, and an easiness of temper, little calculated to curb the sallies of a large assembly of young men constrained to sit out a lecture of an hour in length, certainly found a contrast to the dignified manner, the ready delivery, and the adroit management, by which his learned successor secured the attention and respect, whilst he conciliated the good-will of his hearers. Some of the natural imperfections above mentioned contributed

also to render Professor Fawcett's preaching at the Round church in Cambridge (to the vicarage of which he was presented by the parishioners) less efficient than might have been expected from the soundness of his doctrine, the beautiful style of his discourses, and the exemplary tenour of his life. He failed in drawing together large congregations ; though many members of the university, both graduates and under-graduates, had the good taste, as well as good sense, to frequent his church, where they had opportunities of listening to what might be considered models of composition for a divine of the Church of England. Occupied with his clerical duties and those of his professorship, Mr. Fawcett chiefly resided in college, until he was presented by the society, in 1801, to the united rectories of Thursford and Great Snoring, in Norfolk : he afterwards divided his time between his parsonage and the university, being permitted to retain rooms in college on account of his lectures. He was not fond of entering there into mixed company ; though he greatly enjoyed that of his more intimate friends, and was very partial to a small, but social meeting, held by a few fellows of the college on Sunday evenings, at the rooms of each in rotation, where theological subjects were generally discussed, and where he was distinguished by the ready, clear, and satisfactory manner, in which he was accustomed to answer objections, and to solve difficulties. In 1815 Mr. Fawcett vacated the Norrisian professorship, which, by the terms of its foundation, cannot be held beyond a certain number of years ; in 1822 he also resigned his vicarage in Cambridge, and resided thenceforward solely on his rectory in Norfolk ; there he lived on terms of great amity with his parishioners and the neighbouring families, keeping up genuine hospitality among the latter, contributing liberally to the wants of his poorer brethren, and exercising the duties of his sacred profession with integrity and fidelity. At the festive season of Christmas, he generally made his appearance among his old friends and associates in college, where his presence was always hailed with joy and gladness. He died on Sunday, April 10th, 1831, in his eightieth year, at the rectory house, Great Snoring, Norfolk, of which parish he had been incumbent thirty years. His learning entitled him to a high rank among scholars, while his unassuming manners, his sincere piety, his cheerful patience under severe and increasing infirmities, and the genuine kindness of his heart, secured him the love and esteem of his friends and relatives, and his benevolent attention to his parishioners merited their respectful attachment. "Since the great dearth of information respecting this excellent person

prevents me from enlarging the imperfect *Sketch* of his life and character here given, I shall conclude with two observations, which are earnestly recommended to the consideration of any young person who may be subject to similar infirmities of body; first, that an admirable counterpoise to such evils may be found in the cultivation of the mind; secondly, that weakness of natural constitution may often be counteracted, to a surprising degree, by strict habits of temperance, by a cheerful disposition, and by a patient resignation to the will of Providence. James Fawcett, who was born with a constitution so frail that it seemed impossible for him to survive the years of childhood, not only attained to a high degree of literary excellence, but reached the extreme limit assigned by Holy Writ to the strength of mortal man."—Chiefly from *Divines of the Church of England*, by the Rev. T. S. Hughes, B.D., and the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c. See also Darling's *Cyclopaedia Bibliographia*, &c.

1779—1831.

ROGER HOLT LEIGH, ESQ.,

So well known to thousands for his public spirit, his benevolence, his unwearied attention to the welfare of our public institutions, his more than zeal in all cases wherein he could be of assistance, by purse or by personal exertion, to the cause of his country or of suffering humanity, left Leeds on the 3rd of May, 1831, to give his vote as a freeman of the borough of Wigan; and in the exercise of that duty on the 4th, was so maltreated by the mob that he died on the 13th, in consequence of the injuries received, to the great affliction of his family and numerous friends in Lancashire. In Leeds the occurrence was the subject of general conversation, and of deep and unfeigned regret. "What a loss we have sustained!" was the universal remark. "How kind, how useful, how accessible he was to all ranks!" "The champion and unflinching defender of what he conscientiously held to be the first interest of his country—the integrity of the British constitution." Mr. Leigh's heart was not only warm, it was in the right place. He was at all times ready to obey the call of patriotism, principle, and consistency, and often laboured while others slept; but his physical powers, though considerable, were unequal to the fearful odds of a fierce and misguided rabble, clamouring for the overthrow of those institutions which were in his estimation dearer than life itself. He was a senior common-councilman of this borough, having been elected to that office on the 1st of September, 1803. He was also one of the patrons of the vicarage of Leeds; a governor

of the Leeds Free Grammar School ; a trustee of the Charity of Pious Uses ; and president of the committee of the Leeds Public Library. He likewise strenuously supported almost every charitable institution in the town ; and to him is justly due the honour of the great success and advantage, which have attended the various schools established in this extensive township in connection with the Established Church. In addition to all this, he was a principal promoter of the building of the various new churches which were erected in this parish, during the ten years preceding his death. In short, his public devotion was unbounded, and his good qualities more than we have space to enumerate. Mr. Leigh was descended from the ancient and honourable family of the Leigs of Adlington, in the county of Cheshire, whence also descended the Barons Leigh. A subscription-monument, executed by Mr. Westmacott, jun., about a year and a half after his death, was put up in the choir of the Leeds parish church (in October, 1832). The design consists of a delicately-white marble five-feet statue of the deceased, in a sitting posture, in his civic robe, having an open volume in his hand, inscribed "1688." The likeness, considering that the artist had to work from a miniature and a pencil-drawing, the former taken many years ago, is good : but there is too much hair on the head, and the countenance is more juvenile than that of the departed. All that depended on Mr. Westmacott has been most ably performed. On the tablet, beneath the statue, is this inscription :—"Sacred to the Memory of Roger Holt Leigh, Esquire, twenty-seven years a member of the corporation, and a strenuous supporter of the institutions of the borough of Leeds. He was a warm advocate of the Established Church, an uncompromising defender of the glorious constitution of 1688, a consistent patriot, and a faithful friend. During the general election in the year 1831, whilst engaged in the exercise of his franchise as a burgess of Wigan, his native place, he was so severely injured by an excited populace that he died at Hindley Hall, the seat of his eldest and only surviving brother, Sir Robert Holt Leigh, Bart., May 13th, 1831, aged fifty two years. As a memorial of their esteem and admiration of his imflexible public integrity and private worth, his numerous friends have caused this monument to be erected. Mr. Leigh's remains were interred in the family vault at Up-Holland Abbey church, near Wigan, in the county of Lancaster." —See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for May, 1831 ; the *Gentleman's Magazine*; Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, &c.

—1831.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COCKELL,

A native of Leeds, who distinguished himself in the army, and died June 6th, 1831, at Sandleford Lodge, near Newbury, Berks. An early predilection for the profession of arms induced him to leave school, and enter the army during the American war. His first commission was obtained for him by Sir George Saville, and he successively rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. Previous to obtaining his commission in the 31st Regiment, he quitted school unknown to his friends, who opposed his entering the army, and accompanied the 33rd Regiment in 1776 to America, where he served until sent home by Lord Cornwallis, at the request of his friends. He was present at the taking of Long Island, New York, and Philadelphia; the battles of Whiteplains, Germantown, and Monmouth; besides various skirmishes in New Jersey. Upon his return to England, in 1780, he served eighteen months as ensign in the 1st West York Militia. William Cockell was appointed ensign in the 31st Regiment, July 12th, 1782, and the same year was removed to the 2nd Foot, with which regiment he served six years at Gibraltar: he was appointed lieutenant April 25th, 1792; captain, March 29th, 1793, in the 95th Regiment; major, April 18th, 1794, in the 105th Regiment, and lieutenant-colonel, September 16th, 1795. On the reduction of his regiment he was placed on half-pay, and shortly afterwards appointed assistant-adjutant-general in Zealand: he was appointed to the 46th Regiment on the 7th July, 1800; and on the 8th of October, 1802, was removed to the 5th Foot. In August, 1802, he was appointed inspector of an Irish recruiting district; brevet-colonel, September 25th, 1803; brigadier-general, August 24th, 1804, on the staff at Guernsey, where he served till the 24th of June, 1806. He was appointed brigadier-general at the Cape, October 26th, 1810, with a brigade under his orders, consisting of a detachment of the Royal Artillery, the 72nd and 87th Regiments, to co-operate with a force sent from India, under the command of Lieutenant-General Abercrombie, for the reduction of the Mauritius. After the capture of the island he returned to the Cape, leaving the troops he had taken with him: he was appointed major-general, July 25th, 1810; and lieutenant-general, June 4th, 1814.—For further information, see the *United Service Journal* for 1831; the *Royal Military Calendar*; the *old Army Lists*, and *Military Obituary*, &c.

1754—1831.*

THE REV. JOSEPH SWAIN, B.D.,

Incumbent of Beeston, near Leeds, died November 18th, 1831, aged seventy-seven years. His clerical ministrations in this town, extending through the long period of fifty-four years, as curate of Holy Trinity and the parish churches, as incumbent of Farnley, and latterly of Beeston, were ever faithfully and punctually performed. As second-master of the Free Grammar School at Leeds, for a term of more than thirty years, he proved himself an able and successful instructor of youth. Of the public charities he was a steady and liberal supporter. As treasurer and secretary of the West-Riding Charity for the benefit of widows of the clergy, he laboured for its interests with an ardour and devotedness unsubdued by mental care or bodily fatigue. His exertions may truly be said to have caused many a widow's heart to sing for joy.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c., for November, 1831.

*—1831. BENJAMIN HIRD, ESQ., M.D., physician to the Leeds General Infirmary, died, greatly respected, March 11th, 1831, at his house in Park Row, Leeds, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Dr. Hird published a *Tribute to the Memory of Dr. Fothergill*, which may be found in the fifth volume of *Miscellaneous Tracts*, 4to. (Leeds Library). He was for twenty years physician to the Leeds General Infirmary; and though he had a short time before his death retired from public life, his professional eminence and kindness and benevolence to the poor, were long remembered.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c.

—1831. MR. C. F. HASSE, organist to the church of the United Brethren at Fulneck, near Leeds, died very suddenly on Sunday morning, May 1st, 1831. Christian Frederic Hasse was born March 3rd, 1771, at Sarepta, a settlement of the United Brethren in Russia. At an early age he was sent to the Moravian establishment at Niesky, in Prussia, and afterwards finished his education at Barby, near Magdeburg. He was originally intended for the church; but his musical talents early developing themselves, he followed the bent of his genius. His earliest musical work was a sacred cantata, while he was a teacher in the college at Uhyst, the concluding chorus of which is published in his second volume of *Selections*. At the beginning of the present century he removed to Fulneck, as professor of music to the institution and organist of the church. Here he devoted himself to classic sacred music, and for many years laboured indefatigably for the advancement of this divine art. Through his instrumentality music received a decided impulse for good, and the musicians of Yorkshire were brought into contact with many of the great ecclesiastical works of modern German composers, which undoubtedly assisted much to develop the musical taste of the West-Riding—for in every town the name of *Hasse* was revered and beloved by the musicians. His talents, particularly in that department to which he was more expressly called to devote his attention, were of a very eminent order, and his knowledge both of musical authors, and of the theory of the art, such as is but rarely acquired. His personal qualities were such as to endear him to an extensive circle of warmly-attached friends, by whom his loss was severely felt, as it was also long and deservedly regretted by the society of which he was so consistent and so valuable a member.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c. The greater part of the particulars in the above *Sketch* have been kindly supplied by my friend, Mr. Edward Sewell, master of Fulneck school, near Leeds.

1749—1832.

EDWARD MARKLAND, ESQ.,

Mayor of Leeds in 1790 and 1807, was born in 1749, and was the descendant of an ancient and respectable family in Lancashire. On his return from Spain, in 1775, where he had been for some years engaged in commerce, he settled in Leeds, and having been elected a member of its corporation, he served the office of mayor of that borough in 1790 and 1807. He was also a deputy-lieutenant of the West-Riding of Yorkshire. Having removed to London in 1810, Mr. Markland was in the following year appointed one of the police magistrates at Queen Square, Westminster—an office which advancing age and increasing infirmities induced him to resign in 1827, when he selected Bath as his residence. Well versed in the criminal law, and uniting great acuteness of observation with soundness of judgment, Mr. Markland proved himself an active and most useful magistrate; and both in the ordinary routine of duty, as well as in times of emergency, his conduct was uniformly zealous, firm, and judicious. In politics he was a consistent Tory. His religious creed was that of the Established Church of England, to the communion of which he steadily and piously adhered through life. His habitual cheerfulness and vivacity imparted a charm to his social qualities, and irresistibly attached to him a large body of friends, by whom his memory was cherished with feelings of affectionate regard: but far higher praise is due to one who, tried—how hardly tried!—in the school of adversity, maintained an unshaken spirit of fortitude and of patient endurance with the higher principles of moral rectitude. Founded as these virtues were on the basis of true religion, they evinced the sincerity of his faith, and proved him to be a conscientious and practical Christian. Mr. Markland married, in 1774, Elizabeth Sophia, daughter and co-heiress of Josiah Hardy, Esq., at that time the British consul at Cadiz—a family highly distinguished in the naval annals of this country, and by whom he left three sons and two daughters. He died March 17th, 1832, at his residence in St. James's Square, Bath, in his eighty-fourth year.—For further particulars, see the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1832, p. 371, &c.; the *Annual Biography and Obituary* for 1833, p. 437, &c.

1766—1832.

DANIEL SYKES, ESQ., M.A., M.P., F.R.S.,

Barrister-at law, late recorder of Hull, representative of that town in parliament from 1820 to 1830, and in the next parlia-

ment M.P. for Beverley, died, January 24th, 1832, at Raywell, near Hull, after a painful and lingering illness, aged sixty-six. Mr. Sykes (born November 12th, 1766) was the youngest son of a merchant at Leeds,* and having received a liberal education, was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1788, as fourteenth wrangler, and M.A. in 1791. He was shortly after called to the bar, but the state of his health compelled him to reside in the country, relinquishing all the hopes of his profession (which he principally continued for the benefit of his provincial neighbours), and joining in the commercial pursuits of his family, which, under the firm of Joseph Sykes, Sons, & Co., for more than thirty years were nearly

* Thoresby, in his *Ducatus Leodiensis*, gives a long pedigree of the Sykeses, many of whom rose to eminence. The following, perhaps, are some of the most worthy:—One William Sykes, a younger son of Richard Sykes, of Sykes Dyke, near Carlisle, came into these more populous and trading parts, where he improved himself considerably by the clothing trade; his grandson, Richard, was chief alderman of Leeds when first incorporated (1629 and 1636), one of the most eminent merchants in these parts, and lord of the manor (which manor of Leeds he purchased of the Crown in 1625); who married, in 1593, Elizabeth Mawson, and died in 1645, leaving issue four sons and four daughters. Of this gentleman, it is said by Thoresby, the antiquary and historian, that he left, “besides vast estates to his sons, £10,000 a-piece to his daughters, from whom four knights’ and baronets’ families are descended.” 2, Henry, of Hunslet Hall, near Leeds, who married Mary, daughter of Sir John Wood, of Beeston, and died in 1656. 3, William, lord of the manor of Leeds; married Grace, daughter and co-heir of Josias Jenkinson, Esq., of Leeds, and by her he left, at his decease, in 1652, besides daughters, five sons—Richard, of Ledsham Hall, near Leeds, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Scott, Esq., and left four daughters, his co-heirs, one of whom, Anna, married Ralph Thoresby, F.R.S., the historian of Leeds. 4, Daniel, born in 1632, was mayor of Hull, and a merchant of eminence there, where he died in 1693, leaving, by Deborah, his wife, daughter of William Oates, Esq., mayor of Pontefract, one surviving son, Richard Sykes, Esq., born in 1678; a merchant of Hull, in the High church of which town there is a monument to his memory. He married, first, Mary, daughter and co-heir of Mark Kirkby, Esq., of Sledmere, and had by her, Richard, high-sheriff of York in 1752; and Mark, of whom presently. Mr. Sykes married, secondly, Martha, daughter of William Donkin, gent., by whom, at his death, in 1726, he left one surviving son, Joseph Sykes, Esq., twice mayor of Hull, and a deputy-lieutenant for the East-Riding, born in 1723, and died in 1805; his fifth son, Daniel Sykes, Esq., F.R.S., represented Hull and Beverley in parliament. The present head of this branch is Richard Sykes, of West Ella, in this county. Mr. Sykes was succeeded by his eldest son by his first wife, the Rev. Sir Mark Sykes, D.D., rector of Roos, in this county, born in 1711; created a baronet in March, 1783, and died in September of that year, leaving an only son, Sir Christopher Sykes, D.C.L., born in 1749; M.P. for Beverley. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Tatton, of Withenshaw, in Cheshire, by whom he left, at his decease, in 1801—I. Mark, third baronet, of whom presently; II. Tatton, who succeeded his brother as fourth baronet; III. Christopher, in holy orders, rector of Roos; born in 1774; who married Lucy Dorothea, daughter and co-heir of Henry Langford, Esq., of Stockport, and had—1, Lucy Elizabeth, married, first, in 1827, to the Hon. and Rev. Henry Duncombe; and, secondly,

the sole importers, at Hull, of Swedish iron,* for the use of the cutlers at Sheffield. He was, however, in consequence of his legal acquirements, elected recorder of Hull, which office he retained until within six months of his decease. Mr. Sykes's father left him a large fortune and a share in the commerce, which also occupied some of his time; and his leisure he employed in promoting the views of the Whig party, of which his family had long been supporters. He was one of the first establishers of the *Rockingham* weekly paper, which, for many years, under the able editing of the Rev. George Lee, had great influence in that part of the kingdom. Thus he spent the earlier part of his life, until in 1820, as one of the representatives of the town of Hull—for which situation his extensive practical acquaintance with trade, and with the principles which govern it, peculiarly fitted him; combining, as he did, the precise knowledge and habits of close investigation given by a legal education, with the expanded views of a legislator, and the business-like talent of a merchant. Mr. Sykes's speech in recommendation of Mr. Henry (afterwards Lord) Brougham, as the fittest person to be called on to represent the county, at a meeting of Whigs at York prior to the general election of 1830, had a powerful effect in deciding the meeting in his favour. At a subsequent period the freeholders of the West-Riding were desirous of raising Mr. Sykes himself to the seat vacated by the elevation of Mr. Brougham to the woolsack; and he would in all probability

in 1837, to the Rev. Charles Hotham; 2, Penelope, married, in 1837, to Edward York, Esq., of Wighill Park, near Leeds, &c. The eldest son, Sir Mark Sykes, married, first, Henrietta, daughter and heir of Henry Masterman, Esq., of Settrington Hall, near York, but she dying, without issue, in July, 1813, he married, secondly, in August, 1814, Mary Elizabeth, sister of Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., but died, without issue, in February, 1823. Sir Mark was M.P. for York from 1807 to 1820, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Tatton Sykes, of Sledmere, born in 1772; married, in 1822, Mary Anne, daughter of the late Sir W. Fowlis, Bart., of Ingleby Manor, and had issue—1, the present Sir Tatton Sykes, born in March, 1826; 2, Christopher, born in 1831, &c. Sir Francis William Sykes, Bart., of Basildon, in Berkshire, is also descended from this family.—For a much longer and more particular account, see Whitaker's *Thoresby*; Burke's *Peerage* and *Baronetage*, &c.

* Some of the ancestors of Mr. Sykes had for many generations been settled at Hull, in the pursuit of extensive commercial engagements. Mr. Sykes's great-grandfather had such a connection with the Baltic trade that, on the occasion of a severe famine in Sweden, he freighted several vessels with provisions, and sent them thither for gratuitous distribution among the poor; for this act the Swedish government in gratitude gave him the lease of some iron mines, which eventually swelled the patrimony of his descendants so as to enable them to withdraw from all other speculations. On his death he bequeathed this property to one of his sons; and his landed estates to the other, from whom descended the celebrated collector and patron of literature, the late Sir Mark Sykes, of Sledmere, Bart., &c.

have been member for Yorkshire had not his own reluctance, arising from too true a feeling of his sinking health, prevented it. The following eulogy on his character was at that period circulated by his friends:—"In Daniel Sykes, Esq., the present member for Beverley, they saw a member in every way answering to their wishes. Himself connected with trade, being concerned in a mercantile house in Hull—of mercantile descent and connections, being the son of a Leeds merchant, whose family has long been of high respectability in this town—thoroughly versed both in the details and principles of commerce—attached to the utmost freedom of industry—so independent and disinterested that he sacrificed the representation of Hull because he would not support the claims of the shipping interests to a re-imposition of the old restrictions on navigation—favourable to freedom of trade in corn and freedom of trade to the East—a staunch, consistent, and enlightened friend to a thorough reform of the House of Commons—the constant advocate of economy and retrenchment, which he supported on all occasions—most regular in his attendance at the House and in committees—a cool, clear-headed, patient man of business, the very apostle of anti-slavery, having visited the whole East-Riding to stir up the people to petition for the emancipation of the slave—and, above all, of the most inflexible integrity and unstained purity of character: such are the high and varied claims of Mr. Sykes to the confidence of the freeholders of Yorkshire." At the dissolution in 1830, Mr. Sykes declined offering himself again for Hull, but was returned for Beverley, and had the satisfaction of voting for the Reform Bill; but his health compelled him to retire from public life at the dissolution of parliament, and his constitution soon afterwards broke up. Mr. Sykes's funeral took place on Monday, January 30th, at Kirkella church, in the presence of a large number of friends, and many of the inhabitants of Hull and the neighbouring places. The funeral retinue left the family residence at Raywell soon after nine in the morning, and proceeded in the following order:—Five mourning coaches and four, containing the members of the family; the hearse and four; a very long train of individuals, walking two abreast, comprising personal friends of Mr. Sykes, merchants, professional gentlemen, members of the Mechanics' Institute, &c.; thirty carriages and coaches, and about the same number of gigs and vehicles of other classes; and between one and two hundred horsemen.* A splendid

* On Sunday, February 5th, a funeral sermon was preached in the Holy Trinity church, Hull, by the Rev. H. Venn, M.A., of Drypool. His text

monument was afterwards erected in Kirkella church to the late Daniel Sykes, Esq., M.P., by his widow, with a long Latin inscription, for which see *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. cii., part 2, p. 659, &c.—For a more particular account, see the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1832, p. 178, &c.; the *Annual Biography and Obituary* for 1833, p. 294, &c. And for a pedigree of the Sykeses, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, pp. 3, 36, &c.

was taken from *Ezekiel* xx. 35, which the preacher thus applied to the case of the departed: "At the time when his political associates were advanced to the direction of publick affairs,—when the measures in which he had long taken a deep interest were brought into discussion, and political zeal amongst all parties was kindled to an unusual pitch,—when a fair and promising opportunity was open before him of succeeding to the representation of the county of York, a post of not less distinguished honour than overwhelming toil—at that time the fatal disease seized upon his frame with too sure a grasp, and seemed to whisper in his ear, 'Come thou aside, and turn thy thoughts to other things; ' the hand of God brought him into 'the wilderness,' into a state of suffering and retirement, to meditate upon death and eternity, to hold converse with his God, and prepare for his immediate presence." After some other prefatory remarks, Mr. Venn thus dilated on Mr. Sykes's character: "He was a man formed to take the lead in society. He was gifted with fine natural abilities, which were cultivated by mental exercise, by extensive reading, and by intercourse with men of kindred talents and attainments. He was distinguished by a cool and independent judgment, united with great acuteness and clearness of apprehension. Good sense was also one of the most striking features of his mind—sound, practical, good sense. These great and valuable qualities rendered him, in an eminent degree, a useful member of the senate, and enabled him to command attention whenever he rose to deliver his opinion. These qualities enabled him to discharge the high judicial functions which he sustained in this town with great dignity and advantage to the public. These qualities attracted the esteem and confidence of an unusually large circle of friends, and, it may be added, of all who had the opportunity of knowing him. The master-principle of his character was benevolence, an enlarged benevolence, manifesting itself in acts of noble generosity, and disinterested zeal for the happiness and welfare of his fellow-creatures. As a member of the legislature, the questions in which he took the deepest interest and the most active part, were such as he conceived to bear most directly on the happiness and comfort of his countrymen, or any class of his fellow-creatures. Though identified with one of the leading parties of the state, in his general view of polities he still more cordially united with those of any party whom he believed to be actuated by a desire of doing good. There was not one of the numerous associations for purposes of benevolence in this district of the county, of which he was not a liberal patron. But this is but an insignificant part of his praise: it was not merely his money—his time, his ready and patient attention, his talents were at the command of any one who came upon a message of mercy. In the retirement of his country-seat, scarcely a day passed in which he did not receive applications from persons in difficulty or distress, to whom he liberally gave the benefit of legal advice, or such other relief as their cases required: scarcely a day passed in which he was not engaged in some act of kindness or bounty to his dependents and the neighbouring poor, for the great object of his life was to make everybody around him *happy*. Never did a publick character better succeed in concealing the extent of his benevolence. In him there seemed a perfect abhorrence of ostentation, and hence much of his charity was exercised in ways which it was hardly possible for strangers to appreciate, or for friends to reveal during

1807—1832.

CHARLES FREDERICK EDGAR, ESQ.,

Poet, &c., died at Potternewton, near Leeds, July 6th, 1832, aged twenty-five years, much respected and regretted.* Mr.

his life. A large and fixed portion of his income was devoted to charity, and this besides occasional princely gifts to those connected with him by ties of friendship and kindred. The part also which a father performs for the sake of his children he undertook for the sake of those who had not that claim upon him. For one proof of this, a circumstance may be mentioned, which, in a commercial town, cannot but be duly appreciated. He continued to engage in mercantile cares and risks for the benefit of others. After having long since fixed upon a certain amount, beyond which he would not allow his property to accumulate, he had the firmness to abide by this decision, when the power and temptation to depart from it arose, and the resolute charity to give away the increase. Let the well-known fact be borne in mind, that the desire of increasing wealth in the human breast enlarges with the power of doing so, and with the actual possession of it; and that it would be as easy for persons in lower ranks of life to make the same noble determination, not to exceed the limits which their birth and station naturally assign, and it will be seen how rare is such an absence of the love of money as our friend exhibited. His integrity manifested itself in a nice sense of honour in all his dealings with others, and a scrupulous fulfilment of promises. Had he raised expectations in the minds of any, he regarded their fulfilment as sacred as a promise, and would as readily recognize an equitable claim as though he were bound by a formal obligation. The style of his conversation, though partaking of all the polish which acquaintance with the world can impart, had nothing of that hollow compliment of fashionable dissimulation, too commonly contracted in the same school: simplicity and the tone of truth were its characteristics. No arrogance was ever seen in him, no ambition to appear as a great or rich man, no grasping at honours; on the contrary, there was an evident disinclination to assume the importance to which his station and talents, as well as the respect of his friends, fairly entitled him, and an amiable deference to the opinions of others, though in every respect his inferiors. It was this moderation in his habits and personal expenses which enabled him to be generous to the extent we have described. It was this which made him so easy of access, that the poor and friendless came to him, not only as to a powerful patron, but to a confidential friend." In youth, Mr. Sykes was remarkably handsome, as is recorded in Miss Seward's *Letters*: and in his advanced years he maintained the same animated expression of countenance. He married, early in life, one of whom it is sufficient to say that he boasted often they had not been, for many years, a single day apart from each other, and, "by God's will, they never more should be!" The bulk of his property, which was allowed to increase of itself, only as a prudent man would have acquired, he left righteously disposed among his nephews, according to their circumstances.

* ON THE LAMENTED DEATH OF CHARLES FREDERICK EDGAR.

Died July 6th, 1832. Aged twenty-five years.

" As echo from a stricken lyre
Sinks to the heart's remotest core,
There came a breath, as from that wire,
Which whisper'd, '*Edgar is no more!*'

" And death at last has claim'd his boon,
And laid thy rising genius low:
Snatch'd from our hopes, alas! too soon;
For thee ten thousand tears shall flow.

Edgar was well known in this county, and to a large circle of persons of literary taste, as the author of various poems, and as editor of the *Yorkshire Literary Annual*, the first volume of which came out in 1831, and met with a gratifying public reception, though a limited impression prevented him from reaping any fruit from his well-applied labours. Latterly, his life was one continued course of decline and pain. Having served in the navy, in the pestilential climate of Java, and other parts of the East, he returned to his domestic hearth with a broken constitution. Medical skill and personal care were alike unavailing; he sank gradually towards the grave; but he kept up his spirits in a wonderful manner to the end, and breathed his last breath, not in the agony that usually accompanies death, but like "exhausted nature seeking sweet repose." As a writer, Mr. Edgar possessed fancy and facility of expression; his principal defect was a want of that power which is the result of deep and mature thought. His personal disposition was such as to make friends wherever he made acquaintances. He left several unpublished pieces, chiefly relating to that "bourne" to which he felt conscious he was about to journey, and from whence "no traveller returns." We subjoin one of them, written in August, 1831:—

SCENES OF MY CHILDHOOD.

"YE scenes of my childhood, I bid you farewell,
With smiles that my anguish conceal;
But the heart's secret pain, sighs unbidden tell—
These tears its reluctance reveal.

" All who with thee, 'mid youthful fears,
Drank at the pure Aönian wave,
Bring flowers, wet with affection's tears,
To deck, sweet bard, thy early grave.

" At duty's call, on foreign strand
The patriot-youth his health resign'd,
Nor could his own dear native land
Restore the blessing left behind.

" But, as the mortal frame decay'd,
To him a sun-bright hope was given;
The muses lent their kindly aid,
With visions pure and bright from heaven.

" O gentle youth ! relentless death
Has sear'd those hopes we built on thee';
But thou hast gain'd a heavenly wreath,
Which blooms through all eternity !

" No bust, in grief's sad mantle drest,
Need o'er thy tomb be sorrowing bent;
For, O ! in every feeling breast
Thou'st rear'd a lasting monument."

From the *Leeds Mercury* for July 21, 1832; and for some interesting *Stanzas* "To the Leeds Literati," see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for January 27th, 1831.

“ Farewell, the sweet scene of my juvenile hours !
 Thy pleasures recede from my view ;
 To thy grass-cover'd meads, embroider'd with flow'rs,
 I bid a reluctant adieu.

“ I view thy green glades as the land of my youth,
 Ere sorrow this heart did invade ;
 Ere yet I had prov'd the too sorrowful truth,
 Life's landscape is chequer'd with shade.

“ How sweet to reflection now rises each hour,
 Spent under the shade of thy trees ;
 The past seizes on me with syren-like pow'r,
 Forbidding the present to please.

“ To fancy, how bright are the days that are flown !
 All sorrow from them is effac'd ;
 O'er them what illusions remembrance has thrown ;
 Past years with what colours are grac'd !

“ Oh ! mem'ry, thy magic beguilements give o'er,
 For sick'ning to truth I return ;
 She tells me of those, time nor place can restore,
 Who sleep 'neath the cold marble urn.

“ Yet dear to my heart are the friends that are left,
 Nor few to my bosom are given ;
 Of those that are gone, though now I'm bereft,
 Faith whispers I meet them in heaven.”

Leeds, 1831.

C. F. E.

Peace to poor Edgar's ashes! He his last sleep hath taken. May he 'waken to a joyful immortality! A second volume of *Original Poems, &c., by C. F. Edgar*, was published just after his death, by Mr. Bingley, of Leeds.—See the *Leeds Papers, &c.*

1795—1833.

CHARLES TURNER THACKRAH, ESQ.,

A surgeon, of this town, who was distinguished by an ardent and anxious zeal in his profession, to which he devoted his mind with unremitting assiduity; and gifted with a sound judgment to weigh accurately the results of laborious and patient investigation; was born at Leeds, in May, 1795, and was at an early age placed under the tuition of the Rev. Thomas Harrison, of Bardsey, near Leeds. His next preceptor was the Rev. Hammond Roberson, of Heald's Hall, Liversedge, where, we are told, he was distinguished above his schoolfellows by a spirit of enterprise and undaunted resolution of purpose. The wishes of his mother having devoted him to the Church, he was sent to read divinity with the Rev. James Knight, of Halifax. But to his active disposition the clerical profession presented few attractions; when he ought to have been reading *Grotius, &c.*, he was studying fortification among the hills, and, fortunately for the cause of science, he was finally destined for the medical

profession. Though a mere youth, he had already evinced a taste for literature, and composed the outline of an ingenious tale of fiction. In 1811 he entered the surgery of Mr. O. Brooke, of Leeds, and from this period his devotion to study was unremitting. In 1812 he seems to have commenced a diary in Latin; and during this year, whilst he performed the laborious duties of an apprentice in an exemplary manner, he found time to read thoroughly twenty-five works on medicine, history, and general knowledge, and partially studied thirty-eight. In 1813 he remarks, that although during this year he was far more engaged with professional duties, yet he had surpassed the exertions of 1812. He closely studied forty-three works, and partially eighteen, besides committing to memory 1600 lines of Latin and English verse, and practising himself daily in composition. In 1814 he entered himself as a pupil to the Leeds Infirmary. His course of reading that year was not less extensive than in 1813, but the works he studied were almost exclusively on professional subjects. Amongst his resolutions in 1815 were "to consume in sleep not more than eight hours in twenty-four, unless in case of sickness or disturbed rest, and to make himself acquainted each day with the nature and treatment of some disease." About this period he began to keep records of medical cases—a practice which he constantly adopted in after life. He spent the winter of 1815–16 in London, and attended the lectures at Guy's Hospital, where he was distinguished by Sir Astley Cooper. "There it was," says his biographer, that "he experienced the first attack of that visceral affection from which he suffered occasionally during the remainder of his existence. Close study and long confinement in the dissecting rooms, with accidental exposure to cold and wet, induced a serious disease of the mucous coat of the intestines, and his health declined rapidly under the effects of pain and profuse diarrhoea." Still he applied to his studies, early and late, and, amid much suffering, his chief anxiety was "lest he should lose opportunities of gaining improvement." In 1816 he passed his examination at Apothecaries' Hall and the College of Surgeons, and his *Essay on Diabetes* was rewarded by the Physical Society's prize of several valuable medical works. Soon after his return to Leeds, in 1817, he commenced practice on his own account, though labouring under ill health. This, with the worldly disappointments common to almost every condition of life, gave a melancholy tone to his feelings. At first his professional prospects were unpromising; but having been appointed town's surgeon, they brightened. During 1817 he applied him-

self diligently to the study of the various branches of his profession, but particularly to the nature and properties of the blood, though then unaware that Sir A. Cooper had determined to give annual prizes to his pupils for the best dissertations on that subject. In August, 1818, his essay gained the prize. Sir Astley's approbation led him to further investigations. In 1819 the first edition of the *Inquiry** made its appearance, which at once established his character. In the same year, at the request of the Leeds Workhouse Board, he drew up an able report of the horrible state of the lower classes of lodging-houses in the town, which excited deserved attention, and led to some very beneficial regulations. This circumstance materially advanced his professional reputation and interests. In 1820 he associated himself with other members of the faculty in giving lectures to medical students, for whose welfare he always evinced the most lively interest. In April, 1822, he delivered an eloquent introductory discourse on the opening of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, which *Discourse* was printed at the request of the members, and increased his reputation. But his health continued to sink, and he wrote to a friend about this time that, "after all, he feared he should be obliged to leave his

* A new and enlarged edition of the late Mr. Thackrah's well-known and valuable work, *An Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of the Blood in Health and in Disease*, was arranged and revised by Thomas G. Wright, M.D., of Wakefield, in 1833, who also prefixed an interesting *Biographical Memoir* of the deceased author, and an explanatory *Preface*. The *Essay* was originally dedicated to Sir Astley Cooper, under whose auspices it originated, "and to whose encouragement it was first indebted for publicity." "And in accordance with the grateful wishes of his widow, and with a sentiment of high professional esteem from the editor, this new impression of the work is respectfully dedicated." We copy these passages because they are important to the character of the book, and indicate individual feelings which should be cherished. He thus closes his *Preface*:—"His indefatigable professional labour, his acute observation, his patient researches, are now ended. May their results, in the following pages, gratify the philosopher, and contribute to the advancement of medical science." This aspiration will be accomplished, because the talents of the deceased were such as to command the attention of the profession. The *Biographical Memoir* is from the kindly pen of Dr. Whytehead, and occupies eleven octavo pages. It begins by an observation that superior mental qualifications are too frequently conjoined to a delicate frame of body, and that these superior energies, generally speaking, however well directed, "have rather benefited the world at large than their unfortunate possessor." We admit the fact; but we cannot agree with the application of the epithet "unfortunate." The results of genius necessarily are for mankind, and not for individuals; and it is in the nature of things that an active spirit should speedily escape from a frail tenement. Dr. Whytehead admits that the "picture has its lights as well as its shadows;" yet is scarcely inclined to allow "that the transient delights of sanguine anticipation outweigh the calmer and more durable pleasures of reality." In this we agree with him; but it hardly forms a part of the question.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for December, 1834.

native place and settle in some distant town; perhaps," said he, "my remains will ultimately be deposited in a foreign land. I may lie on my death-bed, without a friend or relative to close my eyes; but I shall have one satisfaction, at least, that my remembrance will not perish." In July of the same year, he delivered a popular course of lectures at the Philosophical Hall; in the autumn he was elected a member of the "Société de Médecine de Pratique" of Paris; in February, 1823, he delivered a second course of physiological lectures; and in 1824 a portion of them were published under the title of *Lectures on Digestion and Diet*. His practice had now so much increased that he felt comfortable in his pecuniary circumstances. In the spring of 1824, Mr. Thackrah married Henrietta, daughter of Mr. J. Scott, of Wakefield, who survived the union only four years; and in the following year he sustained a further loss in the death of his mother and an only daughter. In March, 1830, he married Grace, daughter of A. Greenwood, Esq., of Dewsbury; and found in the renewal of the wedded state a diminution of that irritability which had so long rendered life burthensome. But his general health was not improved. He allowed himself no relaxation, pursuing his studies and professional avocations with unabated zeal. In 1831 he assisted in the formation of the Leeds School of Medicine, and delivered lectures before it on anatomy, physiology, pathology, and surgery. In 1832 he published his well-known volume on *The Effects of Arts, Trades, and Professions on Health and Longevity*; and when England was visited by the cholera, he repaired to Newcastle and Gateshead to study its character, and on his return gave the public a pamphlet on the subject. We are now arriving at the "last scene of all." A pulmonary affection having been added to his old visceral complaint, he declined rapidly, and died on the 23rd of May, 1833, in the prime of life (aged thirty-eight years), easy in his circumstances, and with the prospect before him of great professional eminence. He was long deeply lamented by the numerous individuals who, from experience of his talents, were best able to appreciate them. The enthusiasm of his character, joined with patience of research, had long promised vigorous efforts in behalf of science. Without pretence to scholarship, he was not unacquainted with the ancient authors. He had read much, but his reading, especially in his youth, had been desultory. He rarely employed his energies on a branch of knowledge which he did not master with comparative ease, or his pen on a subject which he did not improve or elucidate. The strength of his social affections has been before noticed. He was a

kind master, an affectionate father, a devoted husband, and a sincere friend. But ambition, his ruling passion, goaded on by a sense of superior talent, was all-powerful—and to this his life was sacrificed. His own views and feelings are strikingly depicted in the following extract from one of his unpublished lectures:—“ How can you employ your energies? Is the fervour of youth to be wholly expended in the accumulation of wealth? Where will you seek your happiness? In the cold respect which mere property acquires? In the toils of traffic, or the honours of the miser? Are there no noble objects for your ambition? Why should you not be Harveys, Hallers, and Hunters? In the present enlightened day you have better prospects of success than these men, who, without the aid of collateral science, made themselves immortal in the page of physiology. Why not emulate the examples of Hewson, Desault, and Bichat? Soaring above their professional associates, deriding the attacks of envy, unbroken by anxiety and toil, they held on their course of glory. They all died at an early age; but their youthful studies bought an honour which the maturer efforts of their envious competitors could never attain. Their names are engraven in the temple of fame.” Such was Mr. Thackrah. In saying that ambition was his ruling passion, Dr. Whytehead has given a key to his life. His abilities and acquirements were first-rate; but the state of his health kept him down. Unquestionably his death was a public loss; and his “ remembrance will not perish.”—For additional information, see Dr. Whytehead’s *Biographical Memoir*, previously alluded to in a *Note*; the *Leeds Papers*, &c.

1758—1833.

THE REV. EDWARD PARSONS

Was for forty-eight years the pastor of the Independent church assembling in Salem chapel, Leeds, whom he served with eminent fidelity. He occupied a very distinguished station as a minister of the Gospel, and was honoured with extensive usefulness in promoting the interests of religion. He died on Thursday, August 29th, 1833, at Douglas, Isle of Man, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He had preached with much animation on the morning of the previous Sabbath, and died after an illness of only a few hours. His death was justly the subject of deep and general regret.* He was succeeded by the Rev. John Ely.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c., for September, 1833.

* “ We feel called upon (said the *Leeds Mercury*) to add a few lines to this brief notice of the death of a minister so extensively known and esteemed in this town and in the kingdom. Mr. Parsons had an open and generous heart,

1764—1833.

THOMAS TENNANT, ESQ.,

A worthy alderman of Leeds, thrice mayor, who died December 25th, 1833, aged sixty-nine years. A tablet in memory of the deceased is placed in the Leeds parish church, and bears the following inscription:—"In this chancel are interred the remains of Thomas Tennant, Esq., a senior alderman, and for thirty-nine years a member of the corporation; three times mayor (1808, 1823), and in 1832, the returning officer at the first election of members of parliament for the borough of Leeds. By energy and impartiality as a magistrate, integrity in the discharge of public trusts, soundness of judgment and affability of manners, he gained the general respect of his fellow-townsmen. An affectionate husband, an indulgent father, a conscientious member of the Established Church, and a sincere Christian: he was justly endeared to his family and friends. Born in London, 8th October, 1764. died at Leeds, 25th December, 1833."* As a further memorial, near the above is a beautiful stained-glass window, in the same church,

and was, in every sense of the word, liberal-minded. Living in times when every man was called upon to express an opinion on national affairs, he, with his characteristic decision and soundness of judgment, espoused the cause of civil and religious liberty, to which he firmly adhered through life, and which he occasionally supported by his pen, though he never went beyond the line which the proprieties of ministerial character prescribed. He was a lover of peace, and his influence was always used as a peacemaker. His disposition was lively and cheerful, and his conversational powers great; a vein of quiet humour gave piquancy to his conversation, and contributed, with his vivacity, shrewdness, and amiableness, to make him a delightful companion. His prudence and conciliating temper, combined with his talents and the dignity of his ministerial character, to secure for him the respect of all sects and parties in this town; and, perhaps, few ministers were so extensively known, and so much venerated and loved throughout the kingdom."—A small portrait of the Rev. Edward Parsons, of Leeds, engraved by Parker, from a painting by Wildman, was published in May, 1827, by Westley and Davis, of Stationers' Court, London.

* On Saturday evening, about seven o'clock, January 26th, 1833, as Thomas Tennant, Esq., the mayor of Leeds (who had just arrived in the town from an excursion into a neighbouring county), was proceeding up Bank Street to his residence in Albion Street, he was attacked by four villains, who seized him behind, stopped his mouth, and threw him down. They took from him a small portable writing-desk, in which were thirty-seven five-pound notes, of the Boston and Lincolnshire banks, &c., besides some thirty sovereigns and half-sovereigns, making together £215, and various letters, memoranda, &c. They also rifled his pockets of an antique silver snuff-box, a pair of tortoise-shell spectacles, and a gold watch and chain, the seals of which were broken off during the struggle. By the activity of the police, nine sovereigns and three of the notes were traced to the possession of Elizabeth Brown, to whom they had been sent by the robbers. The writing-case was found early on Sunday morning in a field near Brunswick chapel; its apparent contents were gone, but the thieves had overlooked one of the parcels of notes, value £100. The snuff-box and spectacles were found near the same place, and the watch

by O'Connor, of London, representing the descent from the cross, under which are the words:—"Behold the Lamb of God!" The incredulity of Thomas, with the words:—"My Lord and my God!" The re-appearance of Christ to Mary, where she says: "Rabboni!" The upper part has a figure representing the Ascension. The window was erected by his surviving children in the year 1853.—The above *Sketch* has been kindly revised by his sons, Thomas and Joseph Mason Tennant, Esquires, of Leeds.

1748—1833.

THE REV. THOMAS JERVIS,

Minister of Mill Hill chapel, Leeds, from 1808 to 1818, died at his house in Brompton Grove, London, August 31st, 1833, in his eighty-sixth year. "Erat in illo viro comitate condita gravitas; nec senectus mores mutaverat." "Est enim quiete et pure atque eleganter actae ætatis placida ac lenis senectus." The subject of this notice, to whom Cicero's description of a green and virtuous old age was strikingly applicable, was born on the 13th of January (*o.s.*), 1748. On completing the term of his education at the academy at Hoxton, he was in 1770 chosen to the important office of classical and mathematical tutor to the Dissenting Academy at Exeter. About the same time he was also elected minister of the congregation assembling at Lympston, and soon afterwards joint minister at Lympston and Topsham with the Rev. J. Bartlett. In 1772, an application from the Earl of Shelburne, afterwards first Marquis of Lansdowne, induced Mr. Jervis to resign his charges in Devonshire, and to remove, in October of that year, to Bowood, to undertake the education of the two sons of that nobleman by his first marriage. Here he remained in the enjoyment of highly cultivated society, greatly respected in the faithful discharge of his important trust during a period of eleven years; and continued

was subsequently recovered. William Rollinson, John Pickersgill, Joseph Teale, and Elizabeth Brown were committed to York for perpetrating or being implicated in the robbery. They were tried on the 7th of March. The jury found Rollinson and Pickersgill guilty of the robbery, and Teale and Brown not guilty, but said in their opinion the latter were guilty of receiving the money, knowing it to have been stolen. Mr. Baron Gurney, in ordering judgment of death to be recorded against Rollinson and Pickersgill, said: "Prisoners, you have been convicted of a capital offence, and your lives are forfeited to the offended laws of your country. If I should be induced to spare your lives, it is the utmost mercy that can be shown; and if they should be spared, let the remainder of them be spent (as they must be spent in a distant country, and in a very miserable condition), in endeavouring to atone for the wickedness of which you have been guilty." Teale and Brown were afterwards tried for receiving the stolen property, and each transported for seven years.—See Mayhall's *Annals of Leeds*, &c.

to be honoured with the kind attention and friendship of the marquis until the time of that nobleman's decease. Lord Fitzmaurice, the elder of his pupils, completed his education for the university under his instruction. The younger, the Hon. Wm. Granville Petty, died at an early age, to the deep regret of all who knew him. According to the testimony of Dr. Priestley, then librarian to the marquis, and resident in the neighbourhood, this noble youth had "made attainments in piety and knowledge beyond anything he had observed in life"—a circumstance which may also be considered as an evidence of the knowledge and piety of his instructor. In 1783, on the completion of this engagement, Mr. Jervis accepted the appointment of minister to the Presbyterian congregation at St. Thomas's, in the borough of Southwark, which he retained until the death of Dr. Kippis in 1795, to whom he was chosen immediate successor as minister at Prince's Street chapel, Westminster, since removed in consequence of the local improvements. In 1808 he quitted the metropolis in consequence of receiving a unanimous invitation to succeed his friend, the Rev. William Wood, as pastor of the highly respectable congregation at Mill Hill chapel, in Leeds. He resigned his connection with this society in 1818, and never afterwards engaged in any stated ministerial duties; although he continued occasionally, for several years, to assist his friends in the services of the pulpit. He preserved to the last, in a very remarkable degree, the vigour, energy, and cheerfulness of his mind, with few and slight interruptions to his bodily health. He married Frances Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Disney, of the Hyde, in Essex, his intimate friend, and near whom his remains now repose in the adjacent churchyard of Fryerning. Mr. Jervis was himself so peculiarly happy in delineating the characters of his deceased friends—as is testified by his numerous contributions to the *Gentleman's Magazine* and the *Monthly Repository*, and his funeral sermons, many of which have been published—that the writer of this article is especially anxious, in a few words, to do similar justice to the distinguishing features of his own. Notwithstanding the habitual tranquillity of his mind, Mr. Jervis's attachment to the cause of civil and religious freedom was ardent and unshaken; and his devotional feelings were of the most animated description, as appears from the hymns he contributed to the collection which bears his name, in conjunction with those of his friends Kippis, Rees, and Morgan. It is probable this *Sketch* will meet the eye of some to whom he was well known, more particularly in the north and in the west of England, who will bear the

tribute of a sigh to the warmth, the sincerity, and the fidelity of his friendships. His affectionate attention to the instruction of the poor was warmly testified by the members of his congregation at Leeds, while his discourses* were remarkably calculated to interest and impress the higher classes, as coming from one who carried a pure and high tone of morality into the social circle of the cultivated and polite, and rendered virtue attractive by the charms of mildness and urbanity. With him, to use an expression of his own, "courtesy was the law of social life." By example as well as by precept, he recommended and illustrated the "moral beauty of virtue." See *Sermons* fifteen and seventeen, in a volume published in 1811.—For further information, see the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1833, p. 376, &c.; the *Annual Biography and Obituary* for 1834, p. 441, &c.

1768—1834.

THE REV. WILLIAM VINT,

President of Airedale College, &c., died on the evening of the 13th of March, 1834, at Idle, near Leeds, aged sixty-six. He closed an honourable life, after a long and painful illness, in peace. He had held the pastorate of the Independent church and congregation in that village nearly forty-four years, and united with it the presidency of Airedale College from its foundation in 1800. Such a biography as his character deserves and demands cannot be comprised in a work of this nature. His was an intellect capable of the most varied efforts—acute in judgment, bold in imagining, refined in taste. It would be difficult to decide between the respective styles of his erudition, his claim to mastery in what was profound and polite. Well versed in classical scholarship, he was little inferior in his acquaintance with the modern languages. His acquirements could only be measured by those who determined to elicit them. Plain in his manners, they who knew him in the confidence of his friendship were alone able to appreciate the refinement of his sentiments and the delicacy of his feelings. Artless and unaffected, he was to be compelled before he unfolded his stores.

* His printed *Discourses* possess a general correctness, an even and sustained excellence, together with an application, sometimes remarkably felicitous, of the stores which a taste for classical literature furnishes, and which well adapt them to excite the attention of the cultivated classes of the community. While their appeals to the common feelings of our nature, and the absence of all disguise of the religious sentiments of the author, without, however, entering into controversial discussions, relieve him from the imputation of preaching to the rich *another Gospel* than that which will console the griefs and restrain the vices of the poor.

Gentle, he never offended; but sensitive, he deeply felt ingratitude and wrong. His generosity was unbounded, even to a fault: nor was he merely liberal in pecuniary dispositions; he was self-devoting in every office of kindness and benevolent zeal. He was a niggard in nothing, but in his economy of time. He lived for others. Too often did he consume the night in study; too often did he exhaust the day with labour. If a reserve did ever disguise him, it was only from a superficial order of mind; and a little proof of him revealed the simplest, kindest, truest heart. He has closed a career, than which few have been more signally useful; none have been more greatly pursued.—See the *Leeds Mercury*, &c., for March, 1834.

1786—1834.*

COLONEL SIR MICHAEL M'CREA GH,

Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic order, Commander of the Bath, Knight of the Tower and Sword, &c., and inspecting field-officer of the Leeds recruiting district, died in a fit of apoplexy, on Sunday, August 31st, 1834, at his residence in Rockingham Street, Leeds, in the forty-ninth year of his age. Sir Michael was a highly distinguished officer, and there were few who had seen more service. He was much beloved and respected for his great suavity of manner to all under his command; and indeed universally esteemed by those who had the honour of knowing him. His loss was deeply felt by the officers of the staff, and the non-commissioned officers and privates of the district—for they had ever looked up to him as a most honourable and just commanding-officer, as well as a most kind and benevolent friend. The mortal remains of the gallant colonel were interred on the Thursday following in the mausoleum under St. Paul's church, Leeds. All the military in the town attended the ceremonial, and the body was conveyed to the church on an artillery ammunition-tumbrel drawn by four horses. The church was crowded to excess by persons anxious to witness the solemn and interesting proceedings. According to the *United Service Journal* for October, 1834 (which see for a much longer Sketch), “Sir Michael was universally beloved

*—1834. MR. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, of Headingley, near Leeds, formerly an engraver in this town, died October 3rd, 1834, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Few men lived more respected, or died more regretted. Mr. Butterworth, in early life, had travelled and seen much of the world, as his *Adventures of a Minor* proved; his social and friendly disposition endeared him to all who knew him; his loyalty to his king and attachment to the constitution of his country were such as proved him to have been a genuine Englishman.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c., for October, 1834.

by those who served under him—adored by his soldiers, who regarded him not only as their chief, but as their tried and trusty friend. His talents were of the highest order—his acquirements vast and extensive; he possessed an accurate knowledge of almost every European language, was a good classical scholar, and a poet of no ordinary description. In private life he was admired and esteemed by those who had the good fortune to possess his friendship and acquaintance.”—For a more extensive *Sketch*, see the *Leeds Papers, &c.*, for September, 1834; the *Annual Biography and Obituary*; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1835, &c.

1780—1835.

MICHAEL THOMAS SADLER, ESQ., M.P., F.R.S.,

A name as familiar in the mouths of the public as household words, and one that will go down to posterity associated with glories more ennobling, more enduring, more gratifying, than those which attend upon the paths of power and conquest. His political motto was, the “greatest happiness of the greatest number.” In his private capacity he was always ready to practise what he preached. “With feelings of sorrow as deep as we have ever experienced,” observes the *Standard* newspaper, in communicating to the public the decease of Mr. Sadler, “feelings which we are sure will extend throughout the British empire, we announce the death of one of the best and greatest men who ever did honour to the name of Englishman. What can we say of a man whose bright and spotless character affords no shade to set in relief the most brilliant virtues of which human nature is capable—the most splendid talents that have ever adorned our species? By the confession of an opponent, but a very competent judge (Lord Plunket), Mr. Sadler was the most accomplished orator heard in the House of Commons by the present generation. But who does not forget his eloquence in the memory of that enthusiasm of benevolence perfectly without example in the history of the world! As Mr. Burke said of Howard, Mr. Sadler's philanthropy had as much of genius as of virtue. It was a love of his fellow-creatures, upon so great a scale that none but a great mind could have conceived it; and, oh! how far was it from that benevolence which is ever suspended in abstraction! It was our happiness and our greatest pride to enjoy his acquaintance; and we can truly say, that whatever he sought for, and wished for, in behalf of the whole human race, he no less earnestly and vigilantly conferred, by manners and conduct, upon all within his sphere. Without

pretending to any extraordinary sensibility, we declare it too painful to pursue our recollection of the unrivalled charm of Mr. Sadler's society. He has had his best earthly reward—he has ‘died the death of the righteous;’ and, almost without presumption, we may anticipate that he has realized what a friend predicted of him, on that day when he was led into Manchester by 30,000 loving and rejoicing infants:—‘*Sadler* will witness but one more such scene as this, and that will be when he shall receive his reward in the resurrection of the just.’” Mr. Sadler was born at Snelstone, a village in the south of Derbyshire, in January, 1780. He was descended on the father's side from the celebrated Sir Ralph Sadler, one of Queen Elizabeth's ministers, and an important instrument in bringing about the Reformation. His mother's family were French refugees at the revocation of the edict of Nantes.* He was educated principally at home,

* He was the youngest son of Mr. James Sadler, who appears to have been, at the time of his birth, residing upon and cultivating a small estate in the adjoining parishes of Snelstone and Doveridge, in Derbyshire. By his will he bequeathed all his freehold and copyhold estate in Doveridge to his son, Joseph Sadler; and all his freehold estate in Marston-Montgomery, to his sons, Benjamin and Michael Thomas Sadler. Their father married, in 1766, Frances, the daughter of the Rev. Michael Ferrebee, rector of Rolleston, in Staffordshire. Mr. Ferrebee was the son of an eminent French Huguenot and refugee, who settled in London shortly after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and there acquired considerable property. Michael Ferrebee was entered at Christ Church, Oxford, where he greatly distinguished himself, and acquired the friendship of Swift and the chief literati of that day. His wife was a daughter of Henry Wrigley, Esq., of Langley Hall, near Middleton, in Lancashire, whose family had resided on that property ever since the Conquest. This estate was entailed on her daughter, Frances, and thence to her children, the sons of Mr. James Sadler. Michael Thomas was born on the 3rd of January, 1780, and his faculties seem to have developed themselves at an early age. A taste both for drawing and music manifested itself before he had reached his fifth year; and he acquired from an able schoolmaster, at Doveridge, a good knowledge of Latin, Greek, and French, with the rudiments of Italian and German; and it is stated that, “by the time he had completed his eleventh year, he had gone through Saunderson's *Algebra*, calculated eclipses, found logarithms, and become conversant with the most abstruse problems in pure and practical geometry.” It is also added, that “at this period he became a correspondent of the chief scientific periodical of that day, answering most of the mathematical problems proposed through that channel.” After leaving school he passed two or three years at home before any plan was settled for his future pursuits; but, happily, his father possessed a large library of English, Greek, and Latin authors, which had been bequeathed to him by a relation of his wife's (the Rev. Henry Wrigley, tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge), in which Michael revelled, formed his taste, and acquired a good stock of information. He began to indulge in a poetic vein to a considerable extent; and one of his favourite pursuits through life was to versify the inspired *Psalms*: a copy of which in our Bible translation, and another in the Prayer-Book, bound up together, he usually carried about with him in after life. He also produced a *Poem* in Spenserian verse, descriptive of the scenery of the river Dove. For some *Stanzas* on the Banks of the Dove (“written on leaving my native place in early youth”), by

and exhibited extraordinary powers of mind in very early youth, having mastered the higher branches of mathematics and astronomy by the time he was eleven years of age. His father intended him for one of the learned professions; but, when about eighteen years old, he was induced to join his brother in business at Leeds,* where he continued engaged in mercantile pursuits, but not to the exclusion of more congenial literary labours, until he was called into public life by the ministerial proposal of the Catholic Relief Bill. On a vacancy occurring for the borough of Newark-upon-Trent, in March, 1829, a deputation of the electors waited upon Mr. Sadler, at Leeds, and invited him to become a candidate. He immediately complied, and triumphantly conducted an arduous contest, though opposed by Mr. Serjeant Wilde, one of the most able and energetic members of the bar. Mr. Sadler immediately distinguished himself by a very long and eloquent speech against the Roman Catholic claims, delivered in the House of Commons on the 17th of the same month; and during the continuance of the discussion he was a prominent champion of the Protestant cause. At the general election of 1830, he was again chosen for Newark, and in 1831 for Aldborough, in Yorkshire. At the election of

Michael Thomas Sadler, Esq., M.P., see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for October, 1829; from *The Amulet: or, Christian and Literary Remembrancer* for 1830. In his childhood the Wesleyan Methodists established themselves in Dovetridge; and his mother, though without severing herself from the Church of England, attended their services, and her family followed her; but whether in her family is included her husband is not stated. The Methodists were outrageously persecuted; and even Michael, a child of twelve years of age, came in for a share of the popular malevolence; for on one occasion a profligate fellow seized him and suspended him over the parapet of the bridge, where the Dove is very deep, swearing that he would instantly drop him into the water if he did not curse the Methodists; but the spirited and conscientious boy replied, "Never; you may kill me, if you choose, but I never will!" The man held him for several minutes, continuing his threatenings and imprecations: but finding them useless, his fears of the consequences prevailed, and he released him; and, dreading a prosecution, left the neighbourhood.

* Here he exchanged moral enjoyments and literary leisure for the application and turmoil of trade, which was not, however, congenial to his tastes. In the year 1810, he and his brother Benjamin (who was twice mayor of Leeds, in 1822 and 1833), became partners in an extensive establishment for the importation of Irish linens, with which he continued connected till his death. He relieved what to him was the wearisomeness of the counting-house, by frequently writing for the *Leeds Intelligencer*, the chief Tory newspaper of the north of England; by taking command of a company of volunteers; and, what to him was the most beloved of occupations, the discharge of works of piety and philanthropy. He was an active visitor of the sick and afflicted in connection with the Strangers' Friend Society; he was for several years the superintendent of one of the largest Sunday schools in Leeds, and was a most useful member of the board for the management of the poor, and filled the office of treasurer zealously and gratuitously.

1832, his late borough being disfranchised, he was a candidate for the new borough of Leeds; but though highly esteemed by a large number of his townsmen, his reputation as an anti-reformer preponderated against his less equivocal merits, and at the termination of the poll the numbers were—for John Marshall, Esq., 2,012; T. B. Macaulay, Esq., 1,984; M. T. Sadler, Esq., 1,596.* In his public career, Mr. Sadler was generally associated with the old constitutional Tories. We have already mentioned his opposition to the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. To the policy of free trade he was also most decidedly hostile, from the thorough conviction that it was exclusively calculated to benefit foreign countries to the grievous injury of the labouring classes in our own; nor was he less unfriendly to the settlement of the currency question, which he always stigmatized—carried into effect as it was without any attempt at equitable adjustment—as an act of the grossest and most wanton injustice. He spoke very strongly in the House against any government or parochial plan of emigration; and by his persevering opposition he contributed greatly to the discomfiture of that proposition. Mr. Sadler was likewise very adverse to the Reform Bill, and recorded his objections to it in a masterly speech when seconding General Gascoigne's motion, for the carrying of which parliament was dissolved. But while Mr. Sadler, as a member of the legislature, was the enemy of all those innovations, no matter how popular, which he regarded as dangerous to our venerated institutions, he was the determined advocate of every measure which he believed would contribute to the happiness of the mass of the people, whose real interests he considered the main concern of every good government; and both in and out of parliament he ever spoke with great indignation of those pretended patriots, who sought popularity by extending mere political privileges to the lower orders, while they resisted every proposition for substantially bettering their condition. Under the influence of these feelings, he took very little share in parliament in any mere party measures, but was chiefly occupied in supporting whatever he thought would advance the happiness of the mass of society; and his political views for ameliorating the condition of the lower orders were indeed most extensive, and the measures which he himself introduced into the legislature

* Though, in fact, actually entertaining views of very extensive reform, Mr. Sadler had conscientiously opposed himself to the swell of vulgar clamour; and because he had refused to become the pledged partisan, the unbending and unflinching "reformer," the nick-name of a party, his social and practical reforms were either misunderstood or disregarded by the advocates of "the bill, the whole bill, and *nothing but* the bill."

for this benevolent object most comprehensive and important. He brought a bill into parliament to provide agricultural parishes with the funds for allotting small portions of ground to their deserving poor, which, although it did not become a legislative enactment, was extensively circulated, and has been acted upon in several parishes with the happiest results; in one large parish not only to the greatly increased comfort of the poor, but to the almost complete extinction of the poor-rates. For Ireland he always expressed the deepest interest and sympathy, and twice introduced, enforced by the most impassioned and touching eloquence, the important measure of a poor law for that country into parliament, on the last occasion losing his proposition by a nominal majority only. Of this humane measure he was in public and private the powerful and unwearied advocate, and, undismayed by the general opposition it provoked, brought the cause of those who had "none to plead for them" again and again before the British public. During the last session he sat in parliament Mr. Sadler was almost wholly occupied in prosecuting a bill he had brought before the legislature for the protection of children employed in manufactories—the Ten-hour Bill, as it is familiarly called. This measure was referred to a select committee, of which Mr. Sadler was chosen chairman; and the toil and responsibility thus imposed upon him of collecting the vast mass of evidence contained in their report, probably laid the foundation of his long and fatal illness. Neither did he, after all, succeed in passing this measure of mercy, although the voice of public opinion compelled his reluctant opponents, in a subsequent session, to bring one forward professedly similar. Mr. Sadler was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was the author of several highly esteemed works, the most important of which are *Ireland, its Evils and their Remedies*—a work deservedly popular, and which must endear the memory of the author to every friend of humanity; and an elaborate essay on the *Law of Population*, in 2 vols., 8vo., written principally with a view to controvert the opinions of Malthus. A third volume, completing this scientific and admirable work, has unfortunately never been finished; but we understand Mr. Sadler was diligently occupied in preparing materials for it while health was continued to him.* His death

* Besides the works above spoken of, on *Ireland* and the *Law of Population*, Mr. Sadler published a great variety of able pamphlets—a reply to the late Walter Fawkes, Esq., on the question of parliamentary reform—papers read before the Leeds Philosophical Society; and several of his splendid speeches are in print, having had the benefit of his own revision. In the

took place at New Lodge, near Belfast, on the 29th of July, 1835, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.* Mr. Sadler was married, in 1816, to the eldest daughter of the late Samuel Fenton, Esq., of Leeds, who, and a family of seven children, were left to lament his irreparable loss. In private life his virtues endeared him to a large and admiring circle of friends: he was affectionate, generous, affable, accessible, and an utter stranger to pride. His appearance was remarkably that of a man of genius; and there was an enthusiasm and energy in his manner strikingly characteristic of an elevated and powerful mind. His social qualities were of the highest order, and his conversation was eminently brilliant and instructive. It was said by Lord Bacon, at the close of life, "the poor have been ever precious in mine eyes;" and no man could more fully adopt this Christian sentiment than Mr. Sadler. Public men have been called public property, but he ever felt himself emphatically the property of the poor; his charity to them was unfailing, scarcely measured by his means, and he not merely gave the solicited alms, but made the sorrows and sufferings of the afflicted his own, and "wept with those that wept:" their wrongs, their sufferings, their privations, were his constant conversation; and his days and his nights, and finally his life itself, were sacrificed to his intense and unwearied exertions to redress the grievances of unfriendly poverty.† As a statesman, his parliamentary career

walks of lighter literature Mr. Sadler was a more voluminous author than is generally supposed. Many of his poetical pieces are in print; a larger poem, entitled *Alfred*, had long been ready for the press; and we have seen specimens of a metrical version of the *Psalms* from his pen, that unite with a high poetical polish a devotional fervour which can only be the offspring of genuine piety. Mr. Sadler added to his numerous accomplishments a taste for music, and considerable proficiency in that delightful science.

* Mr. Sadler's disease appears to have been an incurable affection of the heart, brought on by severe study and great anxiety. They who anxiously watched the progress of his decline, cannot doubt that he fell a sacrifice to the exertions in parliament with which he burdened himself, in addition to the enormous labour and anxiety bestowed on his great works upon *Population* and the *Factory System*. He was accustomed to verify the most minute and apparently unimportant fact employed in the course of his arguments; and his deep regret during his illness referred to the incompleteness of his work on *Population*—an incompleteness that lost to the poor the advantage that a full confirmation of his system by the recent censuses would have conferred on them. Mr. Sadler died full of the hope of a blessed immortality, in perfect reliance upon the merits of the Redeemer.

† STANZAS TO MICHAEL THOMAS SADLER, ESQ., M.P. (WHO DIED IN 1835).
BY AN "OPERATIVE."

From the Leeds Intelligencer for November, 1831.

"I sing not the praises that fashion bestows,
Which thousands have sung of before;

was invariably characterized by integrity, honour, benevolence, sound judgment, and genuine independence of mind. In depth of reasoning, in perspicuity of argument, in extensive information, in aptitude of reply, in commanding eloquence, he had scarcely a competitor in the British House of Commons. Rich in science, replete with historic lore, Mr. Sadler's mind was a perfect treasury of sterling literature—a storehouse, as it were, of interesting facts; and such was the charm of his diction, such his pleasing facility of communicating knowledge, that it was impossible for any man of clear intellect to cultivate his society without deriving the most valuable information and the purest delight from his conversation. Persuasion dwelt upon his tongue; truth, candour, philanthropy, and virtue were the treasured inmates of his heart.* But to all these estimable and

Nor worship the titles ambition allows,
Which flattery loves to adore.

“The glory of heroes must fall to decay,
The votaries of pleasure decline;
The high and the mighty, who gild the glad way,
Fall victims at folly’s dark shrine.

“Their deeds and gay trophies soon drop to the dust,
The marble speaks *coldly* each name;
The laurels that flatter the conqueror’s bust
Are dy’d in the blood of the slain.

“I sing not of these—far nobler’s my song;
To him who can sympathy feel—
A name more endearing than all the vain throng,
Who live without charity’s zeal.

“Pursue the good work which thou hast begun,
The footsteps of virtue are sure;
Thy deeds shall be echo’d by every tongue—
‘The friend of the lowly and poor.’

“We give thee the title, resplendent with glory,
Everlasting—enduring as fame;
And hist’ry, proud hist’ry, shall weave in her story
A wreath round her own *Sadler’s name.*”

* No man ever appealed to him in vain, if the means of performance were his. Of his bounty—at any rate, of his desire to be bountiful—we may truly say—

“There was no winter in’t; an autumn ‘twas,
That grew the more by reaping.”

We regret to state (said the *Albion*) that Michael Thomas Sadler, Esq.,—whose unwearied exertions, as a zealous and practical philanthropist, both in and out of parliament, have given him so strong a claim on the gratitude of the humbler classes, and the admiration of all—died at Belfast, &c. We have (said the *York Chronicle*) the painful task of recording the death of Michael Thomas Sadler, Esq., formerly of Leeds, but lately of Belfast. We cannot, however, reconcile to our feelings to pass over this melancholy event with such brief notice, knowing Mr. Sadler intimately—having had the honour of his confidential friendship whilst we lived in the same town, and keeping up

endearing qualities Mr. Sadler added a far higher and more important distinction—he was a Christian; his mind was imbued with the deepest reverence for the will of God, and his works abundantly testify that His Word was “his meditation day and night;” and in his long and dreary illness, when “the days of darkness”—and they were many—came upon him, his soul was sustained and comforted with the hopes and promises of the Gospel, with the presence and blessing of his God, and his end was—*peace*. On the 4th of August Mr. Sadler’s remains were interred in Ballylesson churchyard. The gentry, and an immense number of the respectable inhabitants of Belfast and the adjacent country, evinced their respect for his memory by accompanying him to the grave. On the 13th of August a numerous and respectable meeting was held at the Court-house, Leeds, for the purpose of considering the best mode of honouring the memory of this lamented gentleman; and the subscriptions for the purpose soon amounted to a considerable sum. A statue of the deceased, executed by Park, of London, was placed in the Leeds parish church, bearing the following inscription:—“Michael Thomas Sadler, F.R.S., born at Doveridge, in the county of Derby, from early youth an inhabitant of this town. Endowed with great natural talents, a fervid imagination, a

a correspondence with him for some years, when distance separated us—we can speak as to the qualities both of his head and heart; and whilst his talents raised him far above most of his contemporaries, his urbanity of manners and unbounded benevolence of disposition gained him the love and esteem of those who had the felicity of his acquaintance. In religion, he was a firm and consistent member of the Church; in politics, as firm a supporter of the constitution; but he quarrelled with no man for either his religion or politics: all were to him as brothers, and especially the poor found in him an undeviating, an active, and a persevering friend. Indeed, to his efforts in their cause, to the intense study and labour devoted to those works begun and carried on with a view to the ultimate improvement of the condition of those whose labour is their wealth, he owed that disease which cut short his valuable life. In him the PEOPLE have lost a FRIEND, in the truest sense of the word; the king, a loyal subject; the church, an ornament; and society, a bright example of sterling English worth and patriotism. It will be long before we “look upon his like again.” Even according to the *York Courant*, “the friend of the poor factory child, the champion of the oppressed wherever trampled upon, the sincere commiserator with the sufferings of the poor, was Michael Thomas Sadler. At his decease, the spirit of political partisanship must be sunk in the outpouring of undissembled grief, and whilst philanthropy drops the tear, the noise of party must be hushed to mute attention. In paying a hasty and deserved tribute to departed anxiety to soothe the troubled breast, to pour a few drops of sweet in the bitter cup of human misery, and to render pleasanter the weary pilgrimage of life to all, the flag of political distinction is furled: all meet on neutral ground; and while each laments the chasm thus made in the phalanx of philanthropy, let each retire, asking his own breast how can he best supply the deficiency, and seek that a double portion of the spirit of the milk of human kindness may henceforth manifest itself in his conduct.”

feeling heart, and an inquiring mind, he cultivated with success, amidst the distractions of trade, the elegances of polite literature, and the severer study of political and social economy, as exhibited in his works on *Ireland* and the *Law of Population*. The display on various occasions of a copious eloquence, peculiarly his own, in defence of the Protestant faith, of the rights of humanity, and of the British constitution, secured him, unsought for, a seat in the House of Commons, and he represented the boroughs of Newark and Aldborough in three successive parliaments. He distinguished himself in the senate as the bold defender of the institutions of his country, by strenuously advocating measures to secure a legal provision for the poor of Ireland, and for ameliorating the condition of the factory children. He died at Belfast, July 29th, 1835, aged fifty-five years. His remains rest in Ballylesson churchyard. By his numerous private and political friends this monument has been erected, to hand down to posterity the name of a scholar, a patriot, and a practical philanthropist." At the time of his death Mr. Sadler was the leading partner of the respectable firm of Sadler, Fenton, and Co., of Belfast, who embarked a very large capital in the linen trade, and, from the great extent of their dealings, were eminently useful in the country. In the vestibule of the Leeds Philosophical Hall, there is also a fine statue of the late M. T. Sadler, Esq., M.P., modelled by Parke, of London.—For additional particulars, see *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Michael Thomas Sadler, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., &c.*, with a fine portrait and *fac-simile* of his autograph, London, 1842. A similar portrait, on a larger scale, was engraved by T. Lupton, from a painting by W. Robinson, of Leeds. See also the *Leeds Papers*, especially the *Intelligencer*; the *Yorkshire Gazette*; the *Belfast Guardian*; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1835; the *Annual Biography and Obituary* for 1836; the *Christian Observer* for June, 1842; *Lives of Illustrious Men*: Mackenzie's *Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography*. For poetry on *Our Sadler's Name*, see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for August 5th, 1830; for a long *Monody* on the late lamented death of M. T. Sadler, Esq., see the *Intelligencer* for September 12th, 1835; and for some beautiful *Lines* on the same, see the *Intelligencer* for January 16th, 1836, &c. The above *Sketch* has been kindly examined and approved by his nephew (who for some time lived under his roof), Michael Thomas Sadler, Esq., now of Barnsley. His son, the Rev. Michael Ferrebee Sadler, M.A., is now vicar of Bridgewater, Somersetshire.

1745—1835.

RICHARD HEY, ESQ., LL.D.,

Was the younger brother of the late Rev. John Hey, D.D., and of William Hey, Esq., F.R.S., and was born in the same house at Pudsey, near Leeds, on the 22nd of August, 1745. He was educated at Cambridge, and when twenty-two years of age took his degree of B.A. as third wrangler of Magdalene College, obtaining also the chancellor's first gold medal and the Smith's prize; three years afterwards he took his M.A. of Sidney Sussex College, and in November of the same year (1771) he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple; and (with a view to the practice of Doctors' Commons) he took the degree of LL.D., in December, 1778, of Sidney Sussex College; and he obtained in the same year the *fiat* of the Archbishop of Canterbury for his admission into Doctors' Commons. As a barrister, however, he did not succeed, so he retired from the bar. He was a Fellow and tutor of Sidney Sussex College till 1778; and afterwards of Magdalene College from 1782 to 1796. He was also elected one of the Esquire Bedells. In the year 1782, some gentleman, convinced of the evils arising from gambling, offered, anonymously, through the University of Cambridge, to give a prize of fifty guineas for the best *Dissertation on the Pernicious Effects of Gaming*. Richard Hey, amongst others, wrote on the subject, and he obtained the prize of fifty guineas. The work was published in 1783; a second edition was published a few years afterwards, and in 1812 a third edition came out. The same anonymous gentleman again offered a similar sum of fifty guineas, in the year following, for the best *Dissertation on Duelling*; this too was obtained by Dr. Richard Hey, and it was published in 1784, again in 1801, and a third edition in 1812. For the third time, a prize of fifty guineas was offered for the best *Dissertation on Suicide*—a somewhat singular subject: but still more singularly the third prize was again won by Dr. R. Hey. The dissertation was published in 1785, and a second edition in 1812, when the three dissertations were published in one volume. He afterwards published a pamphlet on *Civil Liberty*; and in the year 1792 he wrote an excellent and judicious *Answer to Paine's Rights of Man*, in which he demonstrates the system of that arch-theorist to be a system of despotism and tyranny. He entitled this useful publication *Happiness and Rights*. In 1796 Dr. Hey published *Edington*, in 2 vols., duodecimo; and he also wrote several papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, &c. He mar-

ried the daughter of Thomas Brown, Esq., of Hatfield, Herts, garter-principal king-at-arms, who died several years ago without issue. He died on Monday, December 7th, 1835, at Hertfordbury, near Hertford, in the ninety-first year of his age—being the last surviving brother of the late William Hey, Esq., F.R.S., of Leeds.—For other particulars, see *Literary Memoirs of Living Authors*, published in 1798; the *Leeds Papers, &c.*, for December, 1835; Darling's *Cyclopaedia Bibliographia*; Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual*, &c.

1797—1836.

JOHN MARSHALL, JUN., ESQ., M.P.,

An eminent flax-spinner, of Holbeck, near Leeds, and one of the first representatives of that borough in parliament, died at his father's house, in Grosvenor Street, London, October 31st, 1836, in his thirty-ninth year. His death caused universal and profound regret in the town. Mr. John Marshall was the second son of John Marshall, Esq.,* late M.P. for Yorkshire.

* JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., of Headingley, near Leeds, M.P. for Yorkshire, born July 27th, 1765, the only son of Mr. William Marshall, who was a younger son of John Marshall, of Yeadon Low Hall, near Leeds, acquired great wealth by his successful introduction of mechanical improvements into a branch of the linen manufacture, the spinning of flax, in which he formed extensive establishments at Holbeck, Leeds, and also at Shrewsbury. He married, August 5th, 1795, Jane, fifth daughter of William Pollard, Esq., of Halifax, and had issue—I. William Marshall, of Patterdale Hall, in Westmoreland, M.P. for East Cumberland, born, May 26th, 1796; married, June 17th, 1828, Georgiana Christiana, seventh daughter of the late George Hibbert, Esq., of Munden, Hertfordshire, and has issue. II. The above John Marshall, late M.P. for Leeds, born December 28th, 1797; married, November 18th, 1828, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Dykes Ballantine Dykes, Esq., of Dovenby Hall, Cumberland, and died October 31st, 1836, leaving issue—1, Reginald Dykes; 2, Herbert John; 3, Julian; 1, Janet Mary; 2, Catherine Alice. Mrs. Marshall married, secondly, P. O'Callaghan, Esq., late 11th Hussars, and has by him a son, Desmond Dykes Tynte O'Callaghan, Royal Artillery. III. James Garth Marshall, sometime also M.P. for Leeds, of Monk Coniston Park, Ambleside, and Headingley, Leeds, J.P. and D.L., born February 20th, 1802; married, February 9th, 1841, the Hon. Mary Alice Pery Spring-Rice, daughter of Thomas Spring-Rice, Lord Monteagle, and has issue—1, Victor Alexander Garth, born November 16th, 1841; 2, James Aubrey Garth, born June 11th, 1844; 1, Julia Mary Garth; 2, Constance Eleanor, who died in 1853. IV. Henry Cowper Marshall, of Weetwood Hall, near Leeds, born March 8th, 1808; married, June 27th, 1837, the Hon. Catharine Anne Lucy, second daughter of Thomas, Lord Monteagle, and has issue. V. Arthur Marshall, Esq., and the following daughters:—I. Mary Anne, married, April 13th, 1841, to Thomas, Lord Monteagle. II. Cordelia, married, in 1841, the Rev. William Whewell, D.D., F.R.S., master of Trinity College, Cambridge. III. Jane Dorothea, married, June 29th, 1828, to John, second son of Sir Grenville Temple, Bart., and has issue. IV. Ellen. V. Julia Anne, married, October 31st, 1833, to the Rev. Henry Venn Elliott, of Brighton, and has issue. VI. Susan Harriet, married in March, 1842, to the Rev. Frederick Myers, Keswick, and has issue. —See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

He began to take part in public affairs soon after his father's election as member for the county of York, in 1826. His education and training, and especially the example of his father, had led him to acquire that solid information on affairs of national importance, and those habits of sound and independent thinking, which constitute the most valuable qualities of a public man. He had carefully studied the principles of political economy, especially in reference to trade, in which his practical experience combined with his knowledge of just principles to give correctness to his conclusions. His attainments in science were respectable; and he invariably devoted himself to those branches of knowledge which were of the greatest practical application and usefulness. He was a steady and persevering friend of education, especially for the humbler classes; and whatever tended to promote that admirable object received his ready attention and his generous support. He was a plain, and not a fluent, speaker, but he was always listened to with respect, as his opinions had evidently been well weighed. In his moral as well as his mental constitution, he was thoroughly independent. He avowed his sentiments without either fear or forwardness. He practised a large benevolence; his temper was calm and even; and he had no passion for honour or popularity. The high honour he obtained of being chosen one of the first representatives of Leeds in parliament was not sought by him, but was imposed upon him by the earnest solicitations of his fellow-townsman, from the general conviction that he deserved it, and that he would ably and faithfully discharge the duties of a legislator. He amply justified the expectations formed of him. During the first session of the reformed parliament, his diligence was so great that we apprehend a fatal inroad was then made upon his constitution; and though his complaint was of much older origin, it was greatly aggravated by the late hours, irregularity, and confinement of parliamentary life, which thus prematurely cut short the political career of one of the most useful and efficient members sent to the first reformed parliament by a great commercial constituency. On the dissolution of parliament by Sir Robert Peel, Mr. John Marshall was compelled by the state of his health to retire from public life; and from that time to his death he was able to take little part in business of any kind, though he continued to the last to manifest an anxious interest in the affairs of Leeds and of Yorkshire. He had realized an ample fortune in one of the most important of our local manufactures, that of linen yarn, which he extended and improved by his great practical knowledge and

mechanical talents; and some years ago, on the sale of the property of Greenwich Hospital in Cumberland, he purchased one of the most picturesque and beautiful estates in England, namely, that of the former Earls of Derwentwater, on the lake of that name, including the lordship of the manor of Keswick, and other manors. He lately built, at his own expense, a new church at Keswick, which was scarcely completed when he died; and if he had lived, it was his intention to build a mansion for himself on the borders of the lake. Mr. John Marshall married the daughter of J. D. Ballantine Dykes, Esq., of Dovenby Hall, Cumberland, by whom he had three sons and two daughters—the youngest an infant of a few months old.*—See the *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c., for December, 1836.

1767—1837.

THE REV. WILLIAM MARGETSON HEALD, M.A.,

Late vicar of Birstal, near Leeds, died January 11th, 1837, aged seventy years. Mr. Heald was born within two miles of the place in which he followed his ministerial labours for thirty-eight years. He was a native of Dewsbury Moor, and fellow student with the Rev. Dr. Naylor, of Wakefield, at the Batley Grammar School, at that time under the able management of the Rev. Mr. Hargreaves. Mr. Heald was primarily destined for the medical profession, and for that purpose was articled to a Mr. Floyd, of Leeds; he afterwards attended lectures in Edinburgh and in London, and was one of the class of the celebrated John Hunter during the last course of lectures given by that excellent lecturer. Mr. Heald then commenced practice as a surgeon and apothecary at Wakefield, but after a very short time he became so dissatisfied with the profession that he determined to abandon it. He then went to Cambridge, where his friend Mr. Naylor was studying, and entered at Catharine Hall. He graduated B.A. in 1794, and M.A. in 1798. Having entered holy orders, he obtained a curacy in the neighbourhood of Cambridge,† which he held for some time, and also became tutor to some young men in the university. Shortly after this

* On the 6th of February, 1833, John Marshall, jun., Esq., M.P. for Leeds, seconded the address in answer to the royal speech. The above Sketch has been kindly examined and approved by P. O'Callaghan, Esq., LL.D., late of Cookridge Hall, near Leeds, now of Leamington, &c.

† He was ordained as curate to the Rev. Dr. Ramsden, then governor of the Charter-house, and rector of Balsham, in Cambridgeshire. His principal pupil at that time was Mr. Henry Wiles, who accompanied him when he came to Birstal, and completed his education there, and was afterwards fourth wrangler (in 1803), Fellow of Trinity College, and vicar of Hitchin, Herts.

he was appointed curate of Birstal on the death of the Rev. R. Ogden, to which place he removed with his pupils. Three years after, in 1801, upon the death of the incumbent, Mr. Heald obtained the vicarage, which he faithfully served to within a few months of his death. In the month of July, 1836, having been seized with an attack of paralysis, he resigned the vicarage, and the Archbishop of York, in the most handsome manner, immediately presented the living to the Rev. Wm. M. Heald, jun., M.A., than whom no man more richly deserved it. Amongst Mr. Heald's earliest pupils were the present venerable Archdeacon Musgrave, vicar of Halifax, and his elder brother, the Rev. Thomas Musgrave, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.* During Mr. Heald's medical studies, and while he was in Edinburgh, he published a poem, *The Brunoniad*, of considerable spirit, attacking the doctrine of Brown,† who, at that period, was contending for the palm of pre-eminence with Cullen. Mr. Heald's other publications have been of a different nature, but all displaying a mind very highly polished and judiciously managed. In politics Mr. Heald was a consistent Liberal, and was never deterred from freely and fearlessly avowing his principles. No man ever enjoyed more general respect in a parish of such extent and density—the population exceeding 25,000. As a proof of this, we might refer to the very handsome testimonials presented to him on the resignation of the vicarage by both the Churchmen and Dissenters of the parish.—See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1837; the *Leeds Papers*, &c.

1790—1837.

CHARLES MILNER, ESQ.,

Barrister-at-law and recorder of Leeds, died in the Temple, London, January 21st, 1837, aged forty-seven years. He was the son of the Rev. James Milner, for some time perpetual curate of Hunslet, near Leeds, and was called to the bar at the

* Afterwards Archbishop of York, whose entire education was received from Mr. Heald, with the exception of one year before he entered at Trinity College, which, by Mr. Heald's advice, he passed at Richmond, in Yorkshire, with the Rev. James Tate, the eminent Greek scholar. Another of his pupils was a clergyman well known in Leeds, the Rev. Charles Clapham, late incumbent of Armley, and eleventh wrangler in 1815.

† This expression is thought to be incorrect; for in a favourable review of the *Poem* in a periodical called the *Critical Review*, for February, 1790, it is remarked that “the poet is evidently a friend of the Brunonian system,” and such his son (who has kindly revised the above *Sketch*), thinks must have been the case, from what he has heard his father say in his early years. Dr. Cullen, his antagonist, making a more free use of the lancet than Mr. Heald thought advisable.

Middle Temple, April 29th, 1814. A severe attack of influenza (the then prevailing epidemic) operating on a weakened system was the proximate cause of death. With a peculiarly sound and extensive knowledge of law, he combined great patience and great sagacity in the investigation of truth, and no man could possibly hold the scales of criminal justice with a more steady and impartial hand. As a professional man, his character and conduct were always honourable in the highest degree. He was fair and candid towards those who came most immediately into competition with himself, harbouring no petty spites, no jealous antipathies. To his juniors in the profession he was always so kind and accessible as to win for him not only esteem, but the strongest personal regard. It is well known that his reputation as a lawyer stood very high. There was about him a clearness of head, as well as an extensive and accurate acquaintance with legal lore, which made his opinions peculiarly valuable. In private life Mr. Milner was greatly beloved by those who had the best opportunities of knowing him. He was not a man to make an enemy of anybody. Though most decided and uncompromising as a politician (of the old Tory school), he never obtruded his opinions so as to give personal offence, and, above all, never did he suffer them to impart the slightest or most transitory hue to his administration of public justice. Mr. Milner, according to the *Leeds Intelligencer*, was a man of high honour and inflexible independence of character, possessing, in an eminent degree, that moral courage which peculiarly fitted him for his public duties; as a lawyer, few men in the profession knew more, and, as a judge, humanly speaking, he was without fault. All who knew him esteemed him, and entertained for him a deep and sincere regard. The death of a good man is a public loss, and such we consider his to be. As a son, a brother, and a friend, his conduct was most exemplary; in the memory of his friends he will live while they live. He was succeeded in the recordership of Leeds by Robert Baynes Armstrong, Esq., recorder of Hull, who only held the office for two years, and was then succeeded by Thomas Flower Ellis, Esq. The first part of the above *Sketch* is supposed to have been written by the late Right Hon. M. T. Baines, of Leeds.

1760—1837.

THE REV. RICHARD FAWCETT, M.A.,

Who was elected vicar of Leeds, March 26th, 1815, was the youngest son of the late Rev. Richard Fawcett, minister of St. John's church, and like many of his predecessors, a native of

the town of Leeds. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1781; M.A., 1784. In 1783 he commenced his clerical duties as clerk-in-orders at the parish church, and in 1791 he was presented with the curacy of Arnley, which he retained till 1815, when he was elected vicar of Leeds. He died, January 22nd, 1837, of the influenza, which was then very prevalent in Leeds, after a few days' illness, at the vicarage, Park Place, in the seventy-eighth year of his age—having thus held the pastoral charge of this populous and important parish for nearly twenty-two years. He was the last surviving issue of the Rev. Richard Fawcett, M.A., who was appointed minister of St. John's church, in Leeds, October 7th, 1768, and died in June, 1783, aged eighty, and respecting whom Dr. Whitaker, in his *Loidis and Elmete*, says:—"To him St. John's church, and his successors, were deeply indebted for having, at an advanced period of life, filed a bill in Chancery against the trustees, who conceived themselves entitled to withhold from the ministers all the increased profits above £80, which was eight-ninths of the original income, and by a decree in his favour entitled himself to a full proportion of the rents. Mr. Fawcett, senior, was a native of the chapelry of Dent, in the parish of Sedberg, and scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge: a very acute man, and master of a neat, clear, controversial style, which he twice displayed in public—once in defence of his friend, Dr. Kirshaw, from the statement of the disappointed candidate for the vicarage of Leeds; and again in an ironical letter to the Rev. John Wesley, under the name of certain illiterate preachers in his connexion, who professed to be scandalized at his requirement of human learning in all its branches, as the necessary qualification of a minister of the Gospel." This Mr. Fawcett, besides the late (Richard Fawcett) vicar of Leeds, had two other sons, the late Joseph Fawcett, Esq., an eminent carpet manufacturer in this town, and the late Rev. James Fawcett, B.D., a man of high talent and exemplary piety: for many years Norrisian professor of divinity in the University of Cambridge, and rector of Great Snoring, in the county of Norfolk. If the late vicar did not take his position in the front rank as to composition and oratory, he was endowed with qualities which gave him a more confident hope in that happy rest to which he has doubtless been called: his sound Christian doctrine was enforced with sincerity and earnestness, and was practically evinced by his brotherly love,* his

* According to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Mr. Fawcett was an active and benevolent minister of religion, and was much beloved by the principal

unostentatious demeanour, his extensive charity, and his universal benevolence. His remains were interred near the altar-table in the Leeds parish church.* A tablet is erected to the memory of the deceased within the altar-rails of the parish church, on the north-east side, which bears the following inscription:—"To the memory of the late Rev. Richard Fawcett, M.A., vicar of this parish, in which the *whole* of his ministerial labours had been spent—having been seven years curate of this church, twenty-three years incumbent of Armley, and upwards of twenty years vicar of this parish; a man of genuine liberality, firm in principle, in his manners courteous, who died, January 22nd, 1837, aged seventy-seven, beloved by his family, valued by his friends, and esteemed and respected by all his parishioners." He was succeeded by the Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, M.A., afterwards D.D., and Dean of Chichester, &c.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for January, 1837.

1784—1837.

JOHN ENTWISLE, ESQ., M.P.,

Born August 21st, 1784, was the eldest son and heir of John Markland, Esq., mayor of Leeds in 1786 (who assumed the name

inhabitants of Leeds, who testified their respect to his memory by attending his remains to the grave. The right of presentation to this valuable vicarage is vested in twenty-five trustees.

* The funeral procession left the vicarage about half-past ten, and proceeded in the following order:—

Four Inspectors of Police.

The Chief Officer and Superintendent of Police.

The Sergeant at Mace (robed, but without the mace).

The Mayor and the late Mayor.

Eighteen Aldermen, Councillors, and Magistrates.

The Churchwardens.

The Choristers and Beadles of the Parish Church.

The Clergy of the Parish, in their robes.

The Domestics of the late Vicar's establishment.

The Hearse, drawn by four black horses.

Four Mourning Coaches.

Seven Private Carriages, &c.

The body was met at the church-gates by the Trustees of the Advowson, wearing black scarfs, the clerk-in-orders, and the curate of the parish church, the latter of whom officiated. The morning and funeral services were read by the Rev. Robert Taylor, the curate, in the course of which an appropriate anthem was sung by the choir. The church was crowded to excess during the solemn services. The shops along the line of the procession (though on a Saturday), were closed during the passing of the cavalcade, and the crowds of spectators which filled the streets and upper windows marked the respect in which the deceased vicar was held by all classes of his parishioners. The most perfect order and decorum were observed during the whole of the solemn ceremonial; and the company, amounting to several thousands, separated at the church, and the procession returned in a similar manner to the Court-house, and there dispersed.

of Entwistle in 1787, on the death of his cousin, Robert Entwistle, Esq.),^{*} by Ellen, daughter of Hugh Lyle, Esq., of Coleraine. He served the office of high-sheriff of Lancashire in 1824. At the first election for the new borough of Rochdale, in December, 1832, he became a candidate, but was unsuccessful, the numbers being—for John Fenton, Esq., 277; John Entwistle, Esq., 246. In 1835 he defeated his former competitor by forty-three, polling 369 votes, and Mr. Fenton 326. Mr. Entwistle was a Conservative in politics, and became president of the South Lancashire Conservative Association on its formation. He married, in May, 1812, Ellen, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Smith, Esq., of Castleton Hall, by whom he had issue one son, John Smith Entwistle, Esq.,[†] born in 1815, and two daughters, Ellen Matilda, married to Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart., and Augusta, married, in 1842, to L. B. Mackinnon, Esq. The above John Entwistle, Esq., of Foxholes, in the county of Lancaster, and of York Terrace, Regent's Park, M.P. for Rochdale, a magistrate for Lancashire and the West-Riding of Yorkshire, died, April 5th, 1837, in his fifty-third year.—See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1837, p. 655, &c.

1802—1837.

JOHN HEY, ESQ., F.L.S., F.G.S.,

Surgeon, second son of William Hey, Esq., of Leeds, died at his residence, Albion Place, December 11th, 1837, in the thirty-sixth year of his age. Mr. John Hey was no less distinguished for the qualities of his heart than for those of his mind, and his loss was deeply felt in a very extensive circle. His professional attainments were first-rate; he was a proficient in various branches of science, and his studies embraced the whole range

* Robert Entwistle, Esq., of Foxholes, Lancashire, born in 1735; justice of the peace; died, unmarried, in 1787, when the estates passed to his kinsman, *John Markland, Esq.*, born August 21st, 1744, son of John Markland, Esq., of Manchester and Leeds, and grandson of John Markland, Esq., of Wigan, by Ellen Entwistle, his wife, whose father, Bertie Entwistle, vice-chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was second son of John Entwistle, Esq., of Foxholes, a barrister of the Middle Temple, living in 1665. Mr. Markland assumed, in consequence, the surname and arms of Entwistle. He married, October 9th, 1782, Ellen, daughter of Hugh Lyle, Esq., of Coleraine, colonel of the Rochdale volunteers, and had issue—John, his heir; and Elizabeth, married in 1805, to Robert Peel, Esq., of Manchester, &c.

+ The present John Smith Entwistle, Esq. (who has been kind enough to revise the above *Sketch*), of Foxholes and Castleton Hall, in the county of Lancaster, J.P. and D.L., born September 18th, 1815; high-sheriff in 1849; married, May 18th, 1843, Caroline, second daughter of Robert J. J. Norreys, Esq., of Davy Hulme Hall, in the county of Lancaster, and has issue—1, Caroline Dorothea; 2, Mary Ellen; 3, Isabella Margaret; 4, John Bertie Norreys, born December, 1856, &c. See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

of polite literature, while the “one thing needful” was not forgotten. Locally his death was severely felt in the Leeds School of Medicine, of which he was an active and efficient member; he was also for seven years curator and librarian of the Leeds Literary and Philosophical Society. His two able predecessors in that post had bequeathed a fame so high and worthy, that it was no small difficulty to take their place and complete their succession. Enjoying the advantage of an honoured name, he felt that great exertion alone could sustain his title to the patronymic inheritance. His mind, naturally quick and penetrating, was richly cultivated by education, and amply stored by science. It was eminently constituted for analytic research. In the philosophy of natural history lay perhaps his readiest faculty and chief delight. His favourite sections of this large field were botany and geology. During a long indisposition, compelling protracted remission of professional duty and absence from home, he little abated his love and pursuit of knowledge. Amidst the flowers of the field and the rocks of the coast, he still found his interesting study, and a pure gratification. His amiable temper shed a pleasant lustre over his superior talents and rare attainments, &c.—For further information, see the *Leeds Papers*, and also the *Minutes and Reports* of the Leeds Philosophical Society, &c.

1752—1837.

THE REV. THOMAS SISSON, M.A.,

Vicar of Chippenham, in Cambridgeshire, and rector of Wallington, for many years chairman of the Hertfordshire Quarter Sessions, died December 31st, 1837, aged eighty-five years. Mr. Sisson was a native of Leeds, and was educated at the Leeds Grammar School, where he was soon distinguished for his ability and acquirements. For more than half a century he was an active magistrate of the county of Hertford, and for nearly the same lengthened period rector of Wallington, having been appointed to that benefice in 1788, by Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which society he was a Fellow and tutor. He was uncle to the Rev. Joseph Lawson Sisson,* D.D., formerly of Leeds and Wakefield, now incumbent of Coleford, Gloucestershire, author of an *Anglo-Saxon Grammar*, published at Leeds, and an *Historic Sketch of the Parish Church of Wakefield*, &c.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for January, 1838.

* THE REV. WILLIAM LAWSON, M.A. (1757–1841), formerly a Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, vicar of Masham, Yorkshire, and for many years head-master of the Wolverhampton Grammar School, was also a

1775—1838.

THE SIXTH DUKE OF LEEDS, K.G.,

George William Frederick Osborne, died in London, July 10th, 1838, aged nearly sixty-three. His grace was born July 21st, 1775, the elder son of Francis Godolphin, the fifth duke, by his first wife, the Right Honourable Lady Amelia D'Arcy, Baroness Conyers, only daughter and heiress of Robert, fourth and last Earl of Holderness. His mother (whose marriage was dissolved by act of parliament, in 1779) died during his minority, January 26th, 1784; and on his coming of age, he presented a petition to the House of Lords, claiming the barony of Conyers in right of his maternal descent. On the 27th of April, 1798, the House resolved and adjudged that the petitioner, George William Frederick, Marquis of Carmarthen, had made out his claim to the title, honour, and dignity of Baron Conyers; and he immediately received his writ of summons accordingly. He never, however, took much interest in politics, and when a young man spent a considerable length of time in Italy. He usually gave his vote in parliament with the Tory party. On the 31st of January, 1799, he succeeded his father in the dukedom, and in the same year he was appointed lord-lieutenant of the North-Riding of Yorkshire. On the 4th of May, 1827, he was appointed master of the horse, and on the 10th of the same month he was sworn a privy councillor. On the latter day also he was elected a knight of the order of the garter. He resigned the office of master of the horse with the Duke of Wellington's administration, in November, 1830. At the ceremony of the coronation of King William IV., September 8th, 1831, the Duke of Leeds was one of the four knights of the garter who held over the king's head the pall of gold at the ceremony of anointing. As a supporter of the turf no one was more respected. He was, in fact, admitted to be a pattern for everything upright and honourable. It should be borne in mind that to the northern turf he was essentially devoted, for he seldom sent horses south of Doncaster. The influence of his character was great in the best sense of the word; for in his own neighbourhood he was truly "the fine old English gentle-

native of Leeds. He was for many years a *détenu* in France, where he was seized by Napoleon as he was travelling for the benefit of his health, and only returned home at the peace. He died in 1841, aged eighty-four years, at Southwell, in Nottinghamshire, and was buried in the collegiate church of that place. He was also uncle to the Rev. J. Lawson Sisson, D.D., who was also educated at the Leeds Grammar School, and by whom these brief *Sketches* have been kindly revised. See the *Leeds Papers*, &c.

man," and sought not to be great from home. In 1811 his grace pulled down the ancient mansion-house at Kiveton, which up to that time had been the principal residence of the family from the reign of James the First (see Hunter's *History of South Yorkshire*, vol. i., p. 142). It was quitted for the more magnificent castle of Hornby, in the same county, the seat of his mother's family, the Barons Conyers, and Earls of Holderness. His grace was present at the coronation of the Queen, though his duchess was prevented from attending by serious illness. He was taken ill only three days before his death. His body was interred, on the 16th of July, under Trinity church, Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park. He married, August 17th, 1797, Lady Charlotte Townshend, sixth daughter of George, first Marquis Townshend, and aunt to the second marquis; and had issue two sons and one daughter: 1, the Most Noble Francis Godolphin D'Arcy, seventh Duke of Leeds, born in 1798; 2, Lady Charlotte Mary Anne Georgiana, married in May, 1826, to Sackville Lane Fox, Esq., of Bramham Park, near Leeds, and died in 1836; and, 3, Lord Conyers George Thomas William Osborne, who was accidentally killed in wrestling with a young friend, when a member of Christ Church, Oxford, February 19th, 1831. The seventh duke formerly sat in parliament (as Marquis of Carmarthen) for Helston; but was not a member of the House of Commons after the passing of the Reform Act. At the coronation of her present Majesty he was (only a few days before his father's death) called up to the House of Peers in the barony of Osborne. He married, April 24th, 1828, Louisa Catherine, third daughter of Richard Caton, of Maryland, Esq., widow of Sir Felton E. Bathurst Hervey, Bart., and sister to the Marchioness of Wellesley. By that lady he had no issue; and the heir presumptive to the dukedom was Lord Godolphin, the late duke's only brother, who succeeded as eighth Duke of Leeds in 1859.* See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1838; the *Peerages* of Burke, Collins, Debrett, Lodge, &c.; and also a *Sketch* of the first Duke of Leeds† (with *Notes*), who died in 1712, p. 121, &c.

* The splendid mansion in St. James's Square, purchased by the Duke of Leeds from the Dowager Countess of Hardwicke, was bequeathed by his grace to his son-in-law, Mr. Sackville Lane Fox, together with the whole of his personal property; and it was said that, in consequence, the seventh duke would be obliged to sell Hornby Castle, the only unentailed portion of the family estates.—See *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1838, &c.

† For a much longer account of Thomas Osborne, the first Duke of Leeds, who died in 1712, with a fine portrait, engraved from the painting by V. Vaart (1712), in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Leeds, at Hornby Castle, in this county, see Lodge's *Portraits of Illustrious Personages* (Bohn's edition), vol. vii., p. 19, &c.

—1839.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN ELLY, K.C.B., &c.,

Governor of Galway, and Colonel of the 7th Lancers, died at his seat, Cholderton Lodge, near Amesbury, January 23rd, 1839.* This distinguished officer, formerly a tanner's boy at Meanwood, near Leeds,† commenced his military career as a private trooper in the Blues, in which he soon obtained the post of quartermaster; and in 1791 he obtained a cornetcy in the same regiment. He served the campaigns, 1793–1795, in Flanders, and was present at most of the battles fought during that period, and at the siege of Valenciennes, &c. The 28th of January, 1796, he obtained a lieutenancy in his regiment; in October, 1799, a troop; in 1804, a majority; and in March, 1806, a lieutenant-colonelcy. He served as assistant adjutant-general to the cavalry in Spain in the campaigns of 1808 and 1809, and was present in the affairs of Sahagun, Majorca, Benevente, and Lugo, and in the battle of Corunna. He also served in the same capacity in Spain and Portugal during the following years: was at the battle of Talavera; had the command of the rear-guard of cavalry which covered the advance corps of the army when it retired over the Alberche; was in the battles of Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse, and finally served in the Netherlands, and at Waterloo. For his services on these occasions he was appointed a K.C.B., and received a cross and two clasps. He was appointed also a knight of the Austrian Order of Maria Theresa, and a knight of the 4th class of the Russian Order of St. George. He received the rank of colonel in the army, in March, 1813; of major-general, August, 1819; and of lieutenant-general, January, 1837. He was previously (in November, 1829) appointed colonel of the 17th Lancers. He

* On the 4th of February, the remains of the late Sir John Elley were removed from his residence, West Cholderton, near Andover, for interment in the Chapel Royal, at Windsor. At the request of the gallant general, the funeral was private, and eight of his brother officers of the Blues bore the pall.—See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1839, p. 669, &c.

† Sir John was born in London (and not in Leeds, as is generally supposed), his father kept an eating-house, in Furnival's Inn Cellars, Holborn. He was in the service of Mr. John Gelderd, tanner, of Meanwood, and had often, on a wet Sunday, to meet Mrs. Gelderd, at Headingley church, with an umbrella or a pair of pattens. Elley was engaged to marry Ann Gelderd, the daughter of his master, but she died, and he attended her funeral, at Armley chapel, in great grief. Elley had a desire, after a short service, to leave the army, but was induced by the Rev. John Smithson, incumbent of Headingley, to remain. The above statement was made to Henry Stooks Smith, Esq., of Headingley (who has kindly revised the above *Sketch*), by the Rev. Mr. Smithson, who died in 1835.

had served on the staff in the south of Ireland, and represented Windsor in Sir Robert Peel's parliament, of whose party and polities he was an active supporter. It is recorded of Sir John Elley, in Scott's *Letters to his Kingsfolk*, that there were found on the field of Waterloo more than one of Napoleon's Cuirassiers cleft to the chine by the stalwart arm of this gallant officer. Sir John Elley's will was proved by the executors, John Burton, Esq., Henry Knyvett, Esq., Charles Hopkinson, Esq., and Jane Carter, spinster. The personal estate was sworn to be under £25,000. Among various legacies £300 was left to the lieutenant-general who should succeed to the command of his regiment, to purchase plate for the use of the mess; and the like sum for the same purpose to the colonel of the 17th Lancers. Also the following charitable bequests:—To the Magdalen Asylum in the London Road, £300; to the Female Orphan Asylum, £300; to the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, £300; to the Bethnal Lunatic Asylum, £500; to the Refuge for the Destitute, £200; to the Institution for the cure of Cancer, in the Kent Road, £250; to the Corporation of Windsor, £100, to apply the interest among poor decayed householders. The will is dated 6th of March, 1838.—See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1839, &c.

1758—1839.

GEORGE SCHOLEY, ESQ.,

Formerly of Leeds, afterwards alderman and lord mayor of London, of Clapham Common, and Hutton Hall, Essex, for thirty-four years an alderman of London for the ward of Dowgate, died at Clapham, October 4th, 1839, aged eighty-one. Alderman Scholey was a native of Sandal, near Wakefield, in which parish several relations of his are now residing. He commenced life as the junior clerk in the bank of Messrs. Beckett, Blayds, and Co., of Leeds. Having acquitted himself with ability and fidelity for several years with them, he was enabled to obtain a confidential situation in the house of Messrs. Stephenson and Co., hop merchants, London, by whom he was subsequently taken into partnership. His career through life affords a striking example of what may be accomplished by diligence and propriety of conduct. He served the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1804, was elected alderman of Dowgate ward in 1805, and was lord mayor in 1812. He was an alderman of the old school,—industrious, precise, affluent, hospitable, and a Tory. He was always attentive to his official duties, and, indeed, frequently took upon

himself the performance of the duties of his junior brethren. In the magisterial chair he was ever on the side of leniency. He was remarkable for the neatness of his person, and often appeared well mounted on the Clapham road. He had an attack of dropsy about three months before his death, and he very calmly assured some of his friends that his last hour was approaching. To the surprise of the citizens of London, Alderman Scholey is said to have died worth no more than £120,000. He had retired from business many years, and was reported to have stated, at the period of his retirement, that he was worth a plum and a half, and the calculation was that his property amounted to £500,000, as he was a very economical liver. His executors were Alderman Thompson, Mr. Atkinson (formerly Alderman Scholey's partner), and Mr. Freshfield. The disposition of his property, it was said, was rather extraordinary. To his son, who was forty-eight years of age, he left the interest upon £10,000 in the Three per Cents. for his life, but without permission to touch a farthing of the principal; to Mrs. Bellamy, his daughter, he left the interest upon £20,000, but with the principal she had no more to do than her brother had. Upon the death of son and daughter the principal devolves to others. To an old woman, who lived as an upper servant in his house for thirty-eight years, he left £500, and to each of his other servants he left £100. By his will he also directed a large sum to be invested for the purpose of founding a charity at Sandal, near Wakefield.—For a longer *Sketch*. see the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1839, &c.

1762—1840.

BENJAMIN GOTTL, ESQ.,

Merchant, of Armley House, near Leeds, died February 14th, 1840, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was born on the 24th of June, 1762, and was the son of a man who, by his energy and talents, raised himself to eminence as a civil engineer. He was educated at Bingley School, and in early life his abilities and amiable disposition endeared him to his school-fellows and friends. He entered, and afterwards became a partner of, the firm of Wormald and Fountaine, woollen manufacturers and merchants, which, by the retirement of the other partners, became eventually the establishment alone of Mr. Gott and his sons.* Thus placed in a commanding situa-

* By his talent, intelligence, and activity, he realized a large fortune. No one in the West-Riding stood higher as a man of business. He possessed large stores of information, a vigorous intellect, remarkable decision of

tion, Mr. Gott's superior qualities acquired an ample field for their development. Untiring energy, an enlarged intelligence, and an enterprising spirit, soon raised the subject of this *Memoir* to the head of the woollen manufacture of Yorkshire. During the war his establishments were on so large a scale, that at one period £1,000 a week in wages were paid by his house. Wealth thus acquired was nobly dispensed. Mr. Gott was the active supporter of every charitable institution; a patron of the fine arts; and a firm and enlightened upholder of our constitution in Church and State, from a conscientious conviction of its excellence. He was one of the founders of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, and of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution, to both of which he gave large donations. To the poor he was a most bountiful benefactor, both at Leeds and at Armley; and to the numerous persons in his employment he was a generous and kind master, many of them having spent a lifetime in his service, and not a few having received liberal pensions on their superannuation. Mr. Gott's health had lately somewhat declined; but on the Sunday preceding his death he was well enough to attend St. James's church, on the occasion of the Bishop of Ripon (now the Archbishop of Canterbury) preaching for a charitable purpose. That evening, however, he became ill, and a spasmodic attack ensuing, he sunk under its effects on the Friday following. His funeral on the 21st presented a scene which evinced a melancholy but gratifying evidence of the universal esteem in which his character was held. The principal gentry attended, amongst whom were the Messrs. Christopher and William Beckett, Dr. Hook (vicar of Leeds), Mr. J. Blayds, and Mr. W. Hey, &c. All the manufacturers at Armley suspended their works; the shops were closed, and Armley church was filled by a large and respectable company, dressed in mourning. One of the most affecting incidents was the appearance of the twelve inmates of the

character, and a fine taste. He also possessed munificent liberality, great public spirit, perfect uprightness and independence, and an amiable disposition. No man was ever more regarded or esteemed in his circle than Mr. Gott; and no man ever more truly deserved the love and esteem of his fellow-men. As a husband, father, friend, and neighbour, his conduct was an example to all around him; his numerous workpeople especially lamented his death, for to them he was always a liberal master. A warm friend to Church and State, his munificence on all public occasions kept pace with his ample means; and in him the Conservatives of the borough of Leeds, and of the West-Riding generally, lost a man who was on all occasions ready to prove the sincerity of his professions by pecuniary contributions, princely in their amount, but given, nevertheless, without ostentation, without wishing to be deemed either patron or leader.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for Feb., 1840.

almshouses, endowed a few years before by the munificence of the deceased. We have only *sketched* a faint outline of the qualities which adorned the life of this estimable man. His understanding was vigorous; his mind, either in the study of books or men, was ever acquiring fresh stores of knowledge. His mansion at Armley, and his collection of pictures and books, testified his taste and pursuits. He was well known to the most enlightened men of his day, and ranked amongst his friends, Rennie, Watt, and Chantrey. In domestic life he sustained all its relations with undeviating kindness and integrity. Mr. Gott left two sons and six daughters, all of whom, except one, have been married, but two are widows. He was also mayor of Leeds in 1799; and his death was deeply and universally deplored. In the church dedicated to St. Bartholomew, at Armley, there is a beautiful piece of statuary erected in memory of the deceased, executed by Joseph Gott, Esq., of Rome. It represents the deceased gentleman (life size) reclining on a mattress, in a posture of deep meditation. At the basement is the following inscription:—"This monument is erected in memory of Benjamin Gott, Esq., of Armley House. Endowed with talents to dignify every relation of life, he maintained, with inflexible uprightness, the character of a merchant; with impartial justice, the office of a magistrate; and with unshaken confidence, the warmth of friendship. Always ready to promote the welfare of Leeds, and the advocate of its literary, scientific, and charitable institutions, which found in him a judicious adviser and generous patron. Under the gifts of health and prosperity, and length of days, he exhibited the powers of divine grace in the pure benevolence and holy principles by which he sought to shape his conduct; and relying for salvation only on the merits of his Redeemer, he calmly resigned his soul into the hands of a merciful Creator, on the 14th of February, 1840, in the seventy-eighth year of his age."* His bust, in beautiful marble, placed upon a pedestal, executed by Mr. J. Gott, of Rome, was presented to the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, in May, 1856,

* ON THE DEATH OF BENJAMIN GOTTO, ESQ.

"Why do ye weep?
Because the righteous dead
His heavenly rest hath won?
Is it well done

That ye should sigh and mourn,
When, like the ripen'd ear of fruitful corn,
The stalk hath wither'd, and the fruit is found
Safely transplanted to immortal ground?

by his sons, John and William Gott, Esqs., to commemorate the great interest which was taken by the deceased gentleman in the early foundation and subsequent success of the society.—See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1840, p. 323; the *Leeds Papers*; Schroeder's and Mayhall's *Annals of Leeds*, &c.

1763—1840.

GEORGE BRIDGES, ESQ., M.P.,

Formerly of Leeds, afterwards sheriff, alderman, and lord mayor of London, and also one of the members of parliament for the city, died at Brighton, March 13th, 1840, in his seventy-eighth year. The celebrity of the city of London naturally confers a distinction and an eminence upon all those to whom are intrusted the conservation of her privileges and the administration of her laws; and the public attention and regard are consequently in a peculiar degree attracted to the chief officer of the first city in the world. The gentleman whose *Sketch* is here given, for many years, both as a merchant and a magistrate, sustained the respectability and advanced the interests of the great metropolis; and we feel much pleasure in adding his name to the long list of those whom this book contains, as deserving the gratitude and honoured with the confidence of their fellow-citizens. Alderman Bridges, whose immediate

“For the blest, holy dead
Sorrow ye not;
A goodly heritage,
A favour'd lot

Was his, while living; for his God had spread
Earth's treasures at his feet; yet more, had shed
His holier, brighter gifts around his soul,
Earnests of glory ere he reached the goal.

“Ye may not weep;
Gird up your loins, and run
Your glorious race:

The crown that *he* hath won
Waits for each conqu'ror of the world and sin,
Oh! beautiful and blest abode: ‘Within
My Father's house are many mansions,’ said
Our Life, the Resurrection from the dead.

“Burn not your hearts?
Do not your souls aspire
After all holy things?
Shall covetous desire

Clog and retard our progress to the skies?
Oh! Thou who did'st obtain the mighty prize
For fallen man, into our souls distil
Such bright transforming grace, that every will
In meek submission may to Thine be bow'd!”

—From the *Leeds Intelligencer* for March, 1840.

ancestors were more distinguished for worthiness of character than for extent of property, passed the earlier years of his life under the tuition of the Rev. William Downham, at Salua (Salton), in Yorkshire, whence he was removed to Ripon, and afterwards finished his education during a more lengthened stay at Leeds.* On Mr. Bridges' arrival in London, he had the hope of getting a situation in the public employment; but his expectation not being realized, he soon afterwards entered into the counting-house of Messrs. Watson and Rashleigh (afterwards Sir Brook Watson, commissary-general), where he continued until he went into business on his own account, with the marked approbation of his employers—thus becoming the architect of his own fame and fortune, and laying with his own hands the foundation of that eminence which he afterwards so worthily acquired. On the resignation of William Jacob, Esq., as alderman of Lime Street ward, in 1811, Mr. Bridges was chosen his successor; and in 1816–17 served the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex, in conjunction with Robert Kirby, Esq., during the second mayoralty of Mr. Alderman Wood, when their excellent conduct in the shrievalty was rewarded with the unanimous votes of thanks of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, and of the livery in Common Hall. On his regular succession to the civic chair, in 1819, Mr. Bridges' election to the high station of lord mayor was opposed, in the same manner that Aldermen C. Smith and Atkins had been in the two years preceding. A poll, however, was demanded, which continued open during the usual time, when he was returned duly elected by the vast majority of 964, over the highest opposition candidate. A dissolution of parliament occurring on the accession of George IV., during the early part of Mr. Bridges' mayoralty, his lordship, at the earnest suggestion of his friends, became a candidate for the city, when, after a most severe struggle, he was elected one of the four sitting members; as, though comparatively unknown in public, the excellence of his private character proved superior to all the political partisanship which opposed him; and from the second day's poll until the close, he kept considerably above his more immediate opponent.

“The purest treasure mortal times afford
Is spotless reputation.”—SHAKSPEARE.

The ancient hospitality of the city of London was never more

* According to the *Leeds Intelligencer*, he was a native of Leeds, who, much to his honour, elevated himself from a very humble to a very exalted rank in society.

liberally sustained than by Lord Mayor Bridges; and it will be a sufficient memorial to distinguish his lordship's exertions for the public good, to state that the "Refuge for the Houseless and Destitute," in the winter of 1819, was planned, perfected, and carried into effect, principally through the prompt benevolence and active and munificent assistance of Alderman Bridges.* His lordship retired from his high office, followed by the prayers and blessings of the poor whom he had relieved and succoured, accompanied by the gratitude of all who could duly appreciate his valuable services, attended by the friendship of those whose friendship was most desirable; and, what was far more gratifying than even all these, rewarded with the approving plaudit of that "still small voice" which told him from his own bosom that he had done his duty. The worthy alderman married Miss Delamaine, of East Acton, by whom he had two sons. In taking leave of him, it may be added that in the list of her *worthiest* chief magistrates, the city of London must ever record the name of BRIDGES.—See the *Leeds Papers*; the *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c.; and for a portrait, &c., of the Right Hon. George Bridges, M.P., &c., lord mayor of London, 1819–20, engraved by J. Thomson, from an original painting by Samuel Drummond, Esq., A.R.A., see the *European Magazine* for November, 1820, p. 385, &c.

1769—1841.

CHARLES CARR, ESQ., M.D.,

Succeeded Dr. Davison, in the year 1810, as physician to the Leeds General Infirmary, and the same year was elected physician of the House of Recovery, in this town. After

* In a mayoralty, however, during which party spirit unfortunately ran so high, and in which such unexpected and important events agitated the public mind, it was impossible that any conduct on the part of any chief magistrate could be alike gratifying to all classes of his constituents; but while secure of the suffrages of the wise, the loyal, and the good; while discharging his numerous duties with impartiality and uprightness, the opinion of others is of comparatively trifling importance; and while claiming for Lord Mayor Bridges the proud distinction of having acted thus—of having maintained the honour of his sovereign, promoted the welfare of his fellow-subjects, and supported the fame and interests of our great metropolis—we are satisfied that all would concede to him the merit of having been swayed only by the dictates of his conscience, and having been governed by no motives save those which God and nature have implanted in every honest heart. The well-deserved vote of thanks, indeed, from the gentlemen of his lordship's household, presented at the farewell dinner on the 8th of November, 1820, spoke infinitely more than any eulogy; the more especially from its being a compliment so perfectly unprecedented, except in the solitary instances of Alderman Kinnersley and Sir James Shaw, and as proceeding from those who were so well able to appreciate that kindness, hospitality, and benevolence, for which they thus recorded their acknowledgments and their esteem.

faithfully discharging the important duties of these institutions for a period of fifteen years, Dr. Carr was compelled, by delicacy of health, to retire from the active engagements of his profession. Few persons quitted the scene of their public labours more universally regretted. To the poor he was uniformly kind and affable—ever ready to lend a patient ear to their complaints; and whilst his sympathizing manner won their affections, the skilful exercise of a highly cultivated mind alleviated their pains. His private life was equally estimable, and in him was truly exemplified the Christian gentleman. He died on Saturday, January 9th, 1841, aged seventy-two years, at his residence, Knowsthorpe House, near Leeds. Mrs. Carr, his widow, at her death, left legacies to the Leeds Infirmary, £500; the Leeds Public Dispensary, £100; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £100; the Leeds District Christian Knowledge Association, £100; St. Peter's Parochial Sunday Schools, £100; St. Peter's (Bank) School, £100; National Schools, Leeds, £100; the Leeds House of Recovery, £100.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c.

1777—1841.

T. S. B. READE, ESQ.,

A pious author, who died on Monday, April 12th, 1841, at his house in Park Place, Leeds, in his sixty-fifth year. For the consolation of his many friends, who deeply mourned his loss, he gave, during his last illness, the following brief record of his Christian experience:—"I enjoy communion and fellowship with God, and with his Son Jesus Christ our Lord, who hath forgiven me all my trespasses, and sealed me to his eternal kingdom and glory. How delightful is a *full assurance!*" He died, as he lived, in perfect charity with all men, and at peace with God. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."* Mr. Reade was the author

* The following tribute to the memory of this very estimable gentleman was inserted among the minutes of the Leeds Auxiliary Bible Society:—"The committee of the Leeds Auxiliary Bible Society, at their first monthly meeting since the decease of their late excellent colleague, T. S. B. Reade, Esq., while they desire to bow in humble resignation to the divine will, cannot refrain from the expression and record of their deep and sincere regret, under a sense of the loss which they, and the society on whose behalf they act, have sustained by his lamented removal. From the formation of this society, in which he took an active part, on the 25th October, 1809, down to the latest period of his existence, their beloved friend has maintained a steady and consistent adherence to the comprehensive basis and liberal principles on which the British and Foreign Bible Society, and its numerous auxiliaries, are founded; and amidst all the defections from its ranks which that society has had to deplore, and all the unprovoked and undeserved obloquy and hostility it has had to encounter, his attachment to it has never

of two excellent works, entitled *Christian Retirement* and *Christian Experience*; and there was published soon after his death *Christian Meditations; or, The Believer's Companion in Solitude*.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c., for April, 1841.

1773—1841.

MR. WILLIAM DAWSON,

A celebrated local preacher amongst the Wesleyans, commonly called “the Yorkshire farmer,” and deemed the Shakspeare of the Wesleyan pulpit, died July 4th, 1841, aged sixty-eight years. He was born on the 30th of March, 1773, at Garforth, near Leeds, and was the eldest child of Luke and Ann Dawson. His father was a small farmer, and colliery-steward to Sir Thomas Gascoigne.* He was blessed with a pious mother, from

been shaken, nor has he ever shrunk from the candid and open, the gentle yet firm and uncompromising avowal of it. The spirit of that divine book which he loved so well and laboured so assiduously to disseminate, was eminently and beautifully manifested throughout the life of their late estimable associate, and its consolations and supports were graciously afforded to cheer the *Christian retirement* and the closing scenes of his hallowed and much-honoured course. Mr. Reade was one of the ten gentlemen, of various Christian denominations, who formed the *first committee* of this Auxiliary Society. He has continued in the same relation during all the years which have succeeded, rarely absent from its meetings and ever alive to its interests. While in the office of Bible secretary, he has with most exemplary punctuality and fidelity contributed greatly to the efficiency and usefulness of the institution. With a mournful pleasure this committee cherish the memory of his many Christian excellences and invaluable services. May his bright example stimulate the friends of the Bible Society to similar zeal and devotedness for the attainment of those great and glorious objects which it is so laudably prosecuting, and which so powerfully commended themselves to his truly pious and enlightened mind. Committee-room of the Leeds Auxiliary Bible Society, May 5th, 1841.”—See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c.

* The family of Gascoigne is one of great antiquity (in this part of the country), and acquired the estate of Gawthorpe at a very early period, in marriage with the daughter and co-heir of John de Gawthorpe. The senior line, derived from *Sir William Gascoigne*, the celebrated chief-justice of the reign of Henry IV. (for a *Sketch* of whom see p. 70, &c.), terminated in an heiress, Margaret, wife of Thomas Wentworth, Esq., of Wentworth Wood House, grandfather of Thomas, first Earl of Strafford. The next branch, the Gascoignes, of Thorpe-on-the-Hill, near Leeds, sprung from a second son of the Gawthorpe family. The co-heiresses were Margery, wife of Henry Proctor, Esq., of New Hall, near Otley, and Eleanor, wife of Arthur Ingram, Esq. (of Temple Newsam, near Leeds), groom of the privy chamber to Charles II. The Gascoignes, of Parlington, near Leeds, derived their descent from Nicholas Gascoigne, of Lasingercroft, younger brother of the chief-justice, and were raised to the baronetcy of Scotland by King Charles I., in the person of Sir John Gascoigne, of Parlington. (See Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*: Jones's *History of Harwood*, &c.) The last baronet, Sir Thomas Gascoigne, married Mary, daughter of James Shuttleworth, Esq., of Forcet, and widow of Sir Charles Turner, Bart., of Kirkleatham, in the county of York, by whom he had an only child, Thomas, who died October 20th, 1809. Sir Thomas died February 11th, 1810, and leaving no issue, devised his estates in trust for Mr. and Mrs. Oliver (his step-daughter), for their lives, with

whom he received his first religious impressions. From his earliest youth up to the age of twenty, he regularly attended the church at Barwick-in-Elmet, under the ministry of the Rev. Thomas Dykes, of Hull, and the Rev. John Graham, of York, both of whom officiated at Barwick in early life; and although he for some time continued to attend the services of the Church, he gradually got in with the Wesleyans, until at length he became a local preacher amongst them. At the beginning of the nineteenth century he had fairly entered upon his work of preaching. In addition to his arduous secular avocations as a farmer, he was most laborious in performing his religious duties. It was not unusual for him to be sowing seed, stacking corn, clipping sheep, &c., on the same day that he was opening a chapel, and attending missionary meetings. He was entered on the Wesleyan plan for the year 1801. From the first he was an attractive preacher, and in much requisition both at Leeds and other places in Yorkshire. He preached in 1825 the opening services of Brunswick chapel, Leeds. The anxiety to gain the services of Mr. Dawson became very great; wherever he preached the places of worship were crowded to excess, so that at times he had to preach in the open air, so as to accommodate those who could not gain access to the chapel. In February, 1836, a project was started in Brunswick chapel for raising by voluntary subscriptions an annuity for Mr. Dawson, so that he might devote the whole of his time to the Wesleyan missions; ultimately £2,000 were raised, with which an annuity of £150, and £30 to his brother in case he should survive, was provided, the condition being that he was to devote six months of the year to the missionary cause, leaving him to employ the

remainder to their sons (of whom two were born before Sir Thomas's death), and then to their daughters in tail. Under this settlement, Mr. Oliver, who was eldest son of the Right Hon. Silver Oliver, of Castle Oliver, in the county of Limerick, assumed the surname and arms of Gascoigne, and became Richard Oliver Gascoigne, Esq., of Parlington, near Leeds. He married Miss Turner, daughter of Sir Charles Turner, Bart., of Kirkleatham, by Mary, his wife, daughter of James Shuttleworth, Esq., and subsequently wife of the above Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Bart., and by her, who died about the year 1815, had issue—Thomas Oliver, died, unmarried, April 24th, 1842; Richard Silver, died, unmarried, December 25th, 1842; Mary Isabella Oliver, and Elizabeth Oliver, now of Parlington. Mr. R. O. Gascoigne, who served as high-sheriff of Yorkshire about the year 1831, died April 14th, 1843, and was succeeded by his two daughters as co-heiresses. The elder, Mary Isabella Oliver Gascoigne, married, January 16th, 1850, Frederick Charles Trench, Esq., who assumed, on his marriage, the additional surname and arms of Gascoigne, now (1864-5) high-sheriff of Yorkshire and colonel of the Leeds volunteer engineers, and has a son and heir, born July 4th, 1851. The younger, Elizabeth, married, February 10th, 1852, Frederick Mason, Lord Ashtown, &c.—See Burke's *Landed Gentry*; the *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c.

other six as he might think fit. He then gave up his farm, and came to reside at No. 6, Springfield Terrace, Burmantofts, Leeds. On the 30th of March, 1840, he left Leeds for Liverpool, and set sail for Ireland on April 1st, to exercise his missionary labours. On his return he travelled in the south of England, but was not permitted much longer to prosecute his religious work. On the 3rd of July, 1841, he left Leeds for Colne, in Lancashire, where he died very suddenly about two o'clock on the following morning, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was interred at Barwick-in-Elmet. As a preacher he was most impressive, "eccentric in a high degree, and when he preached, strong convulsions rocked alike the pulpit and the pew. A wonderful variety of cadences; alternately rolling with the thunder, and flashing with the lightning; exhibiting the lion and the lamb in the same discourse," being the last who spoke in the strain of "olden times" in Methodism. In 1854 a very neat tablet in memory of the deceased, erected by Mr. Dennis Lee, was placed in St. Peter's Wesleyan chapel, Leeds, with an appropriate inscription.*—For additional information, see the *Life of William Dawson*, by James Everett, published in 1842; the *Leeds Papers*, &c.

* Mr. Dawson belonged to that valuable class of men, the strength and glory of our land, the yeomanry of England, and in his character he was a fine specimen of its heart-of-oak-like strength and steadiness, its high sense of honour, and its fearless independence. He had likewise a heart formed for warm and lasting attachments, which were fixed on the enduring basis of Christian principle and feeling—few men, indeed, within the limits of our sea-girt isle, could boast of as numerous a circle of firmly attached friends. As a preacher of the Gospel, there was a remarkable correspondence between his situation in life and the character of his truly original and effective ministry. In early life he had some thoughts of taking holy orders in the Established Church, of which he always spoke in kindly and respectful terms, and in which sphere he could not have failed to have occupied a useful and distinguished place; looking, however, at his peculiar turn of mind and of talent, in choosing to become a local preacher in the Methodist Connexion the great probability is that he followed the leadings of that Providence, the guiding-hand of which was likewise apparent in the sphere of action which was provided for him in Leeds and the neighbourhood. The congregations which were thus supplied to him, both in respect of members and character, being admirably suited to his peculiar talents. His theological style was quite of the John Bunyan order, yet he was no servile imitator—his mind and genius were strongly marked out by their own peculiar features. His theology itself was at once richly evangelical and solidly discriminating, so that the excursions of his imagination were, for the most part, directed into right and profitable channels; it might, indeed, occasionally put forth a luxuriance which well-informed and judicious hearers could not entirely approve; but his pulpit materials, copious and striking as they were, would be generally recognized as conformable in their leading mould to scriptural principle and taste; while his preaching, thus distinguished, was oftentimes a chosen instrument for the signal manifestations of the power of God in accomplishing the great objects of the Christian ministry. The system of

1799—1839.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, ESQ.,

Artist, was born at Leeds, in 1799. His first years were passed at school, where he was found a most refractory pupil; and to the annoyance of his tutor, he always preferred the pencil to his books or pen; constantly bargaining with the boys to draw pictures, while they worked his sums. All means being found ineffectual to deter him from his favourite study, at an early age he was removed from school only to meet greater difficulties in the pursuit of the art he loved. His father, being a stern man of decidedly practical views, saw nothing in his son's taste that was likely to conduce to his future advancement, and determined to annihilate every effort contrary to his wishes. Things now began to wear a desperate aspect, when young Robinson, with that energy and self-reliance ever the characteristics of genius, determined to throw aside all paternal authority, and stand upon his own responsibility; accordingly he set out to seek a master, and at length found a clock-dial enameller, to whom his father very reluctantly bound him apprentice. He now worked early and late to procure pocket-money to purchase materials for drawing; these he stealthily conveyed to his garret, and secreted in an old band-box. After the household had retired to rest, a thick tallow candle was produced from its hiding-place; and then, to use Etty's words, "he lit his lamp at both ends of the day," and laboured through the long midnight, with untiring zeal. The term of his apprenticeship over, Mr. Robinson left his master, and received lessons in landscape

missionary meetings also, which arose in his days, had for many years the advantage of his vigorous and effective exertions, and some of his addresses on those occasions were long remembered as exhibiting, in a high degree, originality of conception and strength of native genius. It is not surprising, therefore, that he was much devoted to this description of service during the last years of his honoured and useful life. In his death, therefore, the great Wesleyan body felt that they had sustained a loss which might not soon be repaired, and that "a prince and a great man had fallen in their Israel." The duty of consigning his mortal remains to the tomb was performed by the Rev. W. H. Bathurst, the rector, at the parish church of the village where he formerly resided, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, principally connected with the religious society of which he was so distinguished a member. The funeral procession was composed of ministers and office-bearers in the Methodist Society, walking six abreast; gentlemen on horseback; the hearse; three mourning coaches; followed by (it was computed) sixty-eight carriages of different descriptions, all of which were filled by parties anxious to manifest their high respect for the memory of the deceased. In addition to the numbers already enumerated, several thousand individuals followed the procession for a considerable distance, who would gladly have been witnesses of the funeral ceremony if it had taken place within a shorter distance of his residence.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for July, 1841.

painting from Mr. Rhodes, sen., of Leeds (who died in 1855); but feeling this branch of art was not the one in which his peculiar excellence lay, he commenced portrait painting, making use of every facility his native town afforded for improvement. By strict economy he was shortly in possession of a sufficient sum to take him to London, and he set out for the metropolis in 1820. Introductions had been furnished him to Sir T. Lawrence, who received him with a kindness that made a lasting impression on Mr. Robinson, and to which he always bore testimony with feelings of gratitude. He now became a pupil of Sir Thomas's, who, with a noble generosity, declined any remuneration; and at various times employed Mr. Robinson to work upon his own pictures. Sir Thomas Lawrence gave him an introduction to Mr. Fuseli, who, esteeming his work sufficiently meritorious, admitted him as a student in the Royal Academy. The climax of his high aspirations and ambitious hopes was now realized, and with a zealous heart and willing hand he laboured with new energy in the mart of his high calling. In 1823-4, Mr. Robinson had returned to his native town, where his talents soon found him a lucrative practice and distinguished patronage. His portrait of the late Mr. M. T. Sadler, M.P., first gained him celebrity, and to Mr. Sadler's efforts Mr. Robinson owed much of his early practice. Amongst his first patrons we may name W. Beckett, Esq., M.P., to whom, we believe, Mr. Robinson was indebted for his introduction to Lord Grantham, the late Earl de Grey. This nobleman, from the day of Mr. Robinson's introduction to his death, manifested great interest in his professional career. Earl de Grey honoured him by sitting for two portraits—one in his peer's robes, and the other as colonel of the Yorkshire Hussars. These pictures were afterwards engraved. At subsequent periods he painted the whole of Lord de Grey's family, Lady de Grey excepted; as well as the portrait of the late Earl of Enniskillen, brother to Lady de Grey. He was also employed by the noble earl to copy, from various masters, other distinguished members of his lordship's family. About this period a subscription was raised among the members of the United Service Club for the purpose of procuring portraits of several distinguished individuals. The committee, through Earl de Grey's interest, deputed Mr. Robinson to paint four of these pictures—one a portrait of the late Duke of Wellington. The duke had been so frequently asked to sit, that the members of the committee to whom the management was confided did not feel themselves warranted in requesting such a favour, and it

was resolved that a copy of the head and face, from some acknowledged portrait by Sir T. Lawrence, should be made, but that the duke should be respectfully solicited for the use of his *sword, glass, and cloak, &c.*, so that there might be as much originality in the picture as possible. A three-quarter portrait by Lawrence, belonging to the late Mr. Arbuthnot, was lent for the head, and one of the committee was commissioned to speak to the duke, and request the use of the appointments alluded to. When the circumstances were made known to him he assented immediately, and, with the greatest good-humour, said "he would give as many sittings as might be necessary to make the picture an original." This offer was gratefully accepted, and the picture having been as much advanced as possible, the duke gave the sittings required.* The other portraits painted by Mr. Robinson for the United Service Club were one of Lord Nelson, after Hoppner's picture in Greenwich Hospital; George III., after Sir W. Beechy; and Sir John Moore, made into a full-length from a half-length by Lawrence. About this time Mr. Robinson was introduced, through the late Countess de Grey's generous influence, to some members of the royal family, and had the distinguished honour to paint the portrait

* He (the duke) ordered that the cloak should be sent, but the sword was missing, and nowhere to be found. It was one with a very peculiar silver hilt that had been mounted in India, and which he afterwards very generally wore during the whole of the Peninsular war, and for which he had a particular value. It had been painted in the picture, by Lawrence, belonging to Sir R. Peel. A hasty sketch of the sword was made from memory, in order to convey to the artist some idea of its peculiar shape. As has been mentioned above, Mr. Robinson had been occasionally employed by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and still had some acquaintance with the person who had been his servant. As this chance (remote as it was) of learning something about the sword thus offered itself, Mr. Robinson took the pencil-sketch to the man, who said "there was a large number of swords, canes, whips, parasols, &c., unreclaimed, which were still collected, and were to be sold with various effects in a short time." They visited the store, and from the sketch identified the *very sword*, which had never been sent back to the duke, who was not aware of its loss, and totally ignorant of where it was; and as it had no name, or cipher, or ticket attached to it, it was utterly unknown and unnoticed, and would have been sold by auction without comment or observation, in a very few weeks, had it not been for this fortunate circumstance. Application was immediately made to the executor, and the sword was returned to the duke, very much to his surprise and gratification, at his last sitting.—This Sketch ought properly to have been inserted a little earlier, as well as the following:—*Charles Henry Schwanfelder, Esq.*, artist, of East Parade, Leeds, died in London, July 9th, 1837, in his sixty-fourth year, deeply regretted. His talent as an animal painter was considerable, and he had few, if any, competitors in his day in that branch of the art. We believe that he regarded this as his special and favourite study; but his genius was, perhaps, more eminently exemplified in landscape, and his later productions in this department comprise many admirable pictures, &c. —We should like to see the Leeds Academy of Arts again revived; or, at least, the annual exhibitions.

of Her Royal Highness the late Princess Sophia; he also copied for the Duchess of Gloucester a portrait of the late Duke of York. It would be useless to attempt, in a brief *Memoir* like this, any enumeration of Mr. Robinson's numerous works; neither is it required. It is sufficient to know that he was an example, out of many, who have risen by their own self-sustained energies through trials and disappointments to a position which is ever the reward of those who persevere to the end. In disposition Mr. Robinson was extremely affectionate, and his manners were modest and unassuming. He died at his residence, in Leeds, at the early age of thirty-nine years, of decline, in August, 1839, leaving a family of young children unprovided for, but who now hold honourable positions in life; and one of the daughters practises, with some success, her father's profession.—See the *Art-Journal* for January, 1853, &c.

1767—1841.

THE SECOND EARL OF HAREWOOD,

Lord-lieutenant of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, &c., died suddenly, when out hunting,* at Bramham, near Leeds, November 24th, 1841, in his seventy-fourth year.† His lordship was born on Christmas day, 1767, the second son of Edward the first

* The death of this nobleman, who was universally admired and respected as a splendid specimen of the "fine old English gentleman," took place under circumstances peculiarly distressing to the family, and which excited the deepest regret throughout the county. On the day of this melancholy event, his lordship, who was ardently attached to the pleasures of the chase, accompanied the hounds, apparently in his usual health, and after a run of no great duration, he remained on horseback a considerable time, watching the proceedings of some men who were engaged in drawing a fox that had "taken to earth." This protracted exposure to cold produced so serious an effect, by aggravating, in all probability, the symptoms of a very painful disorder under which he had long suffered, and for which, some time previously, he had undergone an operation in London, that after leaving the place, and alighting from his horse at a short distance, he fell to the ground in a fainting state, and almost immediately expired! The appalling suddenness of the event, and its occurrence just before the festive season of Christmas, when it was the custom of the noble earl to be surrounded by a family circle, including the whole of his grandchildren, diffused a deep gloom throughout the neighbourhood, and of course put an end to the usual rejoicings.

† The remains of his lordship, followed by a long train of noblemen and gentlemen, were borne to Harewood church on the shoulders of a number of his tenantry, and deposited in the family vault amidst the sincere grief of all who could appreciate genuine *worth*. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Richard Newlove, vicar of Thorner, his lordship's domestic chaplain. The day was extremely unfavourable, the rain falling heavily; but this did not prevent the attendance of a large number of persons from Leeds and other places, who, if their object was to witness the pomp and circumstance that often attend the obsequies of the wealthy and the great, must have been disappointed, as nothing could be more simple and unostentatious than all the arrangements on this occasion.

earl, by Anne, daughter of William Chaloner, Esq. Although from his early youth strongly attached to a country life, he had, throughout his long career, taken a prominent part in public affairs. At the general election of 1796 he succeeded Henry Duncombe, Esq., as one of the members for Yorkshire; his elder brother, Edward, Viscount Lascelles, having already a seat in parliament for Northallerton. He was a frequent speaker in the House, and in 1802 he seconded the motion for the election of Mr. Speaker Abbot. He moved, on the 27th January, 1806, the address for a public funeral of Mr. Pitt; and a few days after, the grant of £40,000 to pay the debts of that illustrious man. He was ever a staunch friend of the Pitt Club, and presided occasionally at the anniversary dinner. He had been re-elected for Yorkshire in 1802; but in 1806 it was judged expedient that he should give way to the Whig candidate, Mr. Walter Fawkes. At the general election in the following year occurred the memorable contest for Yorkshire, the first that had been attempted for sixty-six years. The other candidates were the late Mr. Wilberforce, in the Tory interest, and the second Earl Fitzwilliam, then Lord Milton, in that of the Whig. The struggle lasted for fifteen days, when Mr. Lascelles was beaten by a small majority; the numbers being—for Mr. Wilberforce, 11,806; Lord Milton, 11,177; Hon. H. Lascelles, 10,989.* Mr. Lascelles shortly after came into parliament for the borough of Westbury. In October, 1812, he was elected for Pontefract. On the 11th of the same month, Mr. Wilberforce having retired, he was elected for the county of York, by the unsolicited suffrages of the freeholders, having Lord Milton for his colleague. He withdrew from the representation of the county at the general election of 1818, and on the 2nd of June in that year he was chosen for Northallerton. He succeeded to the earldom in 1820. His parliamentary services as a commoner were of the most effective kind; for, independently of his just influence with the Government of the day, his attention to business was unremitting, and the soundness of his judgment was as his industry. He moved in 1814 the congratulatory address to the Prince Regent on the peace with France. On the death of his eldest brother, on the 4th of June in that year, he assumed the title of Viscount Lascelles. In 1819, when the second Earl Fitzwilliam was deprived of the lord-lieutenancy of the West-Riding, on account of partisan polities, the Earl of Harewood

* For a long account of this celebrated contest, unparalleled for the excitement and profuse expenditure of money which it occasioned, &c., see the *Leeds Papers* for May, 1807; Mayhall's *Annals of Leeds*, p. 216, &c.

succeeded to that influential position, and retained it to the hour of his death.* As the head of the magistracy of the Riding he ever mingled political impartiality with personal kindness, and, so far as he was concerned, the commission of the peace was kept clear of improper names. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, April 3rd, 1820. As a peer of the realm, the noble earl, though firm in his constitutional and Conservative principles, belonged to what may be termed the middle or moderate party. His sound sense and extensive practical knowledge, even more than his wealth and station, gave him great weight in the House of Peers, and with the Government for the time being. On various occasions he interposed advice which was deferentially listened to and followed—more particularly with reference to the Bill of Pains and Penalties against Queen Caroline, which was carried by a majority of nine; but further proceedings were abandoned at the suggestion of Lord Harewood, whose views were supported by other noble peers of similar standing and moderation. During the administrations of Lords Grey and Melbourne, no attempt was made to deprive him of the lieutenancy, for no real cause of complaint was given; though Lord Harewood never blinked his opinions, and on several occasions originated proceedings, the effect of which was to attach considerable blame to certain members of the Government with regard to an irregular appointment of magistrates. In local politics the earl, for some years preceding his death, took no very prominent part. In the judgment of some of his friends, he did not take that lead which in right belonged to him; though, on the other hand, there was no flinching from principle, as was shown by the conduct of his sons, the Hon. William S. Lascelles and the Hon. Edwin Lascelles, who, with regard to three contests for the

* Apart from the office which he held (according to another account) as lord-lieutenant of the West-Riding, his lordship could scarcely be termed a public man. His name was not often found in the debates of the Upper House. The quiet pursuits of a country life, and the discharge of his duties as a landlord, were far more congenial to his tastes and inclination than the excitement and fatigue consequent upon the performance of senatorial duties. Yet he was by no means indifferent to the responsibilities of his station, and when the public service demanded his energies few men were more prompt in obeying the call. If we may speak of him as a politician, the soundness of his judgment and the vigour of his understanding secured for him a high place in the estimation of his party, whilst his unquestionable honesty and sincerity exempted him from animosity, and gained for him the respect and esteem of his opponents. In all the relations of life, whether as a parent, a landlord, a neighbour, or a friend, his example and his actions shed a greater lustre upon his name than wealth or titles, however deservedly possessed, could ever impart.

West-Riding, waived family ties and private friendships when they interfered with public obligations. In all the private relations of life the late earl was a bright example of a rigid discharge of "home duties." As a husband, father, magistrate, landlord, friend, he was truly great, though unostentatious to simplicity. His charities to the poor were as extensive as his means were ample; they were gratefully recorded in the hearts of thousands who survived him, and in the memories of thousands who went "the way of all flesh" before him. For many years he maintained, at his sole expense, the Harewood Hunt in all its ancient reputation and splendour; and he may be said to have died in its service, for he had joined the hounds on the day of his decease, and when on his return, riding alone, he had alighted from his horse, his death ensued either by the rupture of a blood-vessel or from natural exhaustion.* His lordship married, September 3rd, 1794, Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart., and by that lady, who survived him, he had issue seven sons and four daughters:—1, the Right Hon. Edward Viscount Lascelles, born in 1796; married in 1831, and died in 1839; 2, the Hon. Henry Lascelles, third Earl of Harewood, major of the Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry, who

* Within a few years of his death the noble earl was honoured with two Royal visits. The first was that of her present Majesty, when Princess Victoria, and her mother, the Duchess of Kent, who arrived at Harewood House, on Sunday, September 12th, 1835, and remained till the following Monday. On Sunday morning, the illustrious guests, accompanied by a number of distinguished visitors, attended divine service at the church, when the Archbishop of York preached the sermon. A vast concourse of persons from Leeds, and the surrounding districts, lined the gravel-walk from the house to the church, and the day being beautifully fine, the scene presented was, in truth, one of a very attractive kind. The Duchess of Kent walked with the Earl of Harewood, and immediately behind were the Princess and Lady Georgiana Harcourt, daughter of the Archbishop of York. They were followed by the Duke of Northumberland, the members of the Harewood family, and other personages of distinction. Much curiosity was evinced to catch a glimpse of the future sovereign, who was then a timid, retiring girl, unaccustomed to the presence of such vast multitudes as she has since encountered in her more exalted sphere. At ten o'clock on the following morning, the royal party left Harewood, and passed through Leeds, on their way to Wentworth House, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam. The streets throughout were so densely thronged (it was computed that more than 80,000 persons lined the streets), that the royal carriage could only proceed at a very limited pace, and at some points of the route the vehicle was so completely hemmed in by the crowd as to render it impossible for the postilions to proceed. The carriage being closed, the royal occupants were, in a great measure, secured from the public gaze, and the result was that numbers of persons attempted to get upon the wheels for the purpose of having what they called a "right look," and an attempt was made to take the horses from the carriage and draw it into the town. These proceedings are said to have given great offence to the duchess, and, in the mind of her illustrious

married, in 1823, Lady Louisa Thynne, sister to the second Marquis of Bath, and had a numerous family; 3, the Hon. William Saunders Sebright Lascelles, late M.P. for Wakefield,* who married, in 1823, Lady Caroline Georgiana Howard, eldest daughter of the sixth Earl of Carlisle, by whom he had several children; 4, the Hon. Edwin Lascelles;† 5, the Hon. Francis, who died in 1814, in his fifteenth year; 6, the Right Hon. Harriet, Countess of Sheffield, and a lady of the bedchamber to the late Queen Adelaide, married, in 1825, to the present Earl of Sheffield, and has issue; 7, the Hon. Frederick, who died in 1823, in his twenty-first year; 8, Lady Frances Anne, married, in March, 1835, to John Thomas Hope, Esq., cousin to the Earl of Hopetoun, and was left his widow in the month following; 9, the Hon. Arthur Lascelles, who married, in 1834, Caroline Frances, fourth daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., and has issue; 10, the Right Hon. Emma, Lady Portman, late a lady of the Queen's bedchamber, married, in 1827, to Edward Berkeley Portman, Esq., late M.P. for Dorsetshire and Marylebone, created Lord Portman in 1837, by whom she had a numerous family; and, 11, Lady Louisa, born in 1812; married, in 1835, to the Hon. George Henry Cavendish, late M.P. for North Derbyshire, brother to the Earl of Burlington (now Duke of Devonshire), and has issue. The late Earl of Harewood left thirty-four grandchildren; and one of the most beautiful scenes that could possibly be contemplated was exhibited at Harewood

daughter, to have excited no small alarm. The cavalcade, however, passed through the town without the slightest accident, and amidst every manifestation of loyalty. In the month of August, 1839, her late Majesty, Adelaide, the Queen Dowager, accompanied by Earl Howe, and her suite, arrived at the Midland Railway Station, Hunslet Lane, *en route* for the north. Her Majesty was escorted as far as Sheepscar Bar by a detachment of dragoons, and from thence to Harewood House, by a troop of the Yorkshire hussars. She was received at the entrance by the noble earl and his family, and after a stay of five or six hours proceeded on her journey. A large number of persons had assembled in the park, among whom provisions were amply distributed.

* For a long *Sketch* of the Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles, M.P. (which has been withheld for want of space), next brother to the third earl of Harewood, who married the eldest sister of the late Earl of Carlisle,—was M.P. for Wakefield, and afterwards for Knaresborough; a deputy-lieutenant of the West-Riding; comptroller of her Majesty's household, and a privy counsellor; died in July, 1851, and was buried at Harewood, near Leeds,—see the *Leeds Papers*, &c.; Jones's *History of Harewood*; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1851; Burke's *Peerage*, &c.

† Born at Harewood, December 25th, 1799, and baptized there. He is unmarried, and is a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, where he graduated B.C.L., in 1826; D.C.L., in 1831; was called to the bar, at the Inner Temple, in 1826; is a deputy-lieutenant of the county, and chairman of the West-Riding bench of magistrates. First returned M.P. for Ripon, without a contest, January, 1846; re-elected, 1852; retired, 1857.

House every Christmas day, when all the members of the family assembled to honour his birthday. A portrait of the late earl, by Jackson, engraved by Page, is in Fisher's *National Portrait Gallery*, 8vo., 1830.*—For additional particulars, see the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1842, p. 96, &c.; Jones's *History of Harewood*, p. 297, &c.; the *Peerages* of Burke, Collins, Debrett, Lodge, &c.; the *Leeds Papers*, &c.; see also the first Earl of Harewood, who died in 1820, p. 275, &c.

1809—1842.

JOHN N. RHODES, ESQ.,

A promising young artist, of Leeds, died December 3rd, 1842. His father was also a painter of established repute in Yorkshire. From his earliest youth Mr. Rhodes showed strong indications of that taste and application in the arts by which he afterwards distinguished himself. He was a close and accurate observer, and an admirable imitator of natural objects, even in his childhood. These indications of talent were not, however, encouraged by his father, who had experienced the up-hill work of a professional artist's career, and the blighting disappointments arising from inadequate remuneration for the labours of his pencil. He therefore endeavoured to direct his attention to some more lucrative and certain means of obtaining a living; but when the time of decision came, no persuasion could prevail upon the boy to be anything but a painter. He was then allowed free scope with his pencil and crayon (for as yet he had not been allowed the use of colours), and assisted his father in making lessons for the use of his pupils in teaching. With his pencil, chalk, or sepia, he would luxuriate during the long winter's evenings; and sketches of wonderful power and beauty floated away from his fingers in a manner absolutely amazing. But it was his oil-paintings which established his fame, and brought out his full powers of colouring and design. The subjects he usually selected were from humble life—groups of cattle, with occasional figures of rustics in their ordinary garb. How he revelled in a green lane, with its wild weeds, brambles, and creeping plants! With what wonderful beauty and fidelity he painted the wild flower

* There is a full-length portrait of his lordship in the dining-room, at the bottom of which is the following inscription:—"Painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A. This portrait of the Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood, when Viscount Lascelles, was presented to the Countess of Harewood by a numerous body of the freeholders of the county of York, in testimony of their deep sense of his public services during the time of his representing that county in parliament, and as a token of respect for his distinguished worth."

dangling from the old wall, or perched in the cottage window ! Many of Mr. Rhodes's pictures appeared in the first exhibitions in the kingdom, and met with deserved encomium. Those of his works which appeared in the London exhibitions were highly praised by the London press. We believe that his principal patrons in his native neighbourhood were—Mrs. James Brown, of Harehills, near Leeds ; Mr. Staniforth Beckett, late of Barnsley ; and Mr. Neale, of Newstead Hall, near Wakefield, who possess many of his best pictures. His shy and retired habits, however, rendered him far less known than he ought to have been. Some years ago Mr. Rhodes removed to London ; his fame as an artist was rapidly rising, and he was himself buoyant with aspiring hope of future eminence and emolument, when, like Girtin, Liverseedge, and Bonington, he was attacked with inflammation in the eyes, and general bad health, the consequence of his close study and application in his art. He returned to Leeds in the hopes that his native air would revive him. A partial improvement took place, and several beautiful pictures, painted in the neighbourhood during his sojourn, though under the most afflicting circumstances, bear ample testimony to his intense devotion to his art. Like Girtin, he worked on in spite of his affliction, even to the day of his death, when an attack of epilepsy overpowered his feeble constitution, and finished his career at the early age of thirty-three.*—See the *Art-Journal* for March, 1843 ; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1843, p. 541, &c. See also a *Sketch* of his father, Mr. Joseph Rhodes, who died in 1855.

1790—1843.

MR. JOHN NICHOLSON,

Commonly called “The Airedale Poet,” was born November 29th, 1790, at Weardley, a hamlet in the parish of Harewood, near Leeds. His father, a worsted manufacturer, having

* AN ARTIST'S EPITAPH.

“Stay but a moment, brother, by this grave,
And shed no tears :—a work is to be done—
I strove to do my part—
Go, faithfully do thine.

“I laboured to make known the beautiful,
Till from my trembling hand the pencil fell :
Though the hand failed, the soul
Still loved her glorious toil.

“Art thou a brother spirit ? Shed no tears :
Go and fulfil my purpose to the world ;
And, when the work is done,
Your gladness will be *mine!*”

married the daughter of a farmer at Eldwick, near Bingley, removed thither when his son was only a few weeks old. The first rudiments of education were taught him by his father at "the wool-sorting board." He was afterwards sent to a school on Romald's Moor, known as the shooting house, conducted by a person named Brigg, who followed besides the business of a schoolmaster that of besom-maker. After remaining there a few years, he was sent to the Bingley Free Grammar School, then under the care of the late amiable and learned Dr. Hartley (but only remained there about twelve months), who entertained a favourable opinion of the talents and character of his pupil, and befriended him on many occasions in after-life. He was then put to wool-sorting as a preliminary step to business; but the pursuits of poetry, his love of reading, and an unsettled mind, greatly interfered with his duties in the wool warehouse, and entirely unfitted him for business, so that he remained all the days of after-life either a journeyman wool-comber or sorter. He was fond of music, and early in life learned to perform on the hautboy. He has often been known to travel to Leeds, a distance of nearly sixteen miles, for the sole purpose of buying a reed for his instrument. He married before he was twenty years of age, and his wife died soon after, leaving him a child. In 1813 he took to himself another wife, named Martha Wild, of Bingley, whom he familiarly called "Pat," who survived him, and by whom he had a large family. While working at Shipley Fields mill, he wrote a satirical piece on a physician at Bradford, which first brought him into local reputation, in 1818. He then wrote a piece in three acts, termed *The Robber of the Alps*, which was performed at the old theatre, Bradford. It was so well received that he soon produced and dramatized *The Siege of Bradford*, which was acted for the benefit of Mr. Macauley, one of the players, and yielded the sum of £47, but of which poor Nicholson received nothing. In 1824 he published *Airedale and other Poems*, and a second edition was struck off in 1825. Unfortunately the publication of this work induced him to quit his employment, and roam about the country for the purpose of selling the work. He then contracted inveterate habits of intemperance, which he never afterwards shook off, and which proved the bane and curse of his life. In 1827 he published the *Lyre of Ebor and other Poems*, and again started as a vendor of his works.* His

* In 1828 was published *The Yorkshire Musical Festival, a Poem*, with a portrait of the author. The following extract is a just compliment both to

improvident conduct continued to increase, and his wife and family had in consequence to endure many privations. The poet was often befriended and helped out of his difficulties by George Lane Fox, Esq., of Bramham. In October, 1827, Mr. Fox made him a present of £20, with which (less £4 he gave to his wife) and a large stock of his works, he departed for London. As usual, the money he took with him, and what he received for the sale of his books, was soon spent. He was there three weeks, and returned home with only a halfpenny in his pocket. A laughable incident occurred to the poet while in London, which got into the daily papers, headed *The Yorkshire Poet in Trouble*. He had there made the acquaintance of a barrister, and a number of gentlemen of gay habits, who persuaded him one night to go to the Drury Lane theatre, and paid for his admission into the dress-boxes. His eccentric conduct, and odd dress,—blue coat, corduroy breeches, and gray yarn stockings,—soon collected round him a number of *swells* of both sexes, determined to be merry at his expense. A great uproar was the consequence, and the officer on duty at the theatre took Nicholson, after a severe struggle, to Covent Garden watch-house. Next day he was brought before Sir Richard Bernie, who on hearing the case laughed heartily, and discharged the prisoner. The poet started for home immediately. Believing, however, that the metropolis was the great mart for his works, after the lapse of a few months he again visited London, this time accompanied by his wife, who proved a great check on his excesses. While there he buried a favourite child. A circumstance now occurred which put an end to his bookselling journeys. The printer and publisher of his works became insolvent, and a large stock of the books (Nicholson having paid for the paper) were put to the hammer, and realized

the powers of our native vocalists, and to the effect produced by the noble composition alluded to:—

“When Yorkshire’s choral sons their pow’rs unite,
Their tones astonish, and their chords delight;
Healthful and strong, their voices may defy
In strength all singers else beneath the sky.
Yes, when they sung the song which Israel sung,
When on the ocean’s shore their harps they strung,
Lost were the viol’s trills, the organ’s strain,
The chorus bursts—‘The Lord shall ever reign,’
‘For ever and for ever He shall reign,’
Re-echoes through each vaulted arch again!
And, as the strains increase, still more and more
We seem transported to the distant shore,
Where Moses, Israel’s bard, composed the song,
And ocean’s waves the chorus rolled along.”

about half their value. He was then obliged to earn a livelihood by the laborious and ill-recompensed occupation of wool-combing. He removed from Bingley to Bradford in 1833, and remained there during the remainder of his life. His life was henceforward a checkered scene of labour one day, and reckless conduct the next. He never gave up the pleasures of composing poetry, and at intervals wrote *A Description of the Low-Moor Iron Works*, *A Walk from Knaresborough to Harrogate*, *The Poacher*, &c., &c. On the evening before Good Friday, April 13th, 1843, Nicholson left Bradford for Eldwick, and called at several places on the road. It was near midnight when he left Shipley. He proceeded up the bank of the canal in the direction of Dixon Mill, and at this place, it seems, attempted to cross the river Aire, by means of the "stepping stones." The night was dark and stormy, and the river swollen. It is supposed that he had missed his footing and fallen into the current—he struggled out, became benumbed and exhausted—and though found on the bank next morning, while yet warm, resuscitation was found impossible. On the 18th he was interred in Bingley churchyard, where a monument was erected to his memory by George Lane Fox, Esq., bearing this simple inscription:—"Here rest the remains of John Nicholson, of Bradford, the Airedale poet, who was found dead on the bank of the river Aire, April 14th, 1843, in the fifty-third year of his age." He left a wife and eight children. In person he was about five feet ten inches in height, of robust make, broad shouldered, and rather stooped. He was of a ruddy complexion, with a dark brown eye, in which fire seemed to roll at the bottom. His eye and massy overshadowing brow were the only indexes in his countenance of the intellectual power he possessed. In disposition he was kind-hearted, frank, and without deceit. His great and sole vice was intemperance. During the latter years of his life he was remarkably slovenly in dress and general appearance. Had Nicholson's powers been cultivated, there can be no doubt he would have ranked high as a poet. He possessed all the requisites of a true poet and noble-minded man. He was ever remarkable for impromptu verse-making. He was once on the eve of having his furniture sold by Clarkson, his landlord, for rent in arrear, when his friend Mr. Fox prevented the sale by discharging the debt. He wrote on a pane of glass in one of the windows:—

"Oh! Clarkson, Clarkson, with a heart
More hard than Bingley rocks,
Who would have sold the poet up,
But for his friend Lane Fox."

For further information, see James's *Life of Nicholson*; Jones's *History of Harewood*; Mayhall's *Annals of Leeds*, &c. For an *Elegy* on the death of John Nicholson, the Airedale poet, by Robert Storey, see the *Leeds Mercury* for May 13th, 1843.

1794—1843.

ADAM HUNTER, ESQ., M.D.,

Physician, of Park Place, Leeds, died June 22nd, 1843, at Brompton, Middlesex, in his forty-ninth year. Dr. Hunter in early life settled in Leeds, and for many years held the important offices of physician to the Leeds General Infirmary, House of Recovery, and Public Dispensary, and also that of lecturer on the practice of physic in the Leeds School of Medicine; which appointments he was compelled by declining health to resign. He was author of an *Essay* of considerable merit on “*Two Mineral Springs at Harrogate, and the Springs of Thorp-Arch and Ilkley*,” 8vo., 1819. He also took a very active part in the original formation and subsequent support of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, and the Leeds Mechanics’ Institution.*—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c., for June, 1843; the *Reports* of the Leeds Philosophical Hall; the *Medical Journal*, &c.

* It is with much regret (said the *Leeds Intelligencer*) that we record in our obituary the death of Dr. Adam Hunter, of this town, which took place at Old Brompton, where he had been sojourning for a short time since he left Hastings, at which place he had passed many months for the benefit of his health. By all who had the happiness of knowing Dr. Hunter, and observing his conduct, whether as a physician in extensive practice, as an active political colleague, as a constant attendant in his place in the town-council when in health, or as a warm-hearted private friend, the death of this lamented gentleman would be deeply deplored. Strongly attached to his profession, which he began at an early age to practise in this town, he was not only anxious at all times to relieve the sufferings of his fellow-men whom the providence of God had placed under his care, but to add to the general stock of professional knowledge; as such he was amongst the active promoters of the Leeds School of Medicine, and in times past had filled the offices of president of the Leeds Mechanics’ Institution, and president of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society. On the political stage he was little known till the passing of the parliamentary and municipal reform acts, when Dr. Hunter, like many others, deemed it his duty to stand forward to stem the democratic torrent which those measures had let loose; and having once chosen his ground and taken his political course, his earnestness of purpose and warmth of feeling soon brought him into the foremost ranks of the Conservative cause. As a member of the town-council, he sought with a singleness of heart, worthy of imitation by his successors, to advance the best interests of the borough generally, at the same time that he was careful to protect the pecuniary affairs of the ratepayers. His courtesy in private life secured him a numerous circle of personal friends, and we exaggerate not when we say that (though in later times, when politics ran high, he stood firm to his principles), some of his most endearing friendships existed with political opponents. He was interred at St. Paul’s church, Leeds.

1767—1843.

THE REV. JOHN BECK HOLMES,

Bishop of the church of the United Brethren, at Fulneck, near Leeds, was born at Copenhagen, November 3rd, 1767, and at thirteen years of age sent to the academy at Uisky, afterwards to the Moravian Theological Seminary at Barby, where he made great progress in the sciences, especially in mathematics and history. In 1791 he received an appointment to be a teacher in Fulneck school, where he spent near ten years with signal success; his talent and energy being conducive in an eminent degree to a considerable improvement in the school. In 1799 he entered on his duties as a pastor of the Brethren's church at Wyke, and, with the exception of a few years, spent the whole of his remaining days in ministerial duties in Yorkshire. During his many years' service in Fulneck, he proved himself a devoted member of the Moravian church, and his long and active connection with the various public societies belonging to various denominations of Christians, was the best proof of his true catholicity of spirit. As a preacher he was noted for solemnity and impressiveness, while as a scholar he deservedly ranked high among his theological friends. As an author he is known by his *History of the Brethren's Church*, and *Historical Sketches of the Brethren's Missions*. He was a distinguished servant of Christ, an ornament to the Moravian church, and (what is the highest style of man) a true Christian, whose memory will long be held in affectionate remembrance by the thousands who hung upon his words, and benefited by his peaceful and exemplary labours. He literally fell asleep in Jesus on the 3rd of September, 1843, and was interred in the burying ground, at Fulneck, near Leeds. The above *Sketch* has been kindly communicated by Mr. Edward Sewell, of Fulneck school, near Leeds.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c.

1781—1843.

GEORGE WILLIAM WOOD, ESQ., M.P.,

A native of Leeds, Fellow of the Linnean Society, magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county palatine of Lancaster, and president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, died suddenly at Manchester, October 3rd, 1843, in his sixty-third year. He was born at Leeds, 26th of July, 1781, and was the eldest son of the late Rev. William Wood, F.L.S., minister of Mill Hill chapel, Leeds (for a *Sketch* of whom, see p. 232, &c.), by Louisa Anne, daughter of George Oates, Esq., of Newton Hall, in the county of York. As he publicly said of himself

in after life, "it was in the markets of the West-Riding of Yorkshire that he received his first lessons as a British merchant;"* but, at the age of twenty, he removed to Manchester, and continued steadily to rise until he became one of the leading merchants of that great commercial town (now a city), and was partner with Mark Philips, Esq., afterwards M.P. for Manchester.† At the first election for the southern division of Lancashire after the passing of the Reform Bill, he was one of the candidates for the representation of that division, and was returned at the head of the poll, which was as follows:—G. W. Wood, Esq., 5,694; Lord Molyneux, 5,575; Sir T. Hesketh, Bart., 3,082.‡ But at the next election, in 1835, the tide of political favour had completely turned, and his name appeared at the bottom of the poll, the numbers being:—Lord Francis Egerton, 5,620; Hon. R. B. Wilbraham, 4,729; Lord Molyneux, 4,629; G. W. Wood, Esq., 4,394. In 1837 Mr. Wood was invited to stand for the borough of Kendal, to which he consented, and was then elected without opposition, as he also was on the succeeding election in 1841. He professed himself "a Whig of the school of Charles James Fox," and consequently a friend of "civil and religious liberty," which, indeed, he adopted as his family motto. Mr. Wood died suddenly in the rooms of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, of which he was a vice-president, whilst attending one of their meetings. He married, 22nd November, 1810, Sarah, the eldest daughter of the late Joseph Oates, Esq., of Weetwood Hall, near Leeds, who survived him, with one son, William Rayner Wood, Esq.,

* These words were used at a public dinner to Lord Morpeth and Mr. Macaulay in the Leeds Cloth-Hall, November 6th, 1833. Mr. Wood was, during many years after his removal to Manchester, a partner in the house of Oates, Wood, and Smithson, of Leeds, cloth merchants. He is described as a man of the most upright character, of enlarged understanding, extensive knowledge, and excellent business habits.

† It is stated upon his monument in Upper Brook Street chapel, Manchester, that "having early in life engaged in commercial pursuits, and obtained by them an honourable independence, he quitted the pursuits of wealth for the nobler objects of public usefulness." After having during many years taken a leading part in the public business of Manchester, and been especially instrumental in preventing the circulation of local notes, which in Yorkshire and many other districts produced such disastrous consequences in the year 1826, he was elected for South Lancashire.

‡ In the first reformed parliament Mr. Wood carried through the House of Commons a bill for the admission of Dissenters to the English universities, afterwards rejected by the House of Lords, but remarkable as the first of a series of measures which have ultimately resulted in opening the doors of the older universities to members of every religious denomination, though without admission to the full rights enjoyed by members of the Established Church.

magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county palatine of Lancaster (who has kindly revised the above *Sketch*), born 26th of August, 1811, who is married and has issue (George William Rayner, born in May, 1851). He succeeded his father at his seat, Singleton Lodge, near Manchester.—See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1844, p. 204; the *Leeds Papers*; Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

1771—1844.

WILLIAM HEY, ESQ., J.P.,

Surgeon, of Leeds, breathed his last on the 13th of March, 1844, in the seventy-third year of his age, than whom few men have lived more beloved and respected: his hand and heart were ever prompt in every good work of utility, benevolence, or religion: and his unobtrusive virtues and sterling qualities of piety and kindness in private life, endeared him in the affections and esteem of all who knew him. As a member of the medical profession, in which the name of his family has long been distinguished and honoured, Mr. Hey was one of its brightest ornaments. He was the author of *Practical Observations on Surgery*, 1814; and a *Treatise on the Puerperal Fever*, 1815. He was for twenty years surgeon of the Leeds General Infirmary—an institution closely linked with the memory of his venerated father. He was an alderman of the borough of Leeds many years previous to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, having also filled the office of mayor in 1820 and again in 1831. He was named a magistrate of the borough in the commission subsequently issued by Lord John Russell, but never qualified. In 1833 he qualified as a magistrate of the West-Riding, his name having been on the commission for some time previously. His remains were interred in the vaults of St. Paul's church, Leeds. The funeral, though strictly private in its arrangements, was attended at the church by a very large assemblage of the most respectable inhabitants of the town, who wished thus to evince their respect to departed worth.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c., for March, 1844. The above brief *Sketch* has been kindly revised by the present William Hey, Esq., J.P., of Gledhow, near Leeds.—See also p. 267.

1757—1844.

THE EARL OF LONSDALE, K.G., &c.

The Right Honourable William Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale, Viscount and Baron Lowther, K.G., a privy councillor, lord-lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland,

lieutenant-colonel in the army, and F.S.A., died March 19th, 1844, at his residence, York House, Twickenham, aged eighty-six. The Earl of Lonsdale was born December 29th, 1757, and was the elder son of the Rev. Sir William Lowther, Bart., rector of Swillington, near Leeds (for a *Sketch* of whom, see p. 186, &c.), by Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Zouche, vicar of Sandal. His father was created a baronet in 1764; and the title (which had merged in the peerage) was revived in 1824 in favour of the earl's only brother, then Sir John Lowther, Bart., of Swillington, near Leeds. When Mr. Lowther, his lordship sat in the parliament of 1780-4, as member for Carlisle; and he must have been one of the last survivors of that parliament. We believe he was not in the parliaments of 1784 and 1790; but at the general election in 1796 he was returned for the county of Rutland. He succeeded to the title of baronet on the death of his father, June 15th, 1788. Sir William Lowther was appointed major in Macnamara's regiment of foot, August 22nd, 1794; and a lieutenant-colonel in the army, January 1st, 1800, which rank he subsequently retained. He was for many years colonel of the Cumberland Militia, and resigned the command to his second son. On the death of his cousin, James, Earl of Lonsdale, May 24th, 1802, he acceded to the dignities of Viscount and Baron Lowther, which had been created by a patent, dated October 26th, 1797, with remainder to the heirs male of the body of the late Rev. Sir William Lowther. The dignity of Earl of Lonsdale, which had been conferred on the same nobleman in 1784, then became extinct; but it was revived in favour of his successor, by patent, dated April 7th, 1807. His lordship was elected a Knight of the Garter July 18th, 1807, and installed March 31st, 1812. Lord Lonsdale was the earliest friend of Mr. Pitt, and his long public life was not less marked by unimpeachable integrity than by the most unswerving and consistent devotion to the principles of that eminent man. He nevertheless numbered among his friends, and most affectionate admirers, many men of opposite politics to his own. His manners were of the gentlest kind, and fascinating to a degree that can only be understood by those who had the happiness of his acquaintance. His highest pleasure and ambition centred in conscientiously discharging the duties of a kind and affectionate parent, a munificent landlord, and a zealous advocate for the best interests of his country. His princely fortune enabled him to indulge the most noble trait which can adorn the human character—an unostentatious benevolence,—his

generous heart and hand being ever open to the appeals of distress, or to assist and encourage rising talent; and many then living had cause to bless the day when Providence kindly brought them under the notice and patronage of the good old Earl of Lonsdale. His lordship was a munificent patron of literature and art, and his high attainments as a classical scholar threw a tone over the society assembled round his hospitable board; and frequently amongst the nobles by whom he was surrounded might be found a Wordsworth, a Rogers, a Davy, a Southey, and other eminent literary characters. A friendship subsisted between his lordship and Mr. Wordsworth, which was alike honourable to the peer and poet. The *Excursion* is dedicated to the earl, in one of Wordsworth's best sonnets. The Earl of Lonsdale married, July 12th, 1781, Lady Augusta Fane, eldest daughter of John, ninth Earl of Westmoreland; and by that lady, who died March 6th, 1838, he had issue two sons and five daughters:—1, Augusta, who died an infant in 1789; 2, Lady Elizabeth Lowther; 3, Lady Mary, married, in 1820, to the late Major-General Lord Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, C.B., and was left his widow in 1828, with one son; 4, the Right Honourable William, now Earl of Lonsdale; 5, Lady Anne, married, in 1817, to the Right Honourable Sir John Beckett, Bart., of Leeds; 6, the Honourable Henry Cecil Lowther, M.P. for Westmoreland, and colonel of the Cumberland Militia, who married, in 1817, Lady Lucy Eleanor Sherald, eldest daughter of Philip, fifth Earl of Harborough, and has issue three sons and three daughters; and, 7, Lady Caroline, married, in 1815, to Lord William Powlett, next brother and heir presumptive to the second Duke of Cleveland, but has no issue. The present earl, William Lowther, F.R.S., &c., was born in 1789, educated at Westminster, and Trinity College, Cambridge, but is unmarried. He is a privy councillor, and has been postmaster-general, and president of council. He has sat in parliament as Baron Lowther from 1841. His lordship was appointed to succeed his father as lord-lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmoreland. The late earl's remains were removed on the 27th of March, and interred at Lowther on the 1st of April, attended by the present earl, the Honourable Colonel Lowther, Sir John Beckett, Lord William Powlett, Lieutenant Henry Lowther, John H. Lowther, Esq., M.P., the Honourable G. O'Callaghan, George Bentinck, Esq., the Rev. H. Lowther, Arthur Lowther, Esq., and Mr. Robertson, &c.—For additional particulars, see the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1844, p. 532, &c.; the *Leeds Papers*;

the *Peerages* of Burke, Collins, Debrett, Lodge, &c. And for a fine portrait of the late Earl of Lonsdale, from a painting by Sir T. Lawrence, with a *Biographical Sketch*, see *Portraits of Eminent Conservatives*, second series: Virtue, London.

1759—1844.

SIR JOHN LOWTHER, BART., M.P.,

Died at Swillington Hall, near Leeds, his principal residence, on Monday, the 13th of May, 1844, aged eighty-five. Sir John Lowther was the only brother of the late Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., whom he survived for less than two months, and of whom a short *Memoir* has just been given. He was born on the 1st of April, 1759, the younger son of the late Rev. Sir William Lowther, Bart., rector of Swillington (for a *Sketch* of whom see p. 186, &c.), and Ann, his wife, a descendant of the ancient family of the Zouches. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1780; and he was one of the last survivors of the parliament of 1780, to which he was returned for the borough of Cockermouth, and again in 1784. In April, 1786, he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, in order to stand for Carlisle; but on a petition was declared not duly elected, a committee deciding in favour of John Christian, Esq. Room was made for him as one of the members for Haslemere. We do not find him in the parliament of 1790, but in 1796 he was elected for the county of Cumberland, and again in 1802. In 1806 he was returned for both Cockermouth and the county, but made his election for the latter in January, 1807. He was re-elected in 1812 and 1818, and again in 1820. At the last-named election there was a contest, in which the late Earl of Carlisle (then Lord Morpeth) was the defeated candidate, and which terminated as follows:—John Lowther, Esq., 166; J. C. Curwen, Esq., 138; Lord Morpeth, 91. Sir John Lowther (then a baronet) was re-chosen for Cumberland in 1826 and 1830, but retired in 1831, at which election his nephew, Lord Lowther, was defeated. He was created a baronet by patent dated 1824, thus restoring the old family title, which had merged in the peerage. Indeed, two patents of baronetage, dated respectively 1640 and 1764 (the former of Nova Scotia), are vested in the Earl of Lonsdale. Sir John Lowther was also in the remainder of the dignities of Viscount Lowther and Baron Lowther, of Whitehaven, conferred on his cousin, James, Earl of Lonsdale. Sir John Lowther strongly resembled the late excellent Earl of Lonsdale, both in features and personal disposition. He was exemplary

in all the relations of life, and by none was his death more sincerely lamented than by his tenantry, and the poor in the vicinity of his extensive property. Though fond of retirement, he was not unused to public life, and his constituents ever found in him a zealous guardian of their local and general interests. Sir John Lowther married, September 4th, 1790, Lady Elizabeth Fane, third daughter of John, ninth Earl of Westmoreland, and sister to Lady Augusta, whom his brother had previously married in 1781. They had issue three sons and three daughters:—1, Elizabeth, unmarried; 2, Sir John Henry Lowther, who has succeeded to the baronetcy; 3, George William, who died in 1805, in his tenth year; 4, Frederica, who died in 1812, aged thirteen; 5, Louisa, who died in 1816, aged fifteen; and, 6, Charles Hugh Lowther, Esq., who married, in 1834, Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Morehead, D.D., and has issue two sons and a daughter. Lady Elizabeth Lowther had been for some time indisposed, and her illness having increased after the death of her venerable husband, she became so unwell that orders were sent to delay the preparations for the baronet's funeral, as it was feared her ladyship could not long survive, and it was not desirable to disturb her repose by the bustle necessarily incident to that mournful ceremonial. She died on the 19th of May, aged seventy-four. Their funeral took place on the 25th, at Swillington, near Leeds. The two hearses were followed by a mourning coach containing the chief mourner, Sir John Henry Lowther, Bart., M.P., accompanied by his brother, Charles Hugh Lowther, Esq., General Sir John Woodford, half-brother of the deceased lady, and the Rev. Henry Fludyer, a nephew of her ladyship. Five other coaches followed, containing the pall-bearers of the deceased baronet, namely, the Earl of Mexborough, the Honourable Sir Edward M. Vavasour, Bart., the Honourable and Rev. Philip Yorke Savile, Colonel Markham, Christopher Beckett, Esq., Thomas Davison Bland, Esq.,^{*} Henry

* THOMAS DAVISON BLAND, Esq., was descended from Sir Thomas Bland, Knight, who settled at Kippax Park, near Leeds, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and was in the commission of the peace for the county of York, in the thirty-second year of that reign. His grandson, Sir Thomas Bland, of Kippax Park, was created a baronet on the 30th of August, 1642, by King Charles I., for his active zeal and devotion in the royal cause, and became ancestor of the Blands of Kippax, extinct baronets, the last of whom, Sir Hungerford Bland, eighth baronet, died, unmarried, in 1756, when the title became extinct, while the estates passed to his cousin, Thomas Davison, Esq., who assumed the additional surname of Bland, after his maternal grandfather, Sir John Bland, fifth baronet. His son, the above Thomas Davison Bland, Esq., of Kippax Park, near Leeds, born in 1783, married, in 1812, Apollonia Mary, second

Ramsden, Esq., and Adolphus Woodford, Esq.; the pall-bearers of the Lady Elizabeth Lowther, namely, the Honourable Henry Savile, John Blayds, Esq., the Rev. Theophilus Barnes, the Rev. John Bell, Leonard Thompson, Esq., Thomas D. Bland, jun., Esq., Martin John West, Esq., and Thomas T. Dibb, Esq.; the rector of Swillington, Mr. Ellerton, of Kippax, the family surgeon, and others. After the mourning coaches followed several private carriages. The present baronet was born in 1793; succeeded in 1844; and is unmarried. He was M.P. for Wigton, 1831-4, and for the city of York, 1835-7. He is a deputy-lieutenant for the county of York, of which he was high-sheriff in 1852; is in remainder to the viscountcy and barony of Lowther. Heir presumptive, his brother, Charles Hugh, born in 1803; married, in 1834, Isabella, daughter of the late Rev. R. Morehead, D.D., &c., and has issue George, born in March, 1837; James, born in December, 1840, &c.—See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1844, p. 206, &c.; the *Leeds Papers*; Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*, &c. For a fine engraving of Swillington Hall, with their pedigree, &c., see Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 252, &c.

1776—1844.

JAMES MUSGRAVE, ESQ.,

Alderman and magistrate of the borough of Leeds, died May 26th, 1844. A marble monument was subsequently erected in Oxford Place chapel to the memory of the deceased, bearing the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of James Musgrave, Esq., alderman and magistrate of the borough of Leeds; who was for forty-six years a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society in this town; during the greater part of which period he occupied the offices of local preacher and class-leader. As a private Christian he was uniformly consistent and pious, adoring the doctrine of God his Saviour in a humble, placid, and devotional spirit. As a local preacher, he was plain,

daughter of Charles Philip, sixteenth Lord Stourton, and died, October 6th, 1847, leaving issue:—1, Thomas Davison Bland, Esq., of Kippax Park, born in 1812, married, in 1848, Sophy Caroline, daughter of the late John Madocks, Esq., and has issue, John Davison, born in 1852; Thomas Edward, born in 1854, and Caroline Sophy; 2, Edward, in holy orders, vicar of Kippax, born in 1813; 3, Henry, born in 1814, deceased; 4, William, Royal Artillery, deceased; 5, George, married Mary, daughter of J. T. Wharton, Esq., and has a son, Godfrey, and a daughter, Emily Augusta; 6, Alleyne, R.N.; 7, Frederick William; 8, Philip, in holy orders, married Agnes, daughter of Captain Ritchie, and has issue; 8, Ralph Milbanke; and three daughters, 1, Apollonia; 2, Mary, married to Charles Weld, Esq.; 3, Augusta, died young.—See Burke's *Extinct Baronetage and Landed Gentry*, &c.; Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 90; Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 260, &c.

practical, and searching. As a class-leader, he was watchful, faithful, and affectionate. His truly Christian example commanded the respect and esteem of his fellow-townsman; while his domestic virtues and simplicity of manners secured the affection of his family and friends. In the erection of this chapel he took a lively and anxious interest, watching over the cause of God with untiring solicitude. He was a liberal supporter of all Christian institutions, serving and promoting in every possible way the interests of true religion. The divine Master, whom he loved and served to the end, suddenly called him to his eternal rest (on his way to this house of prayer), on Sunday evening, May the 26th, 1844, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His remains are interred in the adjoining burial-ground. This tablet is erected by his affectionate friends, the trustees of this chapel, in testimony of their high esteem and respect for their ever active and faithful treasurer. ‘Blessed are those servants whom the Lord when he cometh shall find watching’ (*Luke xii. 37*).—See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c.

1775—1845.

JAMES BISCHOFF, ESQ.,

Author of a *History of the Woollen and Worsted Manufactures*, formerly of Leeds, and afterwards of Highbury Terrace, London, died February 8th, 1845, in his seventieth year. This gentleman was prominently connected with the trade of Yorkshire. He was brother of the late Thomas Bischoff, Esq., and brother-in-law of the Messrs. Stansfeld, of Leeds. His family was of German extraction, and boasts among its ancestors the reformer, Episcopius. So long since as the year 1816, his pen was actively employed in correspondence with Lord Milton (then one of the members for Yorkshire), and the Earl of Sheffield (then an active leader of the agricultural interest), in discussing the proposed alteration of the laws relating to the woollen trade. His writings on this subject were published in the *Leeds Mercury*, the *Farmer's Journal*, and on one occasion at least in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. In December, 1819, Mr. Bischoff was appointed one of the deputies from the manufacturing districts, meeting to promote a repeal of the wool tax. He was one of those selected by the committee to wait on the Earl of Liverpool and the ministers; and he took a principal share in the composition of the statistics and arguments which the occasion required. In 1820 he published a pamphlet, entitled *Reasons for the immediate Repeal of the Tax on Foreign Wool*; and another containing *Observations on the Report of the*

Earl of Sheffield, to the Meeting at Lewes Wool Fair, July 26th, 1820. On the 23rd February, 1825, Mr. Bischoff received a note from Mr. Huskisson, then president of the Board of Trade, requesting him to call there on the following day, accompanied by any gentleman who might be well acquainted with the woollen trade in all its branches. The assistance of John Maitland, Esq., the chairman of the wool trade, and of Edward Sheppard, Esq., being unattainable from illness and absence, Mr. Bischoff obtained the company of John Pearse, Esq., M.P. for Devizes, and waited on the minister. Mr. Huskisson informed them of his proposed alterations in commercial policy, particularly a reduction of the duty on foreign manufactured goods, and Mr. Bischoff gave his opinion in reply that the changes proposed might be very desirable; and if the duties on the raw material, dyeing wares, oil, and other articles used in manufactures were repealed, and the British manufacturer put upon the same footing as the foreigner with respect to the price of food, and particularly corn, little or no duty on foreign manufactures would be required. At this period Mr. Bischoff carried on an important correspondence, not merely with other persons of influence, but directly with Mr. Huskisson, who, in Mr. Bischoff's opinion, "by his unwearied attention to the trade of the country, and by the firmness with which he carried on his measures, became the best commercial statesman England ever knew." On the 1st of May, 1828, Mr. Bischoff, although then "no longer directly concerned in the woollen trade," was summoned before the privy council, when he was examined by the Duke of Wellington personally, "with that anxiety and determination so conspicuous in his character." The duke had then promised the agricultural interest a committee in the House of Lords; and Mr. Bischoff, before the close of the interview, succeeded in obtaining from his grace a promise that, in agreeing to such committee, he would state his determination to resist any further tax on wool. Shortly after Mr. Bischoff published a pamphlet, entitled "*The Wool Question Considered*; being an examination of the Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to take into consideration the state of the British Wool Trade; and an answer to Earl Stanhope's Letter to the Owners and Occupiers of Sheep Farms." In 1832 Mr. Bischoff published a *Sketch of the History of Van Diemen's Land*: and in 1836 an essay on "*Marine Insurances*; their importance, their rise, progress and decline, and their claims to freedom from taxation." In 1842 he produced, in two octavo volumes, embellished with some good plates, a very valuable

work, entitled *A Comprehensive History of the Woollen and Worsted Manufactures, and the Natural and Commercial History of Sheep, from the earliest records to the present period.* Of this work Mr. Bischoff modestly termed himself the "compiler," rather than author: it was composed on the plan of abstracting all previous writings on the subject, but it was not the less valuable on that account. It was noticed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xviii. (new series), p. 64, &c. His last publication, in 1843, was a pamphlet on "*Foreign Tariffs: their injurious effect on British Manufactures, especially the Woollen Manufacture, with proposed remedies; being chiefly a series of articles inserted in the Leeds Mercury from October, 1842, to February, 1843.*" Mr. Bischoff was very highly esteemed, both in public and private life, and few men have acquired, or deserved, more fully the attachment of their friends. Mr. Bischoff married Miss M. Stansfeld, by whom he had three sons, James, George, and Josiah, and five daughters. The two elder sons were resident at Hamburg; and the youngest was partner with his father in London. Mr. Bischoff's eldest daughter, Sarah, was married to Edward Towgood, Esq. (son of Matthew Towgood, Esq.) of St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire; the second daughter, Madelina, died at Highbury in 1843; the third daughter, Ellen, was married on the 20th August, 1844, to the Rev. Thomas Madge, minister of the Essex Street chapel; the fourth daughter, Eliza, was unmarried; the youngest, Margaret, married Mr. Meissner, junior, the only son and partner of the State printer at Hamburg.—See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1845, p. 443, &c.: Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmote*, p. 202; the *Leeds Papers*; Schroeder's and Mayhall's *Annals of Leeds*, &c. The above Sketch has been kindly revised by his eldest son, James Bischoff, Esq., of London.

1765—1845.*

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ., M.P.,

A celebrated flax-spinner, of Holbeck, Leeds, died June 6th, 1845, at his seat, Hallsteads, near Penrith, in Cumberland, in the eightieth year of his age. The deceased was a native of Leeds, and one whose name is now and will long be cherished

*—1845. For a memorial Sketch of *William Fuller Bottler, Esq., M.A., Q.C.* (which has been withdrawn through want of space), who was the senior commissioner of the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy; recorder of the city of Canterbury, &c.; of Oulton Green, near Leeds, &c.; who died at Leeds, through a railway accident, in October, 1845,—see the *Leeds Papers*; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1845, p. 641, &c.; Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

with veneration by his townsmen. Mr. Marshall was an extraordinary man. He possessed powers of thought rarely equalled. The habit of his mind was most reflective. A man of few words, and of quiet and reserved manner, he thought deeply and carefully on every topic that engaged his attention. The result was the formation of clear and just views. But with his caution and prudence were joined a decision, energy, and boldness, a firmness and perseverance, that seemed almost at variance with the former qualities, as well as with his pensive countenance and placid manner. He was just and upright, candid and straightforward, liberal towards those who differed from him, gentle, modest, and unobtrusive. Mr. Marshall is one of the most remarkable instances, even in this commercial country, of *men who have risen* by their own talents, perseverance, and enterprise, from moderate circumstances (his father is said to have occupied the shop No. 1, at the bottom of Briggate) to the possession of a splendid fortune, and to a degree of honour and influence rarely attained but by the aristocracy of the land. It will not be doubted by any one who knew him, that he owed his elevation, under Providence, to his distinguished abilities and virtues. In business Mr. Marshall was enterprising and indefatigable: he was among the first persons in the country to attempt the spinning of flax by machinery, in imitation of the example of Arkwright in the cotton spinning; and it is believed that he staked his all on the enterprise, and that whilst the experiment was in progress, his fortunes were in a critical state. By unceasing and skilful attention both to the mechanical and commercial departments, he overcame every difficulty, and by his success not only realized an immense fortune for his family, but founded a branch of manufacture which is at present one of the most important in the country. Mr. Marshall's first manufactory, we believe, was at Scotland mill, three or four miles from Leeds; after which he built the large mills in Water Lane, and also mills at Shrewsbury.* In politics Mr. Marshall was a decided and far-going Liberal, and a thorough friend of free trade. He published a little work on *The Economy of Social Life*, intended to explain in a clear and familiar manner, so as to be intelligible to the working-classes, some of the most important doctrines of political economy. He advocated the principles of civil and religious liberty with the

* For a graphic description of Messrs. Marshall's new mill, Holbeck, with engravings, see the *Official Illustrated Guide to the Great Northern and Midland Railways*, p. 441, &c.; Howitt's *Land We Live In*, vol. iii., p. 31; Fenteman's *Historical Guide to Leeds*, p. 29, &c.

utmost decision. As a citizen, Mr. Marshall was eminently public-spirited. His enlarged mind made him the ready promoter of improvements, and especially of all institutions designed for the intellectual and moral advantage of the bulk of the people; and his great fortune, bountifully though prudently used, enabled him to be one of the most munificent patrons of all such institutions. He was a founder and most liberal supporter of the Lancasterian School, the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, and the Mechanics' Institution; and he gave his active assistance and wise counsels to those institutions for many years. He for some time presided over the Philosophical Society, and delivered lectures there on subjects of political economy and geology. He was also one of the founders of the London University, and sat for some time on its council. The establishment of a university at Leeds, for the North of England, was also recommended by Mr. Marshall in 1826. In his own extensive manufactory he liberally promoted the education of the children, as well as adopted, before any law existed to compel it, every improvement in the internal arrangements of the mills that could conduce to the health and comfort of the workpeople. At the general election of 1826, Mr. Marshall was fixed upon as the most likely person to be the colleague of Lord Milton (afterwards third Earl Fitzwilliam), to represent the county of York in the Liberal interest in parliament. It was at that time an unprecedented thing for a manufacturer to be elected member for Yorkshire: the compliment to Mr. Marshall was therefore very high; but the second Earl Fitzwilliam (acting, we believe, much on the opinion of Mr. Tottie, of Leeds), at a preliminary meeting of Yorkshire Whigs held in London, advocated with decision the selection of Mr. Marshall to represent the great manufacturing interests of the county. The recommendation was followed up by Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Bart., Mr. (now the Right Hon. Sir) Charles Wood, M.P., and Mr. Baines; and the vote in his favour being unanimous, Mr. Marshall, after some hesitation, consented to be put in nomination with Lord Milton. At the same election Mr. Fountayne Wilson and the Hon. W. Duncombe (the present Lord Feversham) were returned on the Tory interest for the county—there being then four members for Yorkshire. Though no contest eventually took place, Mr. Bethell's appearance as a candidate made it necessary to prepare for one; and the mere preparations involved a very heavy expense both to the Liberal and Tory members. Mr. Marshall ably filled the arduous and honourable post of member for Yorkshire till the dissolution of

parliament on the death of George IV., in 1830, when he retired again to private life, prudently feeling that the representation of Yorkshire was too great a burden for a person at his advancing age. He continued, however, to take a considerable part in politics, and gave his support to the Reform Bill. On the enfranchisement of the borough of Leeds, he had the pleasure to see his second son, the late Mr. John Marshall, elected as one of its first representatives, along with Mr. Macaulay. His eldest son, Mr. William Marshall, who had previously been in parliament for Leominster and Petersfield, has also since been twice returned to parliament for the city of Carlisle, and is now member for East Cumberland. His third son, James Garth Marshall, Esq., also sat for Leeds in the parliament of 1847; and his fourth son, Henry Cowper Marshall, Esq. (who has been kind enough to revise this *Sketch*), was mayor of Leeds in 1843.* The family of Mr. Marshall was large, consisting of five sons and six daughters. It became allied by a triple union with that of Lord Monteagle, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer: the noble lord himself married Miss Marshall, and two of his daughters were united to Mr. James Garth and Mr. Henry Cowper Marshall. Another of Mr. Marshall's daughters was married to Professor Whewell, of Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Marshall, though by no means of robust frame, experienced the benefits of strict temperance and prudence, and enjoyed a green and protracted old age. He divided his time between London, where he was a liberal patron of science and art, his beautiful seat of Hallsteads, on the banks of Ulleswater, in Cumberland, and his old residence at Headingley, near Leeds. As infirmities increased, he remained chiefly at Hallsteads. Six or seven weeks before his decease, a very serious attack of the nature both of apoplexy and paralysis gave warning that his end was approaching; his advanced age forbade the hope of his rallying; a second stroke followed upon the first; and he gradually sunk, and died June 6th, 1845, in his eightieth year. On the previous day he had spoken for a short time quite collectedly and calmly, and with a distinct consciousness that his end was at hand. Mr. Marshall had purchased large estates on the beautiful lakes of Ulleswater, Buttermere, Crummock Water, and Lowes Water; whilst his

* The benevolent proprietors have established excellent day-schools, in which upwards of 1,200 children are taught, and a valuable library for the benefit of their workpeople; besides which they erected and endowed a few years ago (in 1850), a beautiful church (in the early English style), for the advancement of the spiritual interests of the inhabitants of the densely-populated district in which their factories are situated.

sons, Mr. John and Mr. Jas. Garth Marshall, became proprietors of estates on Derwent Water and Coniston Water. We believe Mr. Marshall might have had a title when his political friends were in power, had he been willing to accept of it. He lived with the universal esteem and regard of all who knew him, as well as with the devoted affection of his numerous family; and he has left behind him a name that will ever be associated in public remembrance with great talents and eminent virtues. The remains of the deceased were interred on the Thursday following, at New-church, near Hallsteads. The funeral was private.*—For further particulars, see the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1845, p. 201, &c.; the *Leeds Papers*, especially the *Mercury*; Schroeder's and Mayhall's *Annals of Leeds*, &c. And for many additional particulars, see the *Note to John Marshall*, jun., Esq., M.P., p. 361.

1797—1845.

JAMES WILLIAMSON, ESQ., M.D.,

For many years resident in Leeds, and the second mayor under the Municipal Corporations Act, afterwards of Stretton Hall, Cheshire, died at Brighton, November 18th, 1845, aged forty-eight years. Dr. Williamson was a native of Chester, but his professional life was spent almost entirely in Leeds, where he rose to the head of his profession, as well as acquired the highest esteem of his townsmen. He was a man of enlarged mind, richly stored with science and literature; his judgment was remarkably sound, and his taste severely correct. His moral qualities commanded universal respect. A high sense of justice, an ardent love of truth, well-principled benevolence, the most scrupulous honour, and the most refined delicacy, marked his character. His moral courage placed him above the concessions that professional men too often make to fashion. A conscientious Dissenter, and an enlightened friend of evangelical religion, he never changed his principles, but knew how to make all men respect them. In politics he was a firm and consistent Whig; his mind was truly liberal, and free from party asperity; he was as loyal to his sovereign as strongly attached to constitutional principles and popular rights. When chief magistrate of this borough (in 1837), he showed an earnest determination to disown vice, and himself inspected many of its haunts for the purpose of removing (if possible) those nests of iniquity.

* On the 12th of January, 1847, a beautiful marble bust (by Macdonald, of Rome), of the late John Marshall, Esq., was presented to the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society by his sons; for an engraving of which, with some additional particulars, see the *Illustrated London News* for June, 1845.

In the Philosophical and Literary Society of the town he took a prominent part. He was elected physician to the Leeds General Infirmary and the House of Recovery; lectured at the Leeds School of Medicine, which he assisted to form, and for a time was co-editor of the *North of England Medical and Surgical Journal*. He was also one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for the borough of Leeds and the West-Riding of Yorkshire. In every public capacity he maintained the same dignified and gentlemanlike deportment, and fulfilled his duties with the same conscientious rectitude. The failure of his health induced him, though very reluctantly, to retire from practice, and to take up his abode at Stretton Hall, near Chester, where he was extensively useful to the poor. The loss of his only child, in the preceding June, preyed severely on his mind, and gave a shock to his already enfeebled health from which he never recovered. He was removed to Brighton about three weeks before his death. There his strength entirely gave way, and he died without pain after one day's confinement to bed. In this neighbourhood, and wherever he was known, his loss was deeply lamented. He was an ornament to his profession, to his party, and to society.—See the *Leeds Papers*, especially the *Mercury*, for November, 1845.

1782—1846.*

THOMAS BENSON PEASE, ESQ.,

Alderman, &c., of Chapel-Allerton Hall, near Leeds, died suddenly, May 23rd, 1846, in his sixty-fourth year. Mr. Pease had retired to rest apparently in the full enjoyment of his usual excellent health, but on his manservant going to his room between seven and eight o'clock on Sunday morning he was found quite dead, though lying in the attitude of calm and natural sleep. From the fact that the body was nearly cold, it was apparent that life had become extinct several hours previously. On a *post mortem* examination, Mr. Teale, surgeon, discovered that the cause of death was considerable ossification of a portion of the heart. This very unexpected and mournful event caused a great sensation in the town and neighbourhood,

* --1846. MR. JONATHAN SHACKLETON, a member of the Society of Friends, died at Holbeck, near Leeds, August 5th, 1846, in his sixty-fifth year. He was an active and efficient member of the Leeds Town Council, and much respected by his colleagues. He was also a true philanthropist, being ever ready to aid any institution which had for its object the general good of mankind. A lasting monument of his perseverance and zeal may be found in the establishment of Zion School, New Wortley, of which he was the principal promoter and most liberal subscriber. His death was long felt to be a public loss.—See the *Leeds Mercury* for August, 1846.

where Mr. Pease was universally esteemed for the kindness of his disposition and the frank affability and *bonhomie* of his manners, as well as for the unexceptionable manner in which he fulfilled the social duties of life as a man and as a citizen. Though much mixed up in municipal and other public affairs, and feeling a warm interest in political questions, he was altogether free from asperity and bitterness, and his personal demeanour was ever conciliatory and obliging. Mr. Pease was a native of Darlington, and came to Leeds in the year 1802. In conjunction with his brother, William Aldam, Esq. (who took the name of Aldam on inheriting the estate at Warmsworth, near Doncaster, where he afterwards resided), he was for many years a principal member of one of our first mercantile firms, that of Aldam, Pease, and Co., of which, on Mr. Aldam's retirement, he became the head, under the style of "Pease, Heaton, and Co." The deceased was, of course, the uncle of Mr. William Aldam, jun., at that time M.P. for Leeds. Mr. Pease had been, with very little interruption, a member of the Corporation of Leeds since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, and for several years an alderman of the borough. He gave up much time to the important committees of council of which he was a member, but declined the more public honours of the mayoralty and magistracy. Mr. Pease left considerable landed estates in this county and the adjoining county of Durham. His only son was travelling in the south of Europe at the time of his father's death. Mr. Pease was a member of the Society of Friends, as were also his ancestors for several generations. His remains were interred in the family vault at the cemetery, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. This brief *Sketch* has been kindly revised by his son, Thomas Pease, Esq., now of Henbury Hill, near Bristol.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c., for May, 1846.

1784—1846.*

GRIFFITH WRIGHT, ESQ.,

A magistrate of the borough of Leeds, and the last mayor under the old corporation (1834—5), died at Harehills, near

*—1845. For a *Sketch* of *Thomas Hamilton, Esq.*, an eminent solicitor, of the firm of Few, Hamilton, and Fews, London, who was articled to Messrs. Upton and Co., of Leeds, and died in February, 1845, see the *Law Times*; the *Leeds Intelligencer* for March 8th, 1845, &c.

—1845. For a *Sketch* of *Sir Thomas Potter, M.P.*, of Manchester, who was born near Tadcaster, see the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for April 5th, 1845.

—1845. For a *Sketch* of *Anthony Titley, Esq.*, of Wortley Lodge, near Leeds; a magistrate of this town; senior partner in the firm of Titley, Tatham, and Walker, see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for May 24th, 1845.

Leeds, November 18th, 1846. He was twice on the commission of peace for Leeds. He was also one of the patrons of the Leeds vicarage, a trustee of the Leeds Grammar School and of the Pious Use Property. In all these capacities he was remarkable for his assiduity to public business. The *Leeds Intelligencer* was established by his grandfather, Mr. Griffith Wright, having been commenced by him on the 2nd of July, 1754;* and it continued under his management as sole proprietor for many years, till, retiring from business, he relinquished it to his son, Mr. Thomas Wright, at whose death, in the early part of the present century, it came into the hands of his son, Griffith. The last-named gentleman edited his own journal, and conducted it with great spirit, ability, and success. He kept a vigilant eye on passing events and public transactions, and was watchful of the policy of the parties he opposed, and of all enemies of British interests and constitutional government, whose false steps ever had in him a severe censor. He had a rich vein of wit and humour, which were conspicuous in his writings as a journalist, and his power of sarcasm was not to be provoked with impunity by those who would play fantastic tricks before the world. In December, 1818, Mr. Wright, having transferred his whole interest in the *Intelligencer* to Messrs. Gawtress and Co., after it had been, from its commencement (sixty-four years), in the exclusive possession of his family, retired from business, though not into inactivity, as the honourable part he afterwards took in public offices, already mentioned, testifies. In private life his kind and cheerful disposition, and amiable virtues, endeared him to all his connections and friends.† He died, unmarried, in the sixty-second year of his age, and was interred at Chapeltown church, near Leeds.—See the *Leeds Papers* for November, 1846.

1777—1847.

CHRISTOPHER BECKETT, ESQ., J.P.,

Banker, of Meanwood Park, near Leeds, died at Torquay, in Devonshire, March 15th, 1847, aged seventy years.‡ Mr. C.

* For a long account of the centenary of the *Leeds Intelligencer*, see that paper for July 1st, 1854.

† According to the *Leeds Mercury*: “In his capacity as the proprietor and editor of the *Leeds Intelligencer* for many years, he conducted that paper, as his progenitors through two generations had done, with ability, though with a strong Conservative bias; and we are glad to have it in our power to do justice to his memory by saying that, in the numerous conflicts in which we have been engaged, we always considered him to be an upright man.”

‡ A very costly and beautiful structure was subsequently erected in the Leeds parish church, as a memorial, by the surviving brothers and sisters of

Beckett was born January 26th, 1777, and was the second son of the first Sir John Beckett, Bart., of Gledhow Hall and Meanwood Park, near Leeds, and of Somerby Park, in Lincolnshire, by Mary, daughter of Dr. Christopher Wilson, Lord Bishop of Bristol (for a *Sketch* of whom, see p. 200, &c.), and grand-daughter of the pious and learned Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London. Mr. Beckett was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and likewise for many years an active magistrate for the borough of Leeds, having twice served the office of Mayor (1819 and 1829); and, although on the passing of the Municipal Reform Act he ceased to be in the commission of the peace for the borough, he continued to take a very prominent part in its public affairs, and in the administration of its various charities, and few transactions of moment were undertaken in the town without his countenance and sanction. He discharged his magisterial duties with strict impartiality and humanity; and in the administration of justice it was his unceasing care to discriminate between adepts in crime and those whose cases admitted of a more lenient and merciful consideration. He heartily loved the Church, and delighted to contribute to the maintenance of her just influence and usefulness, and was foremost in promoting the erection and endowment of churches and schools whenever required. Mr. Beckett erected at his own cost a handsome and commodious school, with a suitable residence for a master and mistress, in his own village, and maintained the same. The school being licensed by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, he also at his own charge appointed a clergyman, who celebrated divine service therein, and administered to the spiritual necessities of the inhabitants. He also took a warm interest in the re-erection of

the deceased. The tomb, which is entirely of Caen stone, is an elaborate specimen of the style which prevailed in the early part of the fifteenth century. The design consists of a large central sepulchre arch, flanked on each side by massive angle buttresses, and surmounted by a parapet, from which spring pinnacles supported by projecting corbel angels, holding scrolls. On the top of the tomb the following inscription is emblazoned in mediæval letters:—“In Memory of Christopher Beckett, of Meanwood, Esq., a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant of the West-Riding; twice mayor of Leeds; born 26th January, 1777; he died at Torquay, 15th March, 1847, and was interred in the adjacent vault. He was an active magistrate, a faithful dispenser of public trusts, and a liberal supporter of the calls of religion and the claims of charity. ‘Fear God, and keep his commandments.’” The size of the tomb across the base is 11 feet 3 inches, and to the top of the angels on the angle buttresses 12 feet 10 inches. The design and detail drawings of the tomb are by Mr. Dobson, the architect, and the whole was executed by Mr. R. Mawer, both of Leeds. The stained-glass window is by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer* for February 24th, 1849, &c.

the parish church of Leeds, of which he was one of the patrons, and he lived to see it one of the finest parochial churches which has ever been erected in this kingdom since the Reformation. He was likewise mainly instrumental in establishing the Diocesan Church Building Society, and Board of Education; and continued ever after to take a warm interest in their operations, contributing largely towards carrying out their designs. In politics he was a loyal subject, and a faithful adherent to the ancient constitution of his country; and, although not intolerant of the opinions of others, he received all projects calculated to effect sweeping or fundamental changes with characteristic caution. This distrust, however, did not lead him to reject such progressive and salutary reforms as were necessary to impart greater efficiency to our venerable institutions, and to meet the exigencies of the present state of society. To almost every public institution within the borough of Leeds he also contributed largely, nor were his private charities more restricted; to him the friendless and indigent scarcely ever appealed in vain. But, while in matters of public concern he did not shrink from recording his munificent donations, as an example and encouragement to others, he was careful in his more private acts of benevolence to avoid all ostentatious parade, so that they are alone known to the grateful recipients of his bounty. As the head of one of the most influential provincial banks in the kingdom, he contributed in no slight degree to maintain the public credit of this important manufacturing district; and his grateful fellow-townsmen upon more than one occasion publicly acknowledged the prompt, effectual, and disinterested aid which his house had rendered in the hour of commercial perplexity and gloom. In private life he was a man of inflexible integrity, and of a nice sense of honour; and, abhorring alike all flattery and dissimulation, he was cautious in whom he confided; but once assured of their honesty and truthfulness, he ever after became an unflinching friend and kind patron. Although to an ordinary observer his deportment might appear somewhat stern, it nevertheless concealed a kindly and most benevolent disposition; while his manners in private life were at once agreeable and conciliatory, and his society and friendship were most valued by those who knew him best. The pre-eminent position which, with the universal assent of all parties, he so long occupied in the borough of Leeds, can scarcely ever again be filled by an individual who will enjoy so large a share of public confidence; but his example will serve to stimulate others to fulfil their public duties with like intrepidity and candour, and to imitate

him in the discharge of all the private duties and relations of life, in which he was alike exemplary. It is much to be regretted that the borough does not possess an authentic portrait of this upright magistrate and excellent man. When the melancholy and unexpected intelligence of his death was received in Leeds, immediately the passing-bells of several of the churches rung out a mournful peal, and a universal gloom prevailed—every man feeling as if he had lost a personal friend, and the town a benefactor.* His remains were brought to Leeds, and on Monday, the 23rd of March, were interred by the Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., vicar, in the family vault in the ante-chapel in the north aisle of the parish church, immediately under the east window, which had been but recently inserted at the sole expense of the deceased. This window is beautifully executed, and contains the armorial bearings and numerous quarterings of the family. A new musical service, composed expressly for the occasion, was chanted by a full choir, in the most solemn and impressive manner. The funeral was attended by the deceased's brothers, the Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart.; Thomas Beckett, Esq.; William Beckett, Esq., M.P. for the borough of Leeds; Edmund (Beckett) Denison, Esq., M.P., one of the representatives for the West-Riding of the county of York; by J. Staniforth Beckett, Esq., of Swinton Park; and Edmund Beckett

* The following eulogistic character of Mr. C. Beckett was given by the *Leeds Mercury*:—“The unexpected news of the death of this most estimable man was received in Leeds with a painful sensation of lively and heartfelt sorrow, which it may be truly said pervaded the whole town in a degree seldom witnessed. Every one seemed to feel that he had lost a valued friend, and that a blank had been suddenly created which few, if any, could be expected to supply, and never was public grief more general and sincere, nor better justified by the sterling *worth* of its object. As a magistrate of the West-Riding, and as a leading trustee and active administrator of nearly all the public charities of the parish, his services have long been of the highest value. As senior partner in the banking-house of Messrs. Beckett and Co, he has, on every trying occasion, been recognized as the *worthy* head of a firm on whom reliance might be placed to meet the emergency of difficult times with a liberality truly great and unselfish; and many, indeed, are the members of our commercial community who will cherish his memory with thankfulness as their friend in the time of their greatest need. As a friend of the Church and of every well-considered effort to improve the condition of society in his native town—in the building and endowing of schools, and in affording encouragement to every good work, his open and generous hand was ever ready to give help where needed; and as a staunch supporter of the institutions of the country and the preservation of public order, his name will long live in the grateful recollection of all whose privilege it has been to witness his most upright, sincere, and uncompromising conduct during a long life of usefulness. In fact, society has, in these days, comparatively few such men to lose; and the best solace to his bereaved relatives will be found in the assurance that, as he has lived honoured and beloved, so he has died, deeply, sincerely, and universally lamented by every class in the community.”

Denison, jun., Esq., nephew of the deceased. The pall-bearers were the Rev. George Lewthwaite, rector of Adel; John Blayds, Esq.; Henry Hall, Esq.; George Bischoff, Esq.; John Gott, Esq.; Henry Cowper Marshall, Esq., &c.: who were followed by the Revs. John and George Urquhart; John Smith, Esq., partner in the house of Beckett and Co.; John Atkinson, Esq., and T. T. Dibb, Esq., the solicitors of the deceased; by George Bulmer, Esq., his medical attendant; the principal clerks of the deceased's banking establishment; Mr. Pollard, his steward, and by several old and faithful domestic servants. The clergy and principal gentry of the town and neighbourhood, as well as a large concourse of the inhabitants, many of whom closed their shops on the occasion, also attended to pay their last tribute of honour and respect to the memory of the deceased. Mr. Beckett was principal lord of the manor of Leeds, as likewise lord of the manor of Chapel-Allerton in the borough, within which he possessed a considerable estate; and, having died intestate, the same has descended upon his eldest brother and heir, the Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart. His personal estate, which was not less extensive, was divided amongst Sir John and the seven other surviving brothers and sisters.* Thomas Beckett, Esq., the next brother, was then the heir presumptive to the title and estates.—The above *Sketch* is supposed to have been contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1847, by the late Edward John Teale, Esq., of Leeds. For further particulars, see the *Annual Register*; the *Leeds Papers*, especially the *Intelligencer* (for a long account of the funeral); Schroeder's and Mayhall's *Annals of Leeds*, &c.

1775—1847.

RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN BECKETT, BART., &c.,

A privy councillor, D.C.L., F.R.S., and a bencher of the Inner Temple; formerly judge advocate-general, and M.P. for Leeds, died, after a short illness, at the York Hotel, Brighton, May 31st, 1847, aged seventy-two years. The Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, second baronet, was the eldest son of Sir John Beckett,

* The representatives of the late C. Beckett, Esq., of Leeds, banker, who died intestate, presented the sum of £1,000, in equal shares, to the three medical charities of Leeds. They also devoted £1,000 to assist the Church in Leeds in further efforts for the promotion of education, and more especially in enabling their schools to obtain the benefit of the proposed government aid, and that Dr. Hook and two others named should devise a plan for carrying out the object in view. These three gentlemen, in reply, submitted three propositions—of grants for the erection of new schools; of grants (in order to obtain government aid) in aid of existing schoolmasters' residences; and of grants for the enlargement of the existing schools. These propositions were accepted.—See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1847, &c.

the first baronet, banker, of Leeds, who died in 1826 (for a *Sketch* of whom, see p. 304, &c.), by Mary, daughter of the Right Rev. Christopher Wilson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bristol. He was born at Leeds on the 17th of May, 1775. He commenced his education at the Leeds Grammar School, and continued his studies under the Rev. William Sheepshanks, then incumbent of St. John's church, Leeds. He attained distinguished honours at Trinity College, Cambridge, being fifth wrangler in 1795; and he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, February 4th, 1803, of which he became a bencher, and he practised for some time on the Northern Circuit. On the 18th of February, 1806, he took office as Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, under the Whig ministry of Fox and Grenville; and on the 20th July, 1817, he was appointed a privy councillor. Sir John first entered the House of Commons in 1820 as member for Cockermouth, but vacated his seat in the following year. He was returned for Haslemere, near Winchester, in 1826, 1830, and 1831. Sir John succeeded his father as a baronet, September 18th, 1826. He was judge-marshall and advocate-general during the Duke of Wellington's administration from 1828 to 1830; and during the short period of office of Sir Robert Peel, in 1834, he again filled the same appointment until the month of April, 1835. In 1832 he unsuccessfully contested East Retford, and in February, 1834, on Mr. T. B. Macaulay being appointed a member of the Council in India, he had a severe contest for Leeds with Mr. Edward Baines—Sir John polling 1,917 votes, and Mr. Baines 1,951. At the general election of 1835, Sir John was returned for Leeds, at the head of the poll. At the general election on the accession of Queen Victoria, in 1837, he again contested Leeds, and was defeated—Mr. Baines and Sir William Molesworth being returned. From that time till his death, the much-respected baronet retired from taking any active part in public affairs. By virtue of his services as a privy councillor, &c., Sir John was entitled, according to act of parliament, to a retiring pension of one thousand pounds a year; but with characteristic independence and liberality he declined taking one farthing of the public money in the shape of a pension. Sir John was a zealous and consistent Conservative, and when in the House of Commons voted against the Reform Bill, the Municipal Corporations Bill, and the Irish Tithe measure. Latterly he took very little interest in the political world; in the commercial he did not, however, cease to be known, and as a commercial man his memory was long revered. He was at the head of the

eminent banking firm of Beckett and Co., at Leeds, and was an extensive promoter of railways, being chairman of some leading companies. He was also a great patron of literary and scientific institutions. Sir John possessed a fine personal appearance, great moral worth, and excellent business talents. He married, January 20th, 1817, Lady Anne Lowther, third surviving daughter of William, Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., and sister to the present earl, who survived him, without issue. He, like his next brother, Christopher, who died in March, 1847, died without will, and thus the landed estates, estimated at the annual value of £10,000 (saving the widow's dower), together with the baronetcy, devolved upon his next brother, Mr. Thomas Beckett, late an eminent banker in Leeds, now of Somerby Park, near Gainsborough, Lincolnshire; a deputy-lieutenant for the West-Riding; born in 1779; married in 1825, without issue; heir presumptive, his younger brother, Edmund (Beckett) Denison, Esq.; his next brother, William Beckett, Esq., M.P. for Leeds, having died in 1863. The remains of the right hon. baronet were interred at Fulham, in the county of Middlesex, where rest the remains of his maternal grandsire, Christopher, Lord Bishop of Bristol, and also of his younger brother, the late Rev. George Beckett, rector of Epworth, Lincolnshire.*—A portrait of Sir John Beckett, M.P., was engraven from a painting by Schwanfelder, of Leeds. See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1847, p. 426; the *Annual Register*; the *Leeds Papers*; Burke's *Peerage* and *Baronetage*, &c.

1782—1847.†

RICHARD FOUNTAYNE WILSON, ESQ.,

Formerly M.P. for Yorkshire, and late colonel of the First West Yorkshire Regiment of Militia, died at Melton Hall, near Doncaster, July 24th, 1847, aged sixty-five. Mr. Richard

* The late baronet was a faithful member of the Church of England, and he judiciously and ably fulfilled the duties which his rank, his wealth, and the posts of honour to which he was elevated devolved upon him. In his death society lost an influential and intelligent member, and the poor a liberal benefactor.

†—1847. For a long *Sketch* of the Rev. Thomas Dykes, LL.B. (which has been withdrawn for want of space), who married Mary, the eldest daughter of William Hey, Esq., F.R.S., the celebrated surgeon, of Leeds; and was for some time incumbent of Barwick-in-Elmet, near Leeds; and was also a candidate for the vicarage of Leeds; and afterwards founder and incumbent of St. John's church, Hull, see his *Memoir* by the Rev. John King, prefixed to a volume of his *Sermons*, edited by the Rev. William Knight, of Hull, in 1849; and also the *Leeds Intelligencer*; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November, 1847, p. 545, &c.; the *Church of England Quarterly Review* for July, 1850, p. 170; the *Annual Register*; Schroeder's *Annals of Leeds*, &c.

Fountayne Wilson was born in the year 1782, the elder son and heir of Richard Wilson, Esq., of Leeds, who was the eldest son of Christopher, Lord Bishop of Bristol, by Anne, daughter of Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London. The mother of the deceased was Elizabeth, third daughter of the Very Rev. John Fountayne, D.D., dean of York, to whom his father, Richard Wilson, was married in 1781. In 1807, during the ever memorable election of Wilberforce, Lascelles, and Milton, Mr. Fountayne Wilson was the high-sheriff of Yorkshire. At the dissolution of parliament on the 31st of May, 1826, he was solicited to become a candidate for the representation of Yorkshire, then, for the first time, returning four members to represent it in the House of Commons; and on the 21st of June in that year, he was returned a member, together with Lord Milton (afterwards Earl Fitzwilliam), John Marshall, Esq., and the Hon. William Duncombe (the present Lord Feversham), without opposition, Richard Bethell, Esq., the fifth candidate, having withdrawn. Mr. Fountayne Wilson continued in parliament until the general election in 1830, when he retired, and Lord Morpeth (afterwards Earl of Carlisle), Henry Brougham, Esq. (now Lord Brougham), the Hon. William Duncombe, and Richard Bethell, Esq., succeeded to the representation. In politics Mr. Richard Fountayne Wilson was a Tory, and, while a member of the House of Commons, voted against the Catholic Emancipation Bill. The various public charities of the country, on several occasions, received from him very munificent donations, and to his liberality many of them owe their present exalted position and extended sphere of usefulness. In 1817 he munificently presented the trustees of the Leeds General Infirmary with a plot of land on the south front, consisting of 4,000 square yards, and valued at £1,500, which extends to Wellington Street. This land was tastefully laid out as a garden and pleasure-ground, and enclosed by a substantial wall, surmounted with iron palisades, and served materially to ornament the west entrance to the town, as well as to benefit the General Infirmary. This plot of ground, with the old Infirmary building, has recently been sold to the Messrs. Kitson and Co., for railway purposes, for about £37,500. In 1823, the town and parish of Leeds was blest with another great public benefit, viz., the commutation of all the mixed and personal tithes, payable to the vicar and clerk of Leeds, for an annual income of £500, arising from £14,000, one half of which was the munificent gift of Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq., M.P., and the

other half was raised by subscription. Of the National Society of Education he was a warm supporter, and one of his latest gifts was a donation of £1,000 to this institution. He was the colonel of the First West York Militia, which he had vacated by his resignation only a few months before his death; and he was, likewise, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the West-Riding. Mr. Fountayne Wilson married Sophia, third daughter of George Osbaldeston, Esq., of Hutton Bushel, in the county of York, and had issue four sons and five daughters. Of the former two are deceased. The third is Andrew Montagu, Esq., who assumed that name only in 1826, in pursuance of the testamentary injunctions of the Right Hon. Frederick Montagu, of Papplewick, in the county of Nottingham, a kinsman of his maternal grandmother, Anne, third wife of the dean of York.—See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1847, p. 435, &c.; the *Annual Register*; the *Leeds Papers*; Mayhall's *Annals of Leeds*, &c.

1793—1847.

THE REV. JOHN ELY,

Minister of East Parade chapel, Leeds, died October 9th, 1847, aged fifty-four years. He was born at Rochester, in Kent, on the 20th of August, 1793. His father, Mr. Daniel Ely, an architect and builder, died when he was young; his aged mother survived him. Mr. Ely received his education at Hoxton College, where the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, the Rev. John Alexander, and other eminent ministers were his contemporaries. He settled at Rochdale in June, 1814,* and was ordained in the summer of 1815. After a nineteen years' pastorate in that town, with considerable success, and having declined many other calls to larger spheres, he at length saw it his duty to accept the call from the church and congregation at Salem chapel, Leeds, and subsequently removed to East Parade chapel. He came to Leeds on the 1st of July, 1833, and was designated over the church and congregation, in August following, as successor to the Rev. Edward Parsons. He had, therefore, more than completed a ministry of fourteen years in Leeds, and of

* A handsome tablet was erected in Providence chapel, Rochdale, in June, 1864, the jubilee anniversary, to the late Rev. John Ely. The inscription on the tablet is as follows:—"In Memory of the Rev. John Ely, who was for nineteen years the faithful and devoted pastor of the people worshipping here. He entered on his duties as the first Independent minister of this town in June, 1814, laboured successfully until his removal to Leeds in July, 1833; and departed this life greatly beloved on the 9th of October, 1847, aged fifty-four."

thirty-three years at Leeds and Rochdale. He died in the fifty-fifth year of his age, leaving a widow and one daughter. The death of this eminent and excellent minister, cut off in the vigour of his days and in the midst of his usefulness, created profound sorrow not only among all classes in this town, but throughout this and the neighbouring counties, and, indeed, wherever his valuable ministrations and writings had made him known. Few characters have displayed a more perfect symmetry than that of the deceased. He was not eminent in some features of his character and wanting or faulty in others. But a just and noble proportion was observable in his intellectual and moral qualities, as well as in the discharge of all his duties. He shone alike as the able and energetic minister, the faithful, affectionate, wise, and indefatigable pastor, the meek yet manly Christian, the true patriot, the enlightened philanthropist, the finished gentleman, the invaluable friend, the charming companion, the tender son, husband, and father. No one could say whether he was more remarkable for his faith or his good works; the former was unfailing, the latter incessant. In both he was obviously under the influence of the highest motives—love and duty to God, and love to his fellow-men. His intellectual powers were high. His mind was of large range and masculine vigour. He loved an elevated theme. With a clear judgment he drew out conclusions and established principles which, when attained, he held with a firm grasp. The speculations of philosophy were congenial to his taste; he entered with zest into questions of lofty controversy; he could have engaged with relish in any department of scholarship. But so practical was his mind, and so strong his sense of duty, that he habitually denied himself in these things for the sake of ministerial usefulness, and tore himself from his loved study to comfort the sick, to cheer the destitute, to instruct the ignorant, and to do the work of the many societies which seek the diffusion of the Gospel at home and abroad. As a preacher he was at once instructive and impressive, endeavouring in every sermon to enlighten the understanding as well as to awaken the conscience and touch the heart. His style and manner were animated and full of energy. They betokened a man thoroughly in earnest. His pulpit oratory was aided by a powerful voice and vigorous action. Some critics might think him at times declamatory; but it was the declamation of a mind filled with strong concern, noble enthusiasm, and a generous abhorrence of all that is base and wicked. In appeal he was solemn, affectionate, and faithful. His sermons were the pro-

duct of careful thought; they fully expounded the sense of Scripture, as well as enforced its lessons and precepts. His theology was that of the Reformation, of the Westminster Assembly, and of the doctrinal articles of the Church of England. He was very jealous of any departure from orthodox and evangelical opinion. He gave prominence to the great doctrines of the atonement, justification by faith, and regeneration by the Holy Spirit; and he distinguished most carefully between speculative and practical faith—between the performance of outward rites and the devotion of the heart. The morality which he inculcated was the pure and benevolent morality of the Gospel, utterly inconsistent with all dissimulation, fraud, injustice, impurity, or even hazarding the property of others by undue speculation. His prayers were very comprehensive and animated, including references to national circumstances, whether prosperous or adverse, to the temporal and spiritual interests of his own people, and to the extension of religion in the earth. In the performance of pastoral duties, Mr. Ely was, perhaps, hardly ever excelled. All that could be done by strength of body and mind, time well husbanded, and a most active and ingenious kindness, was done for the supervision of his numerous flock. He seemed to know the character and circumstances of every individual. He sympathized with every sorrow, and was one of the wisest of counsellors. His unfailing cheerfulness and perfect affability made him everywhere welcome. To the young he was affectionately winning. At the sick bed he was at once kind and faithful. In managing the difficulties which sometimes occurred he showed the truest wisdom, by always meeting them in the spirit and temper of the Gospel; and scarcely ever did he fail by that means to arrive at the best result. The consequence of his prudence and his many admirable qualities was, that his people enjoyed unbroken peace among themselves and with their pastor, as well as affectionate intercourse with other churches. Whilst he never lorded it over his people, and not only admitted but encouraged the exercise of every right that belongs by New Testament law to the members of a Christian church, he never for an instant forgot his self-respect and the dignity of a Christian minister. But still he seemed to rule, not by prerogative, but by the discharge of every duty and the exercise of every virtue that belong to the sacred office. He was in all things an example—in the truest piety, in religious decision as opposed to worldly conformity, in active effort, in large-hearted liberality, in self-denial, in moderation, in temper, in Christian kindness and

prudence. Whilst he was such a pastor to his own flock, his heart was as large as the world. No interest of man was excluded from his sympathy. Every institution for the diffusion of the Gospel, at home or abroad, to Jew or heathen, by Bibles, tracts, or the living agent, had his warm support. He encouraged the Town Mission for sending Scripture-readers into the dwellings of the poor; he was the indefatigable secretary of the Home Missionary Society, for helping to maintain ministers in the rural districts of the West-Riding; he gave his most energetic support to the London Missionary Society, whose field is the world; he pleaded for the British Missions (at home, in Ireland, and in the colonies), connected with the Congregational Union; he countenanced the London Society for promoting the conversion of the Jews; he befriended the Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, and the Sailors' Friend Society; every anti-slavery effort had his help. For several of these objects he made tours in various parts of the kingdom. No request on the part of his ministerial brethren for his assistance in the pulpit was denied, if duty permitted him to acquiesce; and the more humble was the applicant, the more prompt and kindly was the response. Mr. Ely was the constant and earnest friend of universal education. At Rochdale he established several Sunday schools, which became very flourishing. At Leeds he manifested the warmest interest in the Sunday school; and he promoted, both by purse and influence, the establishment of a day school connected with his congregation. But, ever firm in the maintenance of his principles, Mr. Ely insisted on two things, first, that education should be religious, and, second, that it should be perfectly free from all government support or control. Whilst cherishing feelings of warm charity towards every evangelical community, in or out of the Establishment, and, therefore, a zealous friend of the Evangelical Alliance, he was at the same time one of the staunchest Nonconformists.* Mr. Ely's most considerable

* The best evidence of Mr. Ely's principles and character is to be found in the things he accomplished. When he went to Rochdale, no Independent church existed, and scarcely any congregation; during his stay 247 members were admitted; and, on his leaving, the church consisted of 144 members, and the congregation was numerous. At the beginning of his ministry there the Sunday school was exceedingly small; at its close there were in connection with his chapel several schools, containing many hundred scholars. When he came to Leeds, the number of members in the church did not exceed 250; at his death they were close upon 500. The exertions of his people in behalf of every good cause were stimulated by his spirit and example to an extraordinary degree. They raised a new chapel, with Sunday schools and a day school, at an aggregate cost of more than £16,000, the whole of which was

work was a series of lectures chiefly on subjects of Scripture history, which, having been delivered at Rochdale in the course of a winter, he entitled *Winter Lectures*, 8vo., 1833. His funeral took place at the cemetery,* Woodhouse Lane, Leeds; being preceded by a most affecting service at East Parade chapel, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, an early friend of the deceased minister. The service at the grave was conducted by the Rev. Thomas Scales. The attendance of ministers of various denominations, from the town and country, was exceedingly numerous; and several of the most eminent of the Congregational ministers from other parts of the kingdom were present. The chapel was crowded with sincere mourners. A funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Leeds, on the Sunday following, at East Parade chapel.—For further particulars, see the *Leeds Papers*, especially the *Mercury*, for October, 1847; and also an *Introductory Memoir* prefixed to the *Posthumous Works of the late Rev. John Ely*, by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Leeds.

1777—1848.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, ESQ.,

Senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Taylor, Wordsworth,† and Co., machine-makers, Holbeck, Leeds, died February 3rd, 1848, aged seventy-one years. To the causes of religion, education, and public charities, he was a munificent benefactor. His donation of £1,000, in 1845, towards the liquidation of the debt on East Parade chapel, originated a movement which led to the discharge of all the debts on the Independent chapels in

contributed without affecting their contributions to other objects. Their liberality towards home and foreign missions was multiplied several fold. In all these efforts Mr. Ely himself set an example of liberality, and used every influence that was legitimate, but none that was otherwise. He conducted all the operations of his people with admirable method, punctuality, and accuracy. He also breathed his own spirit into his ministerial brethren through a wide range of country, and thus extended his influence beyond what it is possible to calculate.

* Where a neat column has been erected, bearing this inscription:—"In Memory of John Ely, pastor of the Independent church, East Parade chapel, Leeds. Born August 20th, 1793; died October 9th, 1847. This monument is erected as a tribute of grateful affection by the members of his Bible classes. 'Feed my lambs.'" He was succeeded by the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., now president of Cheshunt College, near London.

† JOSHUA WORDSWORTH, ESQ., of Mount Preston, Leeds, and partner in the highly respectable firm of Messrs. Taylor, Wordsworth, and Co., machine-makers, died, after a short illness, August 11th, 1846, aged sixty-six. The funeral of Mr. Wordsworth was attended by a very large procession of the workpeople employed by the above firm, as well as by numerous private friends of the deceased. Mr. Wordsworth was a gentleman of great worth and generosity, and zealous in his attachment to Liberal principles.

Leeds, and in several other parts of Yorkshire. He left legacies to several charities, amongst which may be mentioned £200 to the Leeds Town Mission, £250 to the Leeds General Infirmary, £250 to the Leeds House of Recovery, and £100 to the Leeds Public Dispensary.—For an account of their patents, &c., see Newton's *Journal of Arts*, &c.; the *Mechanics' Magazine*, &c.

1794—1848.

REV. RICHARD WINTER HAMILTON, LL.D., D.D.,

Minister of Belgrave Independent chapel, Leeds, died of erysipelas, July 18th, 1848, aged fifty-four years. He was a native of London, where he was born on the 6th of July, 1794. His father was the Rev. Frederick Hamilton, Independent minister, of Brighton: and his mother, Martha, the daughter of the Rev. Richard Winter, B.D., pastor of the Independent chapel, Carey Street, London. He was late in speaking plain and learning to read, and as a boy had unbounded spirits and a lively imagination; was a mimic, and got plentifully into scrapes, but was nobly and fearlessly truthful. When a child, in frocks, riding from Brighton over the South Downs, on coming at once in sight of a richly wooded and extensive country, he stood silent a few minutes, and then with glowing countenance exclaimed, “Mamma, this must be heaven!” He was educated partly at a school in the Isle of Wight, and partly at the Protestant Dissenters’ Grammar School, Mill Hill, near London, in the latter of which Judge Talfourd was his school-fellow. In August, 1810, he became a student at Hoxton College, where he made great progress in his studies. On the 15th of March, 1815, he was ordained the minister of Albion chapel, Leeds,* then in the occupation of the Independents. This body removed to a more commodious and handsome structure, Belgrave chapel, which was opened on the 6th of January, 1836, where he continued his ministry till the close of his life.†

* The laborious discharge of his duties as a minister, combined with the attractions of his eloquence and of his character, filled Albion chapel inconveniently; and his people accordingly erected another and far more spacious building. This structure, named Belgrave chapel, was handsome and commodious, and was opened in January, 1836.

† The vigorous intellect and large soul of Mr. Hamilton exercised themselves not only in the discharge of the sacred and all-important duties of the ministry, but also in other methods of promoting the welfare of his fellow-men. He was alive to the events passing around him, and, without being a very active politician, he sympathized in every public movement on behalf of civil and religious liberty, the emancipation of the slave, the evangelization of the heathen, the spread of education, the improvement of the condition of the working-classes, and the reform of our national institutions. He published *Sermons* on the persecution of the Protestants in the south of France, on

He married on the 21st of May, 1816, Rachel, the daughter of Michael Thackrey, Esq., of Leeds, by whom he had two daughters and a son. The birth of the latter was fatal to the mother. On the 6th of December, 1836, after a widowhood of sixteen years, he married Harriet, daughter of John Robson, Esq., of Sutton Hall, who survived him. His eloquence, high attainments, and wit, placed him in a commanding position amongst his fellow-men.* His published works are numerous, showing great intellectual power, research, and a great exuberance of language.† Milton's description of the English people

the death of the Princess Charlotte, and on the question of Christian missions, in reference to the persecution of the missionaries in the West Indies. He also published a *Funeral Sermon* (entitled "The Cherished Remembrance of Departed Worth") for E. S. George, Esq., 1830; and another *Funeral Sermon for the Rev. William Vint*, preached at the Independent chapel, Idle, 1834. He was one of the earliest members of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, which was opened in 1821; in the following year he was elected a member of the council, and with little intermission he remained in that body till his death. He was three times elected vice-president; and for three successive years, from 1836 to 1838, he filled the office of president. We believe at no time (says the *Leeds Mercury*) has the office been filled with more exemplary punctuality or with higher efficiency: the society was increasingly prosperous during that period. He read at various times no less than twenty-six lectures or papers before the society—a number which shows his zeal on behalf of letters and of the society, and which, when his numerous engagements are considered, entitled him to the gratitude of his fellow-townsmen. The Literary Society and the Mechanics' Institution of this town, for many years separate, though now happily united, were also respectively indebted to Dr. Hamilton for valuable aid, as well as their elder sister, the Philosophical Society.

* In the year 1833 his early and fast friend, the Rev. John Ely, came to settle in Leeds; and it is worthy of remark that their friendship was never ruffled by even the slightest difference, though each was characterized by the most manly independence. No thought of competition seemed ever to enter their minds. They were found side by side in every good cause—each stimulating and animating the other, but never jostling—each constantly endeavouring to do the other honour. Indeed all the Independent ministers of the town were united in personal and sacred friendship, and they succeeded in joining their flocks in the same Christian union. But the friendship of "Hamilton and Ely" became proverbial: their "souls were knit" together, like those of David and Jonathan. Mr. Ely took a leading part at the opening of Mr. Hamilton's new chapel, and Mr. Hamilton afterwards at the opening of Mr. Ely's. The beauty of this brotherhood was not greater than its practical usefulness. It is deserving not merely of honour, but of imitation. And as these two eminent ministers were united in life, they were, after a very brief space, re-united in death. Each lived to complete his fifty-fourth year; each was smitten in the midst of his days and of his usefulness; each died amidst the tears and consternation of a fondly attached people; and the survivor, after finishing the monument he had erected to his friend, was in the very month of its publication himself seized with his mortal illness, and on his death-bed gave instruction that his grave should be "as near as possible to dear Ely's."

† The first work of any magnitude published by Mr. Hamilton was a volume of *Sermons* in 1833. It is a treasure of sacred eloquence, containing some of the author's richest and most delightful compositions. The following

has not been inaptly applied to him. "Not slow and dull, but of a *quick, ingenious, and piercing spirit*; acute to invent, *subtile and sinewy to discourse*, not beneath the reach of any point the highest that human capacity can soar to."* In private life

year he published a small volume, entitled *Pastoral Appeals on Personal, Domestic, and Social Prayer* a work of remarkable excellence, unveiling the inmost heart of the pastor in its tenderest and most spiritual moods. Some years later he put forth a volume of domestic prayers, entitled *The Little Sanctuary* (1838). In the year 1841 he published several of his papers read before the Philosophical Society, together with other papers and poems, under the title of "*Nugæ Literariae*: prose and verse." The amount of classical learning displayed in some of these papers, and the metaphysical acumen in others, were such as to induce even professors at our universities to remark that such compositions little deserved to be called *trifles* (*Nugæ*). In 1842 appeared his work on "*Missions: their Authority, Scope, and Encouragement*; an Essay, to which the second prize, proposed by a recent Association in Scotland, was adjudged" (the first prize having been won by that consummate essayist, the Rev. Dr. Harris, of Cheshunt College). This was a noble production, full of high and warm thoughts, profound reasoning, scriptural illustration, and fervent appeal. Mr. Hamilton had now done quite enough to entitle himself to those literary honours which our universities have it in their power to bestow. Accordingly, the University of Glasgow conferred upon him the diploma of Doctor of Laws, on the 1st of February, 1844; and in the course of the same year the University of New York sent him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The priority, both in time and in the standing of the university conferring it, decided Dr. Hamilton always to place the LL.D. before the D.D. in giving his literary titles. The next work published by Dr. Hamilton was his essay, entitled *The Institutions of Popular Education*, to which a prize of one hundred guineas, given by "a patriotic Churchman of Manchester," was adjudged. This important work was written at the close of 1843 and the beginning of 1844, soon after the defeat of Sir James Graham's Factory Education Bill. In the year 1846 the doctor published a "second series" of *Sermons* on some of the highest subjects of Christian contemplation, and characterized by all his excellencies. *The Revealed Doctrine of Rewards and Punishments*, being the twelfth series of *The Congregational Lecture*, was published in the year 1847. It is the most elaborate and learned of all his works, and it has been received by the critics of different evangelical denominations as an important and valuable addition to our theological literature. It is especially directed against the doctrine of the annihilation of the wicked at death, which some time since appeared to be gaining ground. In the beginning of 1848, Mr. Hamilton published a small but valuable treatise, "*Hora et Vindicia Sabbathica*: or, Familiar Disquisition on the Revealed Sabbath." His last publication was the *Introductory Memoir* prefixed to the *Posthumous Works of the late Rev. John Ely*, of which he was the editor. It is inscribed by the hand of friendship, but under the watchful guidance of truth.—See Darling's *Cyclopædia Bibliographica*, &c.

* The intellectual character of Dr. Hamilton was pre-eminently marked by power. His was a robust, a herculean intellect. It was large in grasp, and vigorous in action. His apprehension was quick and penetrating, and his reflective power great. A memory which seemed to retain all that he ever read or heard, furnished an inexhaustible storehouse of knowledge; whilst his quickness in producing his mental treasures was equal to his power of acquiring and retaining them. His combination of strength with subtlety suggests the familiar but apt comparison of the proboscis of the elephant, which can equally pick up the pin and rend the oak; and his union of quickness with power recalls the idea of the steam-engine, which adds the speed of the bird to the might of leviathan. Words presented themselves to him in

he was deservedly esteemed for the purity of his character, and for the warmth and sincerity of his social affections.* He was interred at Woodhouse Cemetery,† and his remains were followed to their last resting-place by hundreds of the inhabitants, and many Independent ministers and laity from other towns at

only too great abundance; and his choice among them too constantly, though quite unconsciously to himself, betrayed the scholar, who might seem to be ever living amongst Greek and Latin, amongst metaphysicians and schoolmen. The exact technical term was never wanting; the illustrative allusion was ever at hand, though drawn from remote sources; and this overflowing of the well of knowledge, though a positive defect in a popular speaker addressing an unlearned audience, was a rich intellectual feast to the scholar, whom it carried back to antiquity, as well as through the vast range of letters and science. Dr. Hamilton was endowed with an imagination which luxuriated in all beauty and soared to all grandeur and elevation. His soul was full of poetry. He was also passionately fond of music. Yet with all these attributes of genius, and with all his exquisite susceptibilities, there was still a defect, namely, in point of *taste*. This regulator and governor of the great mental machine, in its operations to produce what shall move and please mankind, was imperfect. There was power, there was elevation, there was beauty, there was tenderness, and all even in redundancy, but there wanted the fine proportion, the elegant symmetry, the restraining, self-controlling hand of the perfect artist. There was over-colouring, there was excess. He was the Michael Angelo, but not the Raphael. His architecture was Egyptian, not Grecian. Had he combined Attic taste with his Atlantean strength, his literary fame, high as it is, would have been still more eminent.

* Dr. Hamilton's *moral* qualities were a warmth of heart that made him the faithful friend, the tender relative, the affectionate pastor, the true philanthropist, and "zealously affected in every good thing"—a generosity the most large and free—a sense of honour which could not brook the thought of disingenuousness or meanness—a candour the most manly—an independence the most proud—a love of truth which ruled his powers and his life. We do not say that he had not prejudices, sometimes freely and strongly expressed. We do not say that his chivalry of feeling and friendship was not too fervent to be always strictly just. Dr. Hamilton's manners were those of the well-bred gentleman, and at the same time most engaging and frank. He had a taste for aristocracy, though an ardent friend of popular rights. Throughout Yorkshire his services were in constant request on occasions of religious or philanthropic interest, whether connected with his own denomination or of a more catholic kind; and his visits to the metropolis and other parts of the country on public service were frequent, and always productive of advantage to the cause he sought to promote, by the interest excited and the impression produced by his appeals.

+ A monument to the memory of the deceased was erected in Woodhouse Cemetery in March, 1851, from a design prepared by Mr. J. Dobson, architect, and executed in cleansed stone, from Park-Spring Quarries, by Mr. George Hogg, of Leeds. It stands about twenty-three feet in height, and covers a space of about seven feet square at the base. It is a chaste and beautiful classical structure, composed of a base or pedestal, supporting four Grecian Doric columns six feet nine inches high, surmounted by an appropriate architrave, frieze, and cornice, &c. The inscription is as follows:—"In Memory of Richard Winter Hamilton, LL.D., D.D., thirty-four years pastor of the Independent church assembling in Albion and Belgrave chapels, Leeds. He died July 18th, 1848, aged fifty-four years. His rare talents, extensive learning, and fervid eloquence, were consecrated to the glory of God and the highest interest of man. As a minister and pastor he was earnest, affectionate, and faithful; as a divine, zealous for sound theology and evangelical truth.

a distance. The late Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, impressively read the funeral service.—For additional particulars, see the *Leeds Papers*, especially the *Mercury*, for July, 1848; *Lives of Illustrious Men*; Mackenzie's *Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography*; his *Memoir*, &c., by W. H. Stowell, D.D., with portrait (engraved by J. B. Hunt, from a painting by William Scott), and a *fac-simile* of his autograph, 1850, price 10s. 6d. For a long and interesting *Sketch* of Dr. Hamilton, see also Gilfillan's *Third Gallery of Portraits*, 1854, p. 77, &c.

1774—1848.

EDWARD BAINES, ESQ., M.P.,

Senior proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, a magistrate for the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and formerly one of the members of parliament for Leeds, died August 3rd, 1848, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Baines was the second son of Mr. Richard Baines, of Preston, in Lancashire, and was born on the 5th of February, 1774, at Walton-le-Dale, in the same county. Placed at an early age under the care of his uncle, Mr. Thomas Rigg, of King's Land, Hawkshead, he received his first public education in the Free Grammar School of that town. Returning to Preston at the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to a Mr. Walker as a printer.* Before his term of apprenticeship expired he removed to Leeds for improvement, and entered that town as a poor printer seeking his fortune. He soon engaged himself with the publishers of the *Leeds Mercury* (Messrs.

Honoured and beloved for his genuine piety and high principle, the warmth and openness of his heart, his ardent patriotism and love of freedom. This monument, erected by his townsmen, testifies that they mourned his death and cherish his memory." In July, 1843, a very handsome silver tea and coffee service was presented to him by his congregation at Belgrave chapel, Leeds, as a token of esteem and affection. He was succeeded by the Rev. G. W. Conder, now of Manchester. The above *Sketch* has been kindly revised by his son, Mr. R. W. Hamilton, of Headingley, near Leeds.

* An example of energy, prudence, and integrity in business, of earnest patriotism in a political career, of benevolent zeal for all social improvement, of the qualities that adorn society and sweeten domestic life, displayed from early youth with increasing lustre to advanced age, is one which every man may study with advantage. On the 1st of June, 1793, Mr. Walker started a Liberal newspaper called the *Preston Review*, but, after a two years' existence, it was discontinued. The business in the printing-office was so much diminished, that young Baines, although he had two years still to serve, received from his master his indentures. He then left Preston for Leeds in search of work as a printer. He walked the whole distance with a bundle on his arm, and very little money in his pocket. On his arrival at Leeds, he proceeded to the printing-office of Messrs. Binns and Brown, the publishers of the *Leeds Mercury*, and inquired if they had room for an apprentice to finish his time. He was taken into the office, and by his punctuality, industry, and obliging disposition, soon won the esteem and confidence of his

Binns* and Brown), with whom he served the remainder of his time. In the year 1801 Mr. Baines, by the aid of local friends who knew and prized his great industry and thrift, was enabled to purchase the paper on which he had worked, and then at the age of twenty-seven the compositor became the proprietor.† Owing to this, the *Leeds Mercury*, from being a local journal of small dimensions and feeble power, suddenly acquired an extensive political influence in the north of England, and from that time to the present it has uniformly maintained the principles of civil and religious liberty with zeal and consistency. In the year 1798 Mr. Baines was united to Charlotte,‡ eldest

employers. His maxim was, that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well. He laid the foundation of future success as a master, in the thorough knowledge and performance of the duties of a workman. His apprenticeship terminated in September, 1797, and on the following day he commenced business as a printer in the Rose and Crown Yard, Briggate, in partnership with a Mr. Fenwick, the firm being "Baines and Fenwick." In the early part of the following year the partnership was dissolved.

* Mr. John Binns, of Leeds, was an extremely spirited bookseller, who bought whole libraries, and kept a large stock of books. He became a partner in the banking-house of Scott, Binns, Nicholson, and Smith, in Leeds, and died on the 6th May, 1796, aged fifty-two, leaving his business to his widow and children, from whom it was purchased some years after by Mr. John Heaton. A notice of Mr. Binns, by Mr. Heaton, may be found in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. viii., p. 468.

† From his boyhood he had formed an ambition to follow the example of the great American printer and patriot, Benjamin Franklin. The fact of Dr. Franklin's having visited Preston, and married a lady of that town, brought the example more immediately before him. There were so many points of resemblance in the mental character and history of the two men, that Mr. Baines was often called, and not without reason, "the Franklin of Leeds." They corresponded in sterling sense, in calm and cheerful temper, in indefatigable diligence, in abstemious habits, in early rising, in enterprising spirit, in a certain degree of original thought, in pithy and practical writing, in strict frugality, in the character of their fathers, in their removal from home, in successful attention to business, in love of freedom, in the public influence they acquired, and in the fact that they became members of the legislatures of their respective countries. As the life of Franklin helped to form the character of Baines, perhaps the example of the latter, through these pages, may serve as a model to young and virtuous readers.

‡ She was a most affectionate, pious, and God-fearing woman, and exercised no little influence on the future career of her husband and family. She survived her husband two years and a half, and died February 26th, 1851, aged seventy-five years. On his marriage he took a house and printing-office in Dickinson's Court, Briggate, where business soon poured in upon him, for he was known to be a man of industrious, frugal, temperate, and punctual habits. In 1801, by the assistance of his friends, who lent him £1,000 (which he afterwards repaid with interest), he purchased the copyright of the *Leeds Mercury*, the good-will of the printing business, and the printing materials for the sum of £1,552. He also took a lease for seven years of the printing-office in Mercury Yard, now Heaton's Court, near the bottom of Briggate. The first number of the *Mercury* published by him appeared on the 7th of March, 1801, and from that time it was considered to be the organ of the Whig and Dissenting interest in Leeds. The *Mercury* was originally established in May, 1718.—One evening in November, 1805, Mr. Baines's

daughter of Mr. Matthew Talbot,* of Leeds, author of the *Analysis of the Bible*. They had eleven children, of whom nine were then living. The eldest son, Mr. Matthew Talbot Baines, M.P. for Hull, was a Queen's Counsel, and deservedly stood high in his profession; afterwards three times M.P. for Leeds, President of the Poor-Law Board, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the cabinet and at the privy council. Mr. Edward Baines, jun., was well known as an author, and is now one of the members for Leeds. He is associated with his brother, Mr. Frederick Baines, in the proprietorship and conducting of the *Leeds Mercury*. Mr. Thomas Baines was proprietor of the *Liverpool Times*. Mr. Baines left behind a large family, united among themselves, and all holding stations of respectability and influence in the world. It may justly be said of Mr. Baines that he did more for the cause of reform in the county of York than any other man; and, when we consider the powerful movement in the manufacturing districts in favour of Lord Grey's bill, it is not too much to say that to his strenuous endeavours the country was indebted, in no slight degree, for the passing of that measure. When, in 1815, the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, Mr. Baines discovered that a meeting held at Thornhill Lees, near Wakefield, was betrayed to the magistrates by a spy named Oliver, who had been also employed by Lord Sidmouth in Yorkshire, Nottingham, and Derbyshire. This was exposed in the *Leeds Mercury*, and brought before the House of Commons by Sir Francis Burdett, and added much to the popularity of Mr. Baines. It was he also who suggested to the freeholders of the county of York the propriety of returning Henry Brougham to parliament, which was done at the election of 1830. Lord Morpeth, too, and Mr. Macaulay, in the same manner, owed their first elections—the one for the West-Riding and the other for Leeds—mainly to the personal exertions and influence of Mr. Baines. On the appointment of Mr. Macaulay to an official

dwelling situate on the south side of Park Square, was partially destroyed by fire, by which he suffered the loss of his furniture. At the beginning of 1807, he removed his business to premises in the middle of Briggate, just above Duncan Street, where it was continued until after his death. Thus it will be seen that the foundation of Mr. Baines's success in life, and of his eminent usefulness, was laid in those homely virtues which are too often despised by the young and ardent, but which are of incomparably greater value than the most shining qualities in integrity, industry, perseverance, prudence, frugality, temperance, self-denial, and courtesy.

* For a short *Sketch* of Mr. Matthew Talbot, see p. 274, &c., and for many additional particulars, see *Life of Edward Baines*, by his son, large edition, pp. 30, 31.

post in India, in December, 1833, Mr. Baines was solicited by a large majority of the electors to become a candidate for the representation of Leeds. The reasons which led them to this choice will be shown by the terms of the following requisition:—“We, the undersigned electors of Leeds, believing ourselves to be in no small degree indebted to your exertions for the elective franchise, having long witnessed your unwearied, consistent, and enlightened labours as the advocate of reform in every branch of the public service; and convinced by experience of your eminent talents for public business, request that you will allow us to put you in nomination as a candidate to represent this borough in parliament, there to carry forward those great principles the success of which it is equally your object and ours to promote.” He went to the poll, and, defeating Sir John Beckett,—Lord Sidmouth’s late private secretary—was triumphantly returned, without cost to himself, on those principles of purity of election which he had so long and so strenuously advocated.* Mr. Baines went into the House of Commons unfettered by pledges, saying—“My own judgment and conscience shall be my guide, and the general happiness of the community my aim;” and, while there, maintained a course of independent action which endeared him to his political friends, and commanded the respect of his opponents. He was the unflinching advocate of a rigorous economy in the public expenditure, and of the emancipation of the slave—the undaunted assailant of the close-corporation system—one of the main promoters of the present scheme of municipal reform, not only in England, but in Ireland—the staunch friend of the Government plan of education—the uncompromising foe to all monopoly in trade and commerce. As the representative of the

* Mr. Baines was now a member of parliament for the town which he had entered as a poor apprentice, unknown to a single inhabitant. It is an honourable and happy thing for England, that his is far from being a solitary instance of talent, virtue, and perseverance working their way, unaided, to such a position. It is well for the nation that its institutions, notwithstanding a large admixture of aristocracy, permit it to draw its public servants from every walk of life. And it is well for the young among the middle and humbler classes to have examples before them of prosperous virtue—of eminent success won by real merit. In the case of Mr. Baines the distinction was not obtained through the influence of large property, or extensive mercantile connections; his fortune was moderate, and he had few dependants. His personal qualities commanded the esteem, confidence, and even affection of his townsmen; from long and thorough knowledge of him, they believed him to be equal to and worthy of the highest trust that could be reposed in him; and when that trust had been once confided, his discharge of it was confessedly so exemplary as to leave him without a competitor in the estimation of his constituents.

Dissenters in the House, he had the burden of those questions more nearly affecting their interests—the Regium Donum, Church-rates, Pious Use Trusts, Tithes, &c., and he gave his unwearied support to the claims of Dissenters for admission to the English universities, and of the charter granted to the University of London. In all the discussions upon these and kindred questions, he avowed the broad principle that no man ought to be placed under any civil disqualification in consequence of his religious belief, and that Dissenters who support their own ministers and places of worship should not be taxed to uphold the churches and pay the clergy of the Establishment. At the same time, he assisted in passing a bill for augmenting the stipends of the poor working clergy. He did his utmost to promote the education of the people and the widest diffusion of religious knowledge—seeking, by the Mechanics' Institute as well as the Sunday school, to assist self-education and the intellectual elevation of the community. Mr. Baines's laborious duties in the House of Commons laid the seeds of serious illness. He was seldom absent from his post. Day and night he gave up his whole time to the fulfilment of the onerous duties devolving upon him; and the result was that he overtaxed himself, and served his constituents and his country beyond his strength. From this cause, at the close of the Melbourne Administration in 1841, Mr. Baines withdrew from the representation of Leeds, after having held that distinguished position during three successive parliaments. No sooner was his intention of retiring known, than his constituents were most earnest in their solicitations that he should re-consider his decision. But these entreaties were unavailing; his health was seriously impaired, and duty to his friends, as well as his own personal safety, rendered the step absolutely necessary. This point having been decided, it was at once resolved by his constituents to present to Mr. Baines a public testimonial, as a memorial of their appreciation of services so nobly rendered and so extensively useful. A list was opened for contributions, limited in amount, and to this fund men of all shades of polities subscribed, and in a very brief space a large sum was raised. The testimonial consisted of a magnificent candelabrum, supported by three figures representing Truth, Liberty, and Justice, and bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to *Edward Baines, Esq.*, by his friends and fellow-townspeople, in admiration of the integrity, zeal, and ability with which he has advocated the principles of civil and religious liberty during a public life of more than forty years, and to evince their gratitude for his

important services as the faithful and indefatigable representative of the borough of Leeds in three successive parliaments. Leeds, November, MDCCCXLI." In retiring from his public duties as a member of parliament, Mr. Baines never contemplated an idle or useless life. Already he had appeared as the author of two most valuable works—one, *The History of the Wars of the French Revolution*, which was subsequently made to embrace a wider range, and became a *History of the Reign of George III.*; and the other, a work of national importance, being a most elaborate *History of the County Palatine of Lancaster*, in four vols., 4to. The original form of the latter was a *History, Gazetteer, Directory, &c.*, printed at Liverpool in two octavo vols., 1825. The larger work was published in parts, and was, in some measure at least, the work of other hands, under Mr. Baines's superintendence. As a journalist he was distinguished for a large and comprehensive view of public questions; an unwavering advocacy of the cause of liberty and good government; and at the same time an entire absence of offence against public order or personal courtesy, and an earnest endeavour to restrain the excesses to which the working-classes have at periods of excitement been inclined in the wide range of his circulation. His own newspaper writings prove the freedom, chasteness, force, and eloquence with which he could employ the resources of his native language; while, at the same time, they demonstrate the extent, accuracy, and solidity of his general and diversified information. The conducting of the paper he had long before yielded to his sons; but never did a number appear, when he was in Leeds, without his contributing, in some way or other, to its columns. Mr. Baines took a large share in the administration of justice in the borough of Leeds, where he was a justice of the peace, and also a magistrate for the West-Riding of Yorkshire. He had always shown a great taste for agricultural pursuits, and he spent much of his time at his farm at Barton Grange, on Chat Moss, a large tract of property which he had drained and brought into a high state of cultivation. This frequent change afforded him great enjoyment, and was very conducive to health. Mr. Baines was an attached and most liberal supporter of the various benevolent institutions in his town and county; and his love for the religious institutions of the country, and for missionary operations, was very constant. His love for Sunday schools was marked; and his inquiries as to the operations and progress of the London Sunday School Union was very frequent. One by one, he was compelled to give up his accustomed duties out of doors. This

he did with great reluctance; for his habits of life, so active and useful, led him frequently to regard too lightly the injunctions of his medical adviser. His personal character was thus sketched by his successor:—"He had a large and liberal spirit, a just and upright mind, a benevolent and affectionate heart. He was, therefore, the friend of freedom, good government, and reform, of charity, peace, and religion—the friend of the people, and especially the friend of the poor and oppressed. Whilst decided in his opinions, he was most catholic in his disposition; whilst the most faithful of adherents, it was his delight to co-operate with men of all parties and sects for common objects. His understanding was sound, strong, and clear—his judgment cool and cautious. He was universally regarded as one of the safest of counsellors. In his own profession and trade he was at once enterprising, prudent, and indefatigable. In the discharge of his parliamentary duties he was unwearied. His temper was mild and equable, yet at the same time cheerful and buoyant—a combination which was singularly conducive to his own happiness and to the happiness of all around him. Few men have been more universally popular and more truly beloved. He combined manly firmness with the truest humility. His tastes were simple and unostentatious. In domestic life he was the most amiable of men, gentle, forbearing, loving—the very bond of union; his radiant countenance, the image of an affectionate heart, shed light through all his home, and made his large family circle one of unbroken peace. His religious views were evangelical, and he possessed the soul of religion in charity, faith, humility, and love. At the approach of death his view of his own merits was most lowly and self-abasing, and his view of the Divine goodness and condescension almost overpowering. The sunset of his life was serene rather than glowing. Patient, resigned, and gentle, he watched the ebbing of the tide of life; and in the midst of his large family, looking around him with love, and heavenward with hope, his death, like his life, was that of the *good man*."* His body was interred in the Wood-

* In combination with strong natural powers of understanding, strengthened and matured by practical exercise in the real business of life, and amid stirring events, Mr. Baines had great industry and perseverance, as well as patience and resolution, and with these he possessed pleasing manners and address. In person, he was of a firm, well-built frame, rather above the average stature; his features were regular, his expression of countenance frank and agreeable; and he retained his personal comeliness, as well as his vivacity and suavity of manners, to the last, showing but slightly the outward characteristics of his advanced years, and evidencing by this token of a "green old age," the capability of a well-poised mind, and the felicity of temperament which graced the declining years of his long and well-spent life.

house Cemetery, a funeral service having been performed in East Parade chapel. The corporation, headed by the mayor, attended in a body. There were present, also, the mayors of Wakefield and Bradford; the magistrates of the borough; journalists from different districts; the servants in the employ of the deceased; the masters and journeymen printers of the town and neighbourhood, and a vast number of private carriages and individuals.* “Quam civitati carus fuerit, mærore funeris indicatum est.”—CICERO, *De Amicitia*.—For a fuller account of this remarkable man, see his *Life*, by his son Edward, with a portrait, recently republished in a cheap form (12mo., 1859, 2s. 6d.), from which this *Sketch* has been partly drawn. See also the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September, 1848, p. 319, &c.; the *Leeds Papers*, especially the *Mercury*; the *Illustrated London News* for August, 1848; the *Annual Register*; Mackenzie's *Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography*, &c.

—For a full and graphic description of Mr. Baines's character, see the concluding chapter of the *Life of Edward Baines, late M.P. for the borough of Leeds* (with a fine portrait, engraved by Greatbach, from a painting by Hargreaves, with a *fac-simile* of his autograph), by his son, Edward Baines, author of *The History of the Cotton Manufacture*, &c., 1851, p. 358, &c. A portrait of Edward Baines, Esq., M.P. (with his autograph), engraved by J. Cockram, painted by T. Hargreaves, was published by Fisher, Son, and Co., London, 1834. Another portrait of Edward Baines, Esq., from a daguerreotype taken at the Leeds Photographic Gallery, 27, Park Row, in 1842, drawn by G. Childs, was printed by M. and N. Hanhart, &c.

* The estimation in which Mr. Baines was held was not only shown by the testimonial presented to him during his life, and by the honours of his public funeral; but, some time after his death, an excellent full-length portrait, by Richard Waller, of Leeds, was bought by public subscription, and presented to the Leeds Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society, of whose hall it forms a principal ornament, and where it constantly reminds the young of one of the best models they can follow in the pursuit of honour and happiness. (For a long account of the presentation of Waller's portrait of the late Mr. Baines, see the *Leeds Papers* for September, 1850.) Still later, a large subscription was raised by very numerous contributors (of all parties) in Leeds and the neighbouring towns, with several of his old friends in both houses of parliament, to erect a statue in his honour in some public part of the town of Leeds. The statue was executed with great ability by Behnes, and is an excellent likeness. The size is colossal, being eight feet in height; and it is made of a faultless block of Carrara marble. It was committed to the care of the Town-Council of Leeds, who placed it in the Town Hall (opened in the year 1858, by her Majesty Queen Victoria). A massive block of polished granite has been recently placed under the statue. In front of this pedestal is the following inscription, carved in letters of gold:—“To commemorate the public services and private virtues of *Edward Baines*, who faithfully, ably, and zealously represented the borough of Leeds in three successive parliaments. As a man, a citizen, and a patriot, he was distinguished by his integrity and perseverance, his benevolence and public spirit, his independence and consistency. This monument is erected by voluntary subscription, that posterity may know and emulate a character loved and honoured by his contemporaries. Born February 5th, 1774; died August 3rd, 1848.” The above *Sketch* has been kindly revised.

1780—1848.*

REAR-ADMIRAL MARKLAND, C.B., &c.

John Duff Markland, born at Leeds September 14th, 1780, brother of the late Ralph Markland, Esq., of Leeds, was the second son of Edward Markland, Esq., formerly mayor of Leeds (for a short *Sketch* of whom, see p. 337), who died at Bath in 1832, and was descended from a family of the same name seated at Wigan, in Lancashire, in the reign of Richard II. He commenced his naval career in 1795, under the auspices of

*—1848. MRS. MATTHEWMAN, a native of Leeds, who died on the 1st of June, 1848, by her will directed the residue of her personal property to be applied by her trustees, William Beckett, Esq., and John Atkinson, Esq., in promoting, in the borough of Leeds, divine worship according to the liturgy and usages of the United Church of England and Ireland as by law established, in such a manner as her trustees or trustee for the time being, with the sanction of the Bishop of Ripon for the time being, should think fit. The appropriation of the fund was as follows:—Endowments of £150 per annum each have been wholly or partly provided for the incumbents of six new parishes, *viz.* :—

For Buslingthorpe, the whole endowment	£5,000
For Burley, the whole endowment	5,000
For Burmantofts, the whole endowment	5,000
For Pottery Field, Hunslet, half of the endowment (the other £2,500 being provided by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners) .	2,500
For Brewery Field, Holbeck, half ditto (ditto)	2,500
For New Wortley, half ditto (ditto)	2,500

Ten grants of £400 each were made (to meet £800 of additional subscriptions in each case), to provide parsonage houses for the incumbents of each of the following churches, *viz.* :—Christ church, St. Mary's, St. Luke's, St. Philip's, St. Matthew's, All Saints', St. George's, Armley, Farnley, and Wortley. Three grants of £600 each (to meet £600 of additional subscriptions in each case) to provide parsonage houses for the three newly endowed districts of Buslingthorpe, Burley, and Burmantofts. A grant of £400 (to meet £600 additional subscriptions), to increase the endowment of the vicar of St. Andrew's church; a parsonage house having been previously built by subscription. A grant of £100 towards a parsonage house for the incumbent of Woodside, near Horsforth (a small portion of that district being within the borough). The total amount of grants towards endowments of new parishes was £22,500; ditto, to augment subscriptions for parsonage houses, &c., £6,300; total of Matthewman grants, £28,800. And this sum was augmented by grants from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of £7,500; by additional subscriptions to meet the other grants, amounting to £10,400. Total additional subscriptions, £17,900. The result of this charitable lady's munificent bequest to the borough of Leeds has consequently been to cause an investment of £46,700, applied partly in improving the provision for twelve previously existing incumbencies, and partly in endowing six new districts, which, on the consecration of churches within them, became new parishes for all ecclesiastical purposes. It has also led to the raising of more than £20,000 for the erection of churches for the six new parishes. The patronage of the three new parishes, *viz.*, Buslingthorpe, Burley, and Burmantofts, has been vested by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in bodies of five trustees for each. The patronage of the other three new churches, *viz.*, St. Jude's, Hunslet; St. Barnabas', Holbeck; and New Wortley, belongs alternately to the Crown and the Bishop of the Diocese.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer* for November 26th, 1853.

his uncle, Captain John Cooke, of the *Bellerophon*, who fell in the battle of Trafalgar. He was midshipman of the *Nymphe*, at the capture of the French frigates *Résistance* and *Constance* in 1797, and of the *Amethyst* at the capture of the *Dédaigneuse* in 1801. He obtained his first commission as lieutenant in that year, and two years after he was raised to the rank of commander. In 1808, he was appointed to the *Bustard* brig, and was actively employed against the enemy for two years in the Adriatic, Archipelago, and on the coast of Barbary, and at the capture of a convoy near Trieste, in protecting Sicily from invasion by Murat's army. His commission as post-captain was dated the 18th of April, 1811. From 1811 to 1813, he served as flag-captain to Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Fremantle, in the *Milford*, 74 guns. He was present at the captures of Fiume, Rovigno, Pisan, Capo d' Istria, and at the siege of Trieste. In April, 1830, he commissioned the *Briton*, 46 guns, for the Lisbon station, and received the thanks of the Admiralty and the British merchants at Lisbon, for his conduct in the protection of British interests during the civil disturbances which occurred in Portugal in the following year. He obtained the good-service pension in 1841, and was promoted to the rank of a retired rear-admiral, October 10th, 1846. He was gazetted on three occasions, viz., in 1809, and twice in 1813, and the imperial order of Leopold was stated in the *Gazette* of the 19th of March, 1816, to have been conferred upon him, "in approbation of the distinguished services rendered by him at the siege and capture of Trieste, and the other operations in Italy during the campaigns of 1812 and 1813." From his early years he was devoted to a naval life, not only from strong inclination, but from the noble emulation which the heroic acts of so many of his maternal ancestors, and the distinction obtained by them in naval history, would naturally excite. His mother was Elizabeth Sophia, the daughter and co-heiress of Josiah Hardy, Esq.,* governor of New Jersey, and afterwards

* It is a remarkable fact that, in the eighteenth century, not fewer than five members of this family attained the rank of admiral, four of whom received knighthood, viz., Sir Thomas Hardy, distinguished in the expedition against Cadiz under Sir George Rooke, when in command of the *Pembroke*, and at Vigo, where the French fleet and several Spanish galleys were either taken or destroyed. His monument is on the south side of the west door of Westminster Abbey. His son was Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, and his grandsons Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, Rear-Admiral John Hardy, and Sir Charles Hardy, junior. Mr. Hardy, their brother, the grandfather of Admiral Marmaduke, married the grand-daughter of Sir Thomas L'Aeth, Baronet, of Kent, and great grand-daughter of Sir John Narborough, whose widow married Sir Cloutesley Shovel, rear-admiral of the fleet.

his Britannic Majesty's consul at Cadiz, a descendant of Clement le Hardy, who settled in Jersey about 1380. Admiral Markland's own career, as we have seen, was marked by services both honourable to himself and useful to his country. As an officer he was distinguished by ability, firmness, and zeal, by a close and unwearied attention to his duties, and by the most spotless honour and integrity. In private life he was justly endeared to his family and friends, by the excellence of his heart and the many amiable and pleasing qualities that adorned his character; and it may be said with strict truth, that his uniform study through life was to discharge his duty humbly and faithfully to his God, his country, and his fellow-creatures. Admiral Markland married, on the 8th of March, 1814, Helen Ellery, eldest daughter of Lewis Dymoke Grosvenor Tregonell, Esq., of Cranbourne Lodge, Dorset, and Bourne House, Hants, by whom he left one son and three daughters. He died at Bath, August 28th, 1848, in his sixty-eighth year.—For further information, see the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1848, p. 424; O'Byrne's *Naval Biography*; the *United Service Journal*; the *Illustrated London News* for September, 1848; the *Annual Register*, &c. See also *Note*, p. 371.

1787—1848.*

MR. THOMAS GRAY,

“The Railway Pioneer,” a native of Leeds (son of Mr. Robert Gray), published, in 1820, a 7*s.* 6*d.* octavo, which went through five editions in five years, entitled “*Observations on a General Iron Railway*: or, land steam-conveyance, to supersede

* —1848. GEORGE LANE FOX, Esq., M.P., died November 15th, 1848, at Bramham House, near Leeds, aged fifty-five. For many years Mr. Fox had been subject to frequent interruptions of health, though wearing the appearance of a hale and robust man; but we believe it was not till within a few days of his death that his illness assumed an alarming character. The family of the deceased is of ancient descent, and its representatives have long been among the most influential and opulent of the commoners of England, and his father, *James Fox Lane, Esq.*, whom he succeeded in 1821 (for a *Sketch* of whom, see p. 283, &c.), declined the honour of the peerage, which Mr. Pitt offered to confer upon him by the renewal of the Bingley peerage, extinct on the death of his uncle, Lord Bingley, in 1772 (for a *Sketch* of whom, see p. 173, &c.), piquing himself on “being one of the very few old English families—a commoner (not a trader) of high birth and fortune.” The last Lord Bingley (George Fox), inherited by will the estate of Lord Lanesborough, and took the surname and arms of Lane in addition to those of Fox. He had married Harriet, daughter and sole heiress of the Right Hon. Robert Benson, Baron Bingley, to whom a large grant of land on Bramham Moor was made, for his eminent services to the Government, and who laid out the grounds and built the magnificent house of Bramham Park, partially destroyed by fire in July, 1828, and not since inhabited. The late George Lane Fox, Esq., represented Beverley and Pontefract in parliament suc-

the necessity of horses in all public vehicles ; showing its vast superiority in every respect over all the present pitiful methods of conveyance by turnpike roads, canals, and coasting traders."* In 1820 and 1821 he presented a petition to Lord Sidmouth, who was then prime minister, and in 1822 another to Sir Robert Peel. On the publication of a second edition of this work, he sent circulars to the merchants of Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, and London. He proposed that the plan should first be tried between Manchester and Liverpool. In 1822 the desirability of having a railway between these two places was considered. A committee was formed, who visited the different railways in the collieries, and reported to a meeting, which determined to apply for an act. The plans of railways which he suggested are published in his work in 1822, and were those that were first carried out. In 1846 a testimonial was originated by the mayor and other gentlemen of Exeter, in order to acknowledge

sively, and was again member for Beverley from 1837 to 1841. But in consequence of ill-health he then retired from parliamentary duties, and for the same reason was excused from serving the office of high-sheriff for the county of York in the year 1845-6. He was a major in the Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and deputy-lieutenant for the North-Riding. In earlier life he was fond of the pleasures of the chase, and was always a generous patron of the sport. The later years of his life were distinguished by the liberal and active exertions he made for promoting agricultural improvement. The annual Bramham Park shows, which he instituted for competition amongst his numerous tenantry, attest his laudable and successful endeavours; and he was also a valuable supporter of the Wetherby Agricultural Society, of which he was a vice-president. He married, in 1814, Georgiana Henrietta, only daughter of Edward Pery Buckley, Esq., by Lady Georgiana West, daughter of John, second Earl of Delawarr, and he was succeeded by his son, the present George Lane Fox, Esq. The proximate cause of Mr. Fox's death appears to have been his taking cold whilst following his favourite sport, fox-hunting. The following members of Mr. Fox's family were present when he died :—Mr. and Mrs. George Lane Fox, jun., Mr. Sackville Lane Fox, and the Rev. Thomas Fox (brothers of the deceased gentleman); Lady Caroline Fox, widow of the late Mr. W. Fox; and the Honourable Adolphus and Mrs. Liddell. His remains were interred in the family vault, at All Saints' church, Bramham, near Leeds.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for November, 1848. The above Sketch has been kindly revised.

* At the time this book was written, all that was known of railways was as they existed in the rude tramways at Newcastle and its collieries, considerably before the construction of those earliest of our railways, the Stockton and Darlington, and Liverpool and Manchester. Mr. Gray's suggestion was to carry out a comprehensive railway over the whole United Kingdom; in fact, to make a simultaneous system to all the principal towns, instead of making the work a labour of section and degree. The progress of the railway system, however, proved that this was impracticable, in many, but more especially in monetary points of view, and the suggestion, from its very comprehensiveness, perished. Some of his *Essays on Land Steam Conveyance* were printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1824, p. 146, and October following, p. 312. He then resided at Nottingham. In 1824 he presented a petition on his scheme to the corporation of London, and in 1825 he petitioned parliament and Sir Robert Peel, but received no encouragement.

the great services Mr. Gray had rendered to his age and country in the conception of the national system of railway communication, and his claims on the liberality and gratitude of the nation were urged by several speakers. Whatever effect Gray's labours may have had in directing attention to the subject of railways, and in suggesting views to others, he himself gained neither reward nor honour. His late years were passed in obscurity as a dealer in glass on commission at Exeter, in which city he died of disease of the heart, October 15th, 1848, aged sixty-one years. Appeals were made to the railway-world on his behalf, but they met with no response, and it was said that he died broken-hearted.—See the *Athenæum* for October 28th, 1848; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1848, p. 662, &c.

1803—1849.*

JOHN HEPWORTH HILL, ESQ.,†

Barrister-at-law, died January 4th, 1849, aged forty-six, at his residence in Park Square, Leeds. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself in his class, and obtained the honour of a senior optime's degree in 1824. He was called to the bar in the year 1827, after which he practised on the Northern circuit. At the time of his death he was recorder of Pontefract; judge of the sheriff's court, under the title of sheriff's assessor; one of the patrons of the Leeds parish church, and a governor of the Leeds Free Grammar School. The late Robert Hall, Esq., who knew him well, said

* For a long *Sketch* of General Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, M.P., colonel of the 15th Hussars, who died in May, 1849, aged seventy-two, and is buried in Westminster Abbey; and who was the son of Mr. Benjamin Wilson, F.R.S., an eminent painter, &c., formerly of Leeds, for a short *Sketch* of whom see p. 185, &c.; and for many additional particulars, see a review, in the *Athenæum* for January 31st, 1863, of the *Life of General Sir Robert Wilson, from Autobiographical Memoirs, Journals, Narratives, Correspondence, &c.*, edited by his nephew and son-in-law, the Rev. Herbert Randolph, M.A., Oxon, with portrait, 2 vols., Murray.—See the work itself, especially the first chapter, ending at page 42, with notes, for an interesting account of his father, Benjamin Wilson, Esq., F.R.S., of Leeds. See also the *Illustrated London News*, with a portrait, for May, 1849; the *United Service Journal* for June, 1849, p. 319; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1849, p. 91, &c.; Knight's *Cyclopædia of Biography*, &c.

† Another Mr. John (Hepworth) Hill (1803), mayor of Leeds in 1817, died in March, 1863, at Haughton Hall, near Darlington. He first became a member of the Leeds Corporation in 1804, and was created an alderman in 1816. He was also an officer of the old volunteers under the late Colonel Lloyd, and the last officer of that body then surviving, except Mr. Edward Grace and Mr. Thomas Motley, of Leeds. He was on duty with his regiment at York, in 1807, when his rank was that of major.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c., for March, 1863.

of him that "he was one of the kindest, truest, and most upright of men; not so quiet as some, not so impassioned as others; in his profession he was a safe, untiring, and successful counsellor, ever equal to occasions as they arose; whilst in his general character there shone forth all the sterling qualities that make up a man,—their lustre unblemished by one single meanness." He was a gentleman of high standing in his profession (at the time of his death being third in seniority at the West-Riding Sessions), and was much respected by all who knew him. Cut off as he was in the very prime of life, and leaving behind him a widow with a large and young family, his somewhat sudden and unexpected death was much lamented. He was a Conservative in politics, and a valuable and consistent member of the Church of England; and those who knew him best spoke in the highest terms of his private worth both as a man and as a Christian.—See the *Leeds Papers, &c.*, for January, 1849.

1766—1849.

ROBERT W. DISNEY THORP, ESQ., M.D.,

Late of Leeds, died July 1st, 1849, at the rectory, Kemerton, near Tewkesbury, the residence of his son (the Archdeacon of Bristol), in the eighty-third year of his age. For several years of his life the late Dr. Thorp held a prominent position in this town as one of its leading medical men. He was for a considerable period (thirty-three years) one of the physicians to the Leeds General Infirmary; and by his humane and indefatigable exertions, aided by those of the late Mr. T. S. B. Reade, Mr. Baines, and other gentlemen, that most valuable institution, the House of Recovery, or fever hospital, was established. Dr. Thorp* was appointed physician to this institution at its origin,

* That the name of Dr. Thorp is entitled to be inserted in the list of public benefactors to the town of Leeds, is attested by the existence of that valuable institution, the House of Recovery. Being brought, in his professional avocations, into a close observation of the condition of the poor under the visitation of a severe and prevalent epidemic fever, and seeing at once the difficulty of administering adequate treatment to the patients in their own confined and ill-supplied homes, and the danger of contagion to others in densely inhabited localities, he suggested the establishment of a fever hospital, and he persevered in his design till, with the co-operation of the wealthy and humane of his fellow-townsmen, the philanthropic object was achieved. Early in 1802, the *Leeds Mercury* contained a favourable notice of a pamphlet published by Dr. Thorp, entitled *Hints and Observations relative to the Prevention of Contagious Fevers*, in which the establishment of a House of Recovery, or fever hospital, was strongly recommended. Dr. Thorp persevered in his efforts till that valuable institution was established; and from that time to the present, the hospital for the reception and treatment of fever patients, under the more auspicious name of House of Recovery, as well in the original building (in

and he continued to hold the office and to render efficient service in it almost up to the time of his leaving Leeds. He had the gratification some years before his death to find that the motives which had acted so powerfully on himself and others in establishing the original House of Recovery, had since influenced a far larger number of his fellow-townsmen, and led to the erection of a fever hospital much more spacious and commodious—every way better fitted than its predecessor to meet the wants of a constantly increasing population. He was also an alderman of the ancient corporation of this borough, and filled the office of mayor in the year 1830. Dr. Thorp was the father of the Venerable Archdeacon Thorp, whom he had the satisfaction to see attaining distinguished positions at the University of Cambridge and in the Church. The last few years of his long life were passed at Kemerton rectory, Gloucestershire, the residence of his son, the Ven. Thomas Thorp, B.D., archdeacon of Bristol, &c. Dr. Thorp* was at one time a claimant of the barony of Braye, being the heir of the eldest co-heiress of Lord Braye; but the barony was conferred by the Crown on the representative of another co-heiress.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c., for July, 1849. The above *Sketch* has been kindly revised and corrected by his eldest son.

Vicar Lane), as in the more commodious and noble one lately erected in Beckett Street, Burmantofts, has continued to confer benefits on the population which cannot be calculated; for the record of patients admitted and restored to health gives no witness of the myriads who may have been saved from fatal contagions. Dr. Thorp continued to give his services as one of the physicians of this institution from its commencement to within a short time of his retiring from practice. He was also for many years a physician of the Leeds General Infirmary; and both in his public official duties and in private practice he was distinguished by unwearying attention, and humane and considerate kindness. These qualities, combined with abilities of a superior order, gained him a high professional reputation, and secured him an influential position among his fellow-townsmen.

* The late Robert Disney Thorp, Esq., M.D., of Headingley, near Leeds, born in 1766; married, in October, 1789, Ann Katharine, daughter of Gregory Grant, M.D., of Edinburgh, and died July 1st, 1849, having had issue:—1, Thomas, B.D., archdeacon of Bristol, and rector of Kemerton, born March 4th, 1797; 2, Johnson, born in 1801; 3, Disney Launder, M.D., of Prestbury, born in 1805; married, in 1835, Eleanor, only daughter of Francis Chorley, merchant, of Leeds; 1, Maria, married Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Leith, K.C.B., and died about 1835; 2, Mary Ann, married General Sir H. C. Russell, Royal Artillery, and died in 1828. Dr. Thorp (son of the Rev. Robert Thorp, of Droitwich, by Martha, his wife, daughter of Gervase Disney, M.D.) was declared by the House of Lords, in 1811, to be, through his great-grandmother, Frances Boothby, representative of the eldest sister and co-heiress of John, Lord Braye, and as such senior co-heir of the Barony of Braye, the abeyance of which was terminated in 1841 in favour of Mrs. Otway Cave, representative of his lordship's second sister.—See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

1776—1850.*

WILLIAM SMITH, ESQ., J.P.,

For many years one of the leading woollen merchants in Leeds, and a partner in the house of Messrs. Smith and Dickinson, died December 28th, 1850, aged seventy-four years, at Mount Stead, Burley, near Otley. He was in the commission of the peace for the borough, and for two successive years (1839 and 1840), after the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, filled the office of chief magistrate, or mayor—his election a second year being considered a well-deserved compliment for the faithful and satisfactory manner in which he had discharged his public duties during the first year of his mayoralty, and previously as an alderman of the borough. In politics he espoused Whig principles, but without any violence to persons of contrary opinions. He was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist con-

*—1850. For a *Sketch* of the Rev. Thomas Furbank, M.A., late incumbent of Bramley, who was a native of Leeds; educated at the Leeds Grammar School; graduated at Oxford; curate and clerk in orders of the Leeds parish church till about 1830; author of *Votive Offerings*, 1839; through whose instrumentality a church was built at Stauntonley, and the schools at Bramley, &c., see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for November, 1850.

For a *Sketch* of Wade Browne, Esq., M.A., magistrate for the county of Somerset, only son of Wade Browne, Esq. (son of John Browne, of Chapel-Allerton, by the daughter and eventual heiress of John Wade, of Moortown, Esq.), formerly a merchant at Leeds, of which he was mayor in 1791 and 1804, and also a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Yorkshire; who was born at Leeds, in 1796, and died in August, 1851, having married the eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Edward Pennefather, lord chief-justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, and was succeeded by their eldest son the present Edward Pennefather Wade Browne, Esq., of Monkton Fairleigh, Wilts, born in 1835, &c., see the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1851, p. 435; Burke's *Landed Gentry*; Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 154.

For a long *Sketch* of William Busfield, Esq., M.P. for Bradford, and a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the West-Riding, who died in September, 1851; eldest son of Johnson Atkinson, Esq., M.D., of Leeds, by Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of William Busfield, Esq., of Ryshworth Hall, in the parish of Bingley (and brother of the Rev. Johnson Atkinson Busfield, D.D., who died in January, 1849). Dr. Atkinson assumed the name of Busfield after the death of his wife's uncle, and afterwards resided at Myrtle Grove, near Bingley, where he was an active magistrate and registrar of the West-Riding. The Busfields were a family of long standing in Leeds, and Ryshworth was purchased by William Busfield, who was mayor of Leeds in 1673.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer* for September 20th, 1851; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1851, p. 654; Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c. And for a long pedigree of the Busfields, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, pp. 5, 6, &c.

For a *Sketch* of the Rev. John Fawcett, M.A., incumbent of St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, who died December 4th, 1851, aged eighty-two years; was a native of Leeds, educated at the Leeds Grammar School, of which institution his father was second master; was author of four volumes of *Sermons*, &c., and father of the Rev. James Fawcett, late incumbent of Woodhouse, Leeds, now vicar of Knaresborough; John and Edward, barristers; Rowland Morris, a surgeon, &c., see the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for December 13th, 1851.

nexion, and his remains were interred at St. Peter's Wesleyan chapel, Leeds; his funeral being attended by a large number of persons anxious to pay to his memory the last tribute of respect. As a good citizen, a merchant, and a magistrate, as well as in the private relations of life, he was much respected.—See the *Leeds Papers* for January, 1851. The above brief *Sketch* has been kindly revised.

1793—1851.*

WILLIAM WEST, ESQ., F.R.S.,

Eminent for his attainments in chemical science, died at his residence, Highfield House, Hunslet, near Leeds, September 10th, 1851, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. Mr. William West, the able analytical chemist and scientific lecturer, was the son of Mr. Samuel West, of London; and was born at Wandsworth. Both his parents were members of the Society of Friends, and he received his education at several of the then well-known schools of that society in the south of England. He came to Leeds in 1816, when he was twenty-three years of age. At the time of his death he was president of the Leeds Philosophical Society, to which he had contributed many valuable papers.† Mr. West received the "Telford" silver medal in 1846, for a paper *On Water for Locomotive Engines*: one of several read before the Institute of Civil Engineers, London, of which he became an Associate in March, 1842; and in the beginning of 1846 the Fellowship of the Royal Society was conferred upon him, "for distinguished attainments in chemical science"—an honour of which he was not a little proud. He was an active member of the West-Riding Geological and

*—1852. For a *Sketch* of William Markham, Esq., of Becca Hall, near Leeds, eldest son of William Markham, Esq., of the same place (who was the eldest son of Archbishop Markham, of York), colonel of the second West York Militia, and also a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the West-Riding, who died in January, 1852, see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for January 31st, 1852; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1852, p. 302; Burke's *Landed Gentry*; and also this volume, Note, p. 245, &c.

† The following is a list of the papers which he read before the members of the society:—1819, On some colours for painting found at Pompeii; 1820, On substances from which a blue precipitate might be produced by means of heat; 1821, On the atomic theory; 1822, On iodine; Notice of the ignition of charcoal by the galvanic battery; 1825, On mental originality; 1826, The twentieth century, in verse; 1829, On the varieties of water; 1830, On the decline of the Roman empire, as related by Gibbon; 1831, On the boiling point of water under certain circumstances, with memorandum of experiments; 1832, Miscellaneous chemical observations, with experiments; 1833, On the intellectual capacity of the negro; Hints in support of the materiality of caloric; 1834, An account of the meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh; On the temperature of the tunnel of the Leeds and Selby Rail-

Polytechnic Society, to which he contributed several valuable papers. He was lecturer on chemistry to the Leeds School of Medicine for fourteen years, from 1831 to 1845, when ill health obliged him to resign. He took a warm interest in the establishment and prosperity of the Leeds Mechanics' Institute, of which he was a life-member from the commencement, and he was for several years one of its council. He took great interest in the proceedings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and from the list given in the *Note* it will be seen that in 1834 he read one paper, and in 1838 two papers, in reference to the meetings of that association, before the Philosophical and Literary Society of this town. He was a member of the association from its commencement; and was a local secretary and member of the council in 1844, when it held its second meeting at York, and contributed papers on applied chemistry. Mr. West was likewise a member of the Chemical Society of London from its first existence, in 1841, to the time of his death. It need scarcely be added that he contributed several valuable papers to the society. Mr. West was elected a councillor for Hunslet ward, Leeds (in the place of Mr. Joshua Bower, who had been elected an alderman), on the 16th November, 1844. He remained in the council until 1st November, 1847, when he was re-elected for the same ward; and finally went out of office as town-councillor on the 1st of November, 1850. Mr. West was also the local secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society in Leeds for many years. He was a member, from the beginning, of the Peace Congress, and a delegate to the meeting of that body at Paris in 1849. Mr. West was a member of the Society of Friends, of rather eccentric

way; 1835, On detection of arsenic; 1837, On chemical notation, isomorphism, and isomerism; 1838, An account of the scientific proceedings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Liverpool; On the requisite arrangements for a meeting of the British Association in Leeds; 1840, Hints on steam-engine boilers, locomotive engines, and railways; 1842, Review of some portions of Professor Whewell's *Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences*; 1845, Three lectures on chemical analysis; 1847, A comparison between the principal modern languages of Europe; 1851, On explosions in coal-mines. Some of the papers in the above list were also read by Mr. West before the members of the West-Riding Geological and Polytechnic Society. The following is a list of his chief contributions to that society:—On the proportion of sulphur in coal; On data for a comparison between the heat yielded by coke and coal; On a remarkable case of the action of spring-water on lead; On some peculiar states of water of high temperatures, and on the freezing of water in red-hot vessels; On water for steam-engines, its chemical analysis, and some proposed remedies for incrustations in boilers; On a remarkable boiler-crust composed of sulphate of lime; On explosions in coal-mines, their causes and modes of prevention.

habits, and was distinguished for active benevolence.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c., especially the *Intelligencer* for September, 1851; the *Reports*, &c., of the above societies.

1780—1853.*

NORRISON C. SCATCHERD, ESQ., F.S.A.,

Barrister-at-law, &c., died at Morley House, near Leeds, February 16th, 1853, aged seventy-three years. Mr. Norrison Cavendish Scatcherd was descended from a family resident at Morley for several generations, and was the eldest son of Watson Scatcherd, Esq., a very successful member of the Northern bar, and, during the latter part of his life, a West-Riding magistrate and chairman of sessions. Mr. Norrison Scatcherd, after being educated at Marylebone and Hipperholme schools, and graduating at Cambridge, was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn on the 28th of November, 1806. He practised only for a very short time, and then betook himself entirely to music, literature, and antiquities. He published *The History of Morley and its surrounding Villages*, 1830, 8vo.; “*Memoirs of the celebrated Eugene Aram*, who was executed for the murder of Daniel Clark in 1759; with some account of his family, and other particulars, collected,

*—1853. For a Sketch of *Mr. Henry Schroeder*, of Leeds, who wrote Butterworth's *Minor's Life*, a work that was once very popular, though now scarce; composed the old song, beginning, “When first in London I arrived,” &c.; died February 18th, 1853, aged seventy-nine years. Shortly before his death he compiled the *Annals of Yorkshire*, &c.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c.

—1854. For a long Sketch of *James Montgomery*, Esq. (which has been withheld for want of space), who was born in 1771, and educated, from 1778 to 1788, at the establishment of the United Brethren, Fulneck, near Leeds. His father and mother were Moravian missionaries, who died amidst their labours in the West Indies. He afterwards settled at Sheffield, and conducted *The Iris* till 1825. In 1835, Government granted him an unsolicited pension of £150 a year. In 1836, a collected edition of his *Poems* was issued in three volumes; another in four volumes, in 1849; and another in one volume, in 1851. He died April 30th, 1854; and on the day of his burial the shops and manufactories of Sheffield were almost all closed, many members of the corporation attending the funeral, as did also the vicar of Sheffield and twenty-four clergymen. By his will he left £900 to be distributed to various charities.—See his *Memoirs*, published in seven octavo volumes, by John Holland and James Everett; *Public Characters*; the *British Quarterly Review* for 1855; Knight's *Cyclopaedia of Biography*; Mackenzie's *Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography*; the *Annual Register* for 1854, p. 298; the *Christian Observer*, vol. xl.; Darling's *Cyclopaedia Bibliographica*; Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual*, &c. For a portrait and long Sketch, see also the *New Monthly Magazine*, vol. x., p. 513, &c.; and also the *Memoirs* prefixed to his *Poems*. For portrait, &c., see the *European Magazine* for January, 1825, p. 5; the *Illustrated London News* for May 6th, 1854, also June 10th, 1854 (from a fine painting by R. Smith). For a Sonnet “On the death of James Montgomery,” by J. H. Eccles, of Leeds, see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for June 17th, 1854.

for the most part, above thirty years ago," two editions; *Gleanings after Eugene Aram*; "A Treatise on Bridge Chapels; including the history of the chapel upon Wakefield Bridge." Mr. Scatcherd was also formerly a contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*. His health had suffered considerably during the latter years of his life, which had interfered with his literary pursuits; but he had the gratification to be elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on the 16th of January, 1851.*—See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1853, p. 205; Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual*, &c.

1790—1854.†

THE REV. JOSEPH HOLMES, D.D.,

Head-master of the Leeds Free Grammar School for twenty-three years, died at Leeds, June 14th, 1854, in his sixty-fifth year. He was formerly Fellow and tutor of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1812, as third wrangler; M.A., 1815; D.D., 1840. He left Cambridge in 1819, and was elected head-master of the Leeds Grammar School in the summer of 1830,‡ as successor to the Rev. George Walker, M.A. He held no church preferment at the time of his death; but from the time of his becoming master of the school at Leeds he was the officiating minister of Trinity church,§ till the death of the then incumbent, the Venerable J. Sheepshanks, archdeacon of Cornwall. Some years ago, when the question of the union of Church and State was much agitated, Dr. Holmes published a volume of very excellent *Sermons*, in which that union was most ably vindicated against the advocates of separation; but we are not aware that he has left behind him any other published works. He was a sound scholar, not only as a mathematician (of which his honourable degree at the university is a test), but as a classic and divine; and as an instructor of youth

* In politics he was a Whig; in religion, a member of the Established Church. The erection and support of the church in his native village were in a great measure indebted to him. He was also noted for his kindness to the poor, and was ever ready to contribute in a case of distress. The above Sketch has been kindly revised by his son, Samuel Scatcherd, Esq., of Morley House, near Leeds.

†—1855. For a *Sketch* of the late Joseph Robert Atkinson, Esq., magistrate, of Elmwood House, Leeds; head of the firm of Hives and Atkinson, flax-spinners; to whom a stained glass east window was afterwards inserted in St. Matthew's church, Little London,—see the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for January 6th, August 4th, and December 29th, 1855.

‡ For some additional particulars respecting the Rev. Joseph Holmes, see the *Biographical Sketch* of Dean Milner, *Note*, p. 280.

§ In 1834, he published, at the request of the congregation, *Five Sermons on a National Church Establishment*, preached in Trinity church, Leeds.

he devoted his undivided labours to the duties of that arduous and important function with ability, zeal, and affection. The deceased was very much respected by his fellow-townsmen, and was always held in the highest esteem by his scholars. In March, 1844, the trustees of the Leeds Grammar School presented him with a donation of £500 from the funds of the charity. In May, 1845, two silver-waiters, a tea and coffee service, inkstand, and basket were presented to him, on his retiring from the curacy of Trinity church, Leeds, by the congregation, as a token of their high respect and regard towards him, as curate of that church during a period of fourteen years. Some time ago a subscription was commenced by his scholars with the view of presenting to him some memorial of their regard; at the time of his death the amount subscribed was about £60. He resigned his appointment at the Christmas preceding his death, and was succeeded by the Rev. Alfred Barry, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, now principal of Cheltenham College, and son of Sir Charles Barry, architect of the new Houses of Parliament, &c. He left five sons, all of whom are in the church; and one daughter, married to the Rev. G. M. Gorham, M.A. One of his sons is the incumbent of the magnificent church, All Souls, Haley Hill, Halifax, built by Edward Akroyd, Esq. His funeral took place at Trinity church, Leeds.—See the *Leeds Papers*, especially the *Intelligencer*; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September, 1854, p. 312, &c.

1773—1855.*

JOSHUA BOWER, ESQ.,

Alderman, crown and bottle-glass manufacturer, &c., died at his residence, Hillidge House, Hunslet, near Leeds, September 7th, 1855, aged eighty-two years. Commencing as a journeyman carpenter, he afterwards went into business for himself in

*—1855. For a *Sketch* of Lieutenant James Marshall (son of T. H. Marshall, Esq., county-court judge at Leeds, &c.) who was killed before Sebastopol, and to whom a monument was afterwards erected in the Leeds parish church, see the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for June 23rd, 1855, and September 27th, 1856; Mayhew's *Annals of Leeds*, &c., p. 738.

For a *Sketch* of William James Wilson, Esq., formerly of Leeds, afterwards senior surgeon of the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, see the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for July 28th, 1855.

For a long *Sketch* of the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart. (which has been omitted for want of space), who was put forward in July, 1837, as the colleague of the late Mr. E. Baines (proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*) for the representation of Leeds, and returned for that borough, defeating Sir John Beckett in the following poll:—Edward Baines, Esq., 2,028; Sir William Molesworth, Bart., 1,889; Sir John Beckett, Bart.,

a small way, and ultimately became possessed of works as a manufacturer of crown-glass, by which he raised the greater part of his fortune. He was also one of the largest toll-farmers in England, having at one time nearly all the tolls between Leeds and London, some in Hants, Dorset, and Wilts, besides numerous others in various parts of the country. He was also the proprietor of extensive coal-mines. He died, it is supposed, worth £100,000. The deceased was well known for the conspicuous part he had taken in most of the political movements of the present century, and was always a welcome speaker at public meetings, uttering sound truths in Saxon-English, and accompanying them with illustrations at which the most fastidious were compelled to smile for their quaintness, and applaud for their point. Mr. Joshua Bower had a keen eye for the practical in politics, and though a Radical in principle, never refused to join others in seeking a real reform because it did not quite meet his own view of what was desirable. He was a candidate for the representation of Leeds at the election of 1834, and obtained the largest show of hands on Woodhouse Moor, but was defeated at the poll. He was a member of the town-council for the Hunslet ward, from the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, in 1835, and held the office of alderman for the borough from November, 1844. Mr. Bower was the architect of his own fortune, and succeeded in amassing a large sum, giving employment to many hundreds of the inhabitants of Hunslet, &c.—See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1855, p. 446; the *Leeds Papers*, &c.

—1855.*

MR. JOSEPH RHODES,

Who, for more than half a century, held a prominent place among the artists and art-teachers of Yorkshire, died April 7th,

1,759. On the dissolution of 1841 he had reason to suspect that Leeds could not return two liberal members. He accordingly did not contest the town, resigning his interest to Mr. Joseph Hume, the veteran reformer, who, however, was defeated by Mr. William Beckett, and lost Leeds by a minority of ten votes. Sir William Molesworth was afterwards M.P. for Southwark, and her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the colonies, &c.—See the *Annual Register* for 1855, p. 313; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1855, p. 645, &c.; *The Times*; the *Daily News*; the *Examiner*; the *Athenaeum*, &c.; the *Leeds Papers*; Mayhall's *Annals of Leeds*, &c., p. 670, &c. For a portrait, &c., see the *Illustrated London News* for October 27th, 1855, &c.

*—1855. For a *Sketch* of John Atkinson, Esq., of Little Woodhouse, Leeds, solicitor, of the firm of Atkinson, Dibb, and Atkinson, see the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for November 17th, 1855, and August 2nd, 1856.

1855, after a tedious illness of nearly two years' duration.* Mr. Rhodes was a native of Leeds, and was apprenticed to a house-painter in that town; at the expiration of his term of servitude he went to London, and was employed in the establishment of a japanner in decorating articles of furniture. He was subsequently engaged by M. San Jusse to assist in the chromatic ornamentation of architecture in the mansions of the wealthy. In his leisure hours from these engagements, he occupied himself in acquiring a more intimate knowledge of drawing and painting, for which purpose he entered the schools of the Royal Academy, when West and Fuseli were superintending the studies there. He also designed and made drawings for the best wood-engravers of that time, and was offered an engagement by the managers of Drury Lane theatre, then perhaps in its most flourishing condition, as scene-painter and decorator; but his contract with M. San Jusse compelled him to decline its acceptance. Having married while in London, the delicate state of his wife's health induced him to quit the metropolis and return to Leeds, where he established a school for drawing, which existed for forty years. Among his scholars were Robinson, Smith, Topham, Atkinson, Cromeek, &c. "So numerous," says the *Huddersfield Chronicle*, "were the pupils instructed by Mr. Rhodes, and so long continued his services in this branch, that he has been emphatically designated the Father of Art in Yorkshire." His artistic talents were very varied; figures, landscapes, fruit, and flowers were produced by his pencil with success.—See the *Leeds Papers*; the *Art-Journal* for June, 1855, p. 192; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1855, p. 103, &c. See also a *Sketch* of his son, Mr. John N. Rhodes, who died in 1842, p. 395, &c.

1794—1855.

THE REV. RICHARD SHEEPSHANKS, M.A., F.R.S., &c.,
Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a Fellow of the

* The loss sustained to his profession will be one not to be replaced. Mr. Rhodes's talents embraced every branch of artistic skill. Admitted at an early age to the studies of the Royal Academy, he there acquired a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the human figure. An ardent spirit of love for nature a keen perception and quick eye enabled him to portray and transmit on canvas scenes throughout the counties of Yorkshire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Nottingham, and Lincoln, abounding with the most luxuriant diversities of effect; whilst fruit, cattle, and flowers were depicted with a truthfulness almost akin to nature's self. The galleries in this and the surrounding counties are stored with rich specimens of his skill. His memory will be held in high esteem by all members of the profession, as well as his personal friends, and his works will carry down to after ages unmistakable evidence of his artistic ability.

Royal, Geological, and Astronomical Societies, died suddenly, from an attack of paralysis, August 7th, 1855, aged sixty-one. He was descended from a wealthy Leeds family engaged in the woollen trade, and was brother to Mr. John Sheepshanks, owner of the renowned gallery of British art at Rutland Gate, afterwards munificently bequeathed to the nation, and now exhibited at the Kensington Museum. He studied in early life for the law, and was subsequently called to the bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, June 14th, 1825; but in 1828 he relinquished that profession for the Church, and, never having married, he retained his Fellowship at Trinity College, Cambridge, to the day of his death. Desirous of cultivating his taste for astronomical science, and being possessed of ample means, Mr. Sheepshanks never accepted any cure, but devoted himself wholly to scientific pursuits. He had an observatory, first in London and afterwards at Reading, containing a fine transit instrument, and he had a room devoted to his use, for the performance of experiments, beneath the apartments of the Astronomical Society at Somerset House. When the standard weights and measures of England were destroyed at the burning of the Houses of Parliament, Mr. Sheepshanks was one of the commissioners, in conjunction with the astronomer-royal, Professor Miller, and Sir John Herschel, appointed for the preparation of a new national standard, and many an anxious hour did he devote to the necessary comparison of standards—for the restoration of the yard, more particularly—in his underground room at Somerset House, where his experiments were least influenced by variations of temperature. For some years he edited the *Monthly Notices* of the Astronomical Society, in conjunction with Professor De Morgan. Mr. Sheepshanks also took a warm interest in determining the longitude of places in England and Ireland, not perfectly known, and, sparing no expense, would set out on his journey with as many as seven or eight of the finest chronometers. He was also extremely active at one period of his life in aiding the statistical surveys of population, &c., that had to be made preparatory to the Reform Bill. Mr. Sheepshanks's principal literary labour was the contribution of a valuable series of papers to the *Penny Cyclopædia*, descriptive of instruments and their mode of adjustment, and he also furnished that publication with all its astronomical and geodesical formulæ. He possessed a beautiful collection of instruments useful in navigation and scientific travelling, and was constantly engaged in making experiments. He was exceedingly liberal in lending them wherever they could be

made available for scientific purposes, and many were given away. Mr. Sheepshanks was a man of excellent company, clever and witty in conversation, and everywhere greatly respected. He resided with a sister, to whom, we believe, he left all his property, including his instruments, which were to be devoted to some useful purpose. His uncle, the *Rev. John Sheepshanks, M.A.*, archdeacon of Cornwall, and incumbent of Trinity church, Leeds, died December 21st, 1844.—See the *Literary Gazette*; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September, 1855, p. 321, &c. See also the *Sketch* of his uncle, the *Rev. William Sheepshanks*, with *Notes*, who died in 1810, p. 239, &c.—The above *Sketch* has been kindly revised.

1773—1855.*

JOHN HARDY, ESQ., M.P.,

Recorder of Leeds for twenty-seven years; deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and afterwards M.P. for Bradford, died at Dunstall Hall, Staffordshire, September 29th, 1855, in his eighty-second year.† Mr. Hardy was the eldest son of John Hardy, Esq., and was born in 1773. He was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple on the 7th of June, 1799. He practised as a special pleader, and was for some years a distinguished member

* 1856. For a short account of *Edward John Teale, Esq.*, solicitor, of Leeds, deputy-registrar of the diocese of Ripon, and general lay secretary of the Ripon Diocesan Church Building Society and Ripon Diocesan Board of Education, see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for February 16th, 1856, &c.

† For a long poetical *Sketch* of John Hardy, Esq., then of Heath, near Wakefield, see p. 142, &c., of “*The Bar*, with *Sketches* of eminent Judges, Barristers, &c., a Poem, with Notes,” published at Leeds, in 1825, by Robinson and Hernaman, in two parts. He was a man of refined taste, and possessed considerable powers of eloquence, which were at first displayed at the bar, and subsequently in the wider arena afforded by political discussions within and without the House of Commons. He was an ardent and zealous defender of the great principles of “our glorious constitution,” and was not a less faithful guardian of the most valuable of our institutions. He was a liberal supporter of education and religion; and in schools and churches he has left behind him rich legacies of usefulness to future generations. The *Bradford Observer*, a journal opposed to the political principles of Mr. Hardy, thus speaks of him:—“In private life Mr. Hardy was distinguished for social virtues, and was deservedly and universally beloved. He was a sincere and pious Christian, an amiable and benevolent man. Three churches were reared by his individual munificence, and a fourth is about to be erected. The Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, and other kindred institutions, found in him a liberal supporter, and an earnest and intelligent advocate. He was among the earliest and most generous friends of the Bradford Mechanics’ Institute, and, if in no other way, at least by donation, he is entitled to rank among its founders. Having finished his earthly pilgrimage, he was gathered to his fathers—like a shock of corn fully ripe. Mr. Hardy left a large family—twelve children, we believe—of whom only three are sons,” &c.

of the Northern Circuit, and also attended the West-Riding Sessions. He was chief steward of the Honour of Pontefract, and recorder of Leeds from 1806 to 1833, when he resigned that office in order to attend more continually to his parliamentary duties. At the first election for Bradford after the Reform Act he was returned after the following poll:—Ellis Cunliffe Lister, Esq., 650; John Hardy, Esq., 471; George Banks, Esq., 402. Again in 1835:—John Hardy, Esq., 611; Ellis Cunliffe Lister, Esq., 589; George Hadfield, Esq., 392. In 1837 he was thrown out by Mr. Busfield:—Ellis Cunliffe Lister, Esq., 635; William Busfield, Esq., sen., 621; John Hardy, Esq., 443; William Busfield, Esq., jun., 383. In 1841 he recovered his seat:—John Hardy, Esq., 612; William Cunliffe Lister, Esq., 540; William Busfield, Esq., sen., 536. At the dissolution of 1847 he retired. Whilst in parliament he brought forward in a very able manner the Carlow election case, in which D. O'Connell was so notoriously concerned. Having invested his property largely as an ironmaster, he was latterly possessed of great wealth, and few men have made a better use of it. In April, 1848, he presented (to the Rev. Dr. Burnet, vicar of Bradford) the munificent sum of £6,000 in aid of the erection and endowment of churches in Bradford and neighbourhood. On first entering parliament his politics were extremely Radical—being in favour of the ballot, household suffrage, shorter parliaments, &c. He was, however, opposed to free trade, when not reciprocal; and he afterwards declared himself a Conservative, “on the principles and opinions expressed by Sir Robert Peel in his address of 1835.” Mr. Hardy married, in 1804, Isabel, daughter of Richard Gathorne, Esq., of Kirkby Lonsdale; she died January 11th, 1834, leaving issue.*

* John Hardy, Esq., eldest son, M.P. for Dartmouth, born in 1809; married, in 1846, Laura, daughter of William Holbech, Esq., of Farnborough, Warwickshire; educated at Oriel College, Oxford; is a Conservative and “a sincere supporter of those constitutional principles which have so long secured for us the blessings of civil and religious liberty.” First elected for Dartmouth, in November, 1860. Residence, Dunstall Hall, Burton-on-Trent. Charles Hardy, Esq., J.P., second son, an ironmaster at Bradford. Gathorne Hardy, Esq., third son (of John Hardy, Esq., who represented Bradford for ten years), M.P. for Leominster; born at Bradford, in 1814; married, in 1838, Jane, daughter of James Orr, Esq.; educated at Shrewsbury School and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he was second class in classics, and graduated B.A. in 1836; called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1840, but has ceased to practise. Was Under-Secretary for the Home Department from March, 1858, till June, 1859. Became a deputy-lieutenant of the West-Riding of York, May, 1856, for which he is also a magistrate. A Conservative; in favour of extending education “based on religion,” but objects to “compulsory rates” for that purpose; opposed to centralization, and to

—For other particulars, see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for October 6th, 1855; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1855, p. 655, &c. The above Sketch has been kindly revised.

1788—1856.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS BROWN, ESQ.,

Banker, and alderman, of Leeds, died January 26th, 1856, aged sixty-seven.* He was well known as being the head of one of the only two private banking establishments then remaining in Leeds. Between forty and fifty years ago he joined in establishing the firms of Nicholson,† Brown, and Co., of Leeds, and Nicholson, Janson, and Co., of London; and he subsequently became the head of the firms of William Williams Brown

founding representation “on mere numbers.” Unsuccessfully contested Bradford in July, 1847; first elected for Leominster, in February, 1856. Residence, Hemsted, Staplehurst, Kent.—See Dod's *Parliamentary Companion* for 1864, &c.

* He was the son of James Brown, Esq., an eminent merchant of Leeds, who married, in 1785, Anne, only daughter and heiress of Samuel Williams, Esq., of the same place, and had two sons, namely—I. James, his heir, of whom presently; II. William Williams, of Allerton Hall, near Leeds, a banker in Leeds and London, born February 10th, 1788; married, November 23rd, 1812, Margaret Brockden, only child of Isaac Duncan, of Philadelphia, and by her, who died in May, 1820, had one son and two daughters, viz.—1, Samuel James, born October 25th, 1814; married, June 1st, 1841, Jacobina Maria Sophia, eldest daughter of Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Bart.; 2. Ann Williams, married to Thomas Benyon, Esq., late of Gledhow Hall, near Leeds, and died in February, 1852; 3, Margaret Duncan, married, in 1842, to Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, Royal Artillery. Mr. Brown died in 1813, and was succeeded by his elder son, James Brown, Esq., of Harehills Grove, near Leeds, J.P. and D.L. for the West-Riding of Yorkshire, born in 1786; married, in 1811, Charlotte, third daughter of Matthew Rhodes, Esq., of Campfield, near Leeds, and had issue (with three daughters) James Brown, Esq., late of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Harehills Grove, near Leeds, born in April, 1814; a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the West-Riding of Yorkshire; has been high-sheriff of that county; formerly a merchant and manufacturer in Leeds; now of Rossington, near Bawtry, and Copsgrave Hall, Boroughbridge; M.P. for Malton; first elected in 1857.—See Burke's *Landed Gentry*; Dod's *Parliamentary Companion*, &c.

† William Nicholson, who died in 1812, had issue 1, Thomas Nicholson, Esq., of Roundhay Park, a banker in Leeds and London, who died, without issue, January 14th, 1821; 2, Stephen Nicholson, Esq., of Roundhay Park, near Leeds, born in January, 1779; married, in December, 1801, Sarah, second daughter of Matthew Rhodes, Esq., of Campfield, near Leeds; 3, Mary, married Thomas Phillips, of Leeds, merchant, and their eldest son, William Nicholson Phillips, M.A., J.P. West-Riding of Yorkshire, assumed by royal licence, dated 13th October, 1827, the surname of his maternal uncle, Stephen Nicholson, Esq. He was born December 12th, 1803; married, October 2nd, 1827, Martha, third and youngest daughter and co-heiress of Abram Rhodes, Esq., of Roundhay and Wold, Newton Hall, in the county of York, and has, with four daughters, Lucy, Julia, Gertrude, and Emily, several sons Thomas, born September 18th, 1829; Rhodes, born July 19th, 1830; Stephen, born November 10th, 1831; Albert Henry, born July 16th, 1833; Walter, born January 27th, 1840, &c.—See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

and Co., and Brown, Janson, and Co., which succeeded them, and which are now in deserved repute as among the most respectable banking-houses in the country. Mr. Brown was a very judicious, cautious, and skilful banker. He was of very courteous manners, but of a retiring disposition.* He was a magistrate for the borough of Leeds, and also for the West-Riding. Their banking establishment is in Commercial Street; and the premises have lately undergone extensive alterations, both interior and exterior. The style is Italian, and does great credit to the architect. This building may be now considered one of the most beautiful of its kind in Leeds. In April, 1852, William Williams Brown, Esq., presented to the Leeds Philosophical Hall a valuable specimen of the ichthyosaurus, an extinct fossil reptile.—See the *Leeds Papers* for February, 1856.

1799—1856.

JOHN WILKINSON, ESQ.,

Head of the firm of Messrs. Wilkinson and Co., flax-spinners, of Hunslet, and one of the Leeds borough magistrates, of Gledhow Mount, near Leeds, died March 12th, 1856, aged fifty-seven years. He was remarkable for his eminent business talents, by means of which he raised himself from a comparatively humble position to be the head of one of the first manufacturing establishments in Leeds. He possessed great sagacity, a clear and calm judgment, indefatigable industry, and a very enterprising spirit. He was a man of the highest honour and integrity, remarkable for a warm-hearted and open-handed benevolence, and for zeal on behalf of the moral and intellectual welfare of the numerous workpeople in his mills. For their benefit he erected excellent schools, which he sustained in a state of great efficiency, and at considerable expense to himself. The flax-mills, called Hunslet Mills, were built by him, and are generally considered models

* Though he took some part in most of the leading public affairs of the borough, he was not what is usually considered an active public man. As a magistrate he was attentive to the evidence adduced in the cases brought before him, and his judgments were free from prejudice and generally tempered with mercy. He was a man of excellent moral temperament, and was both judicious and liberal in the dispensing of charity; always giving to the most deserving objects, both public and private. In politics he held Whig principles, but with a moderation that was highly commendable. He was a member of the Established Church, and a supporter of several Church societies. Just before his death he had contributed most liberally to the restoration of the church at Chapel-Allerton, and his private benefactions were considerable in the neighbourhood of that village. The death of Mr. W. W. Brown was deeply lamented, both on public and private grounds, and he left behind him the remembrance of a good and honest man.—For a long account of his funeral, see the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for February 2nd, 1856.

of order, cleanliness, and arrangement. He was intelligently alive to all questions of public interest, and was a Liberal in politics. He was esteemed by all who knew him, both in his public and private life. Mr. Wilkinson was twice married, and he left behind him a widow and two sons and two daughters; one of whom was married, in May, 1846, by Mr. Joshua Burton, son of John Burton, Esq., of Roundhay. His remains were interred in the Woodhouse Cemetery, near Leeds.—The above *Sketch* has been kindly revised. See the *Leeds Papers* for March, 1856.

1797—1857.

THE THIRD EARL OF HAREWOOD,

Lord-lieutenant of the West-Riding, died at Harewood House, near Leeds, February 22nd, 1857, in his sixtieth year. The deceased earl was born on the 11th of June, 1797, and was the second son of Henry, the second earl, who formerly represented the county of York: his elder brother, Edward, having died in 1839, he became earl on the death of his father in November, 1841. He married, in July, 1823, Lady Louisa Thynne, second daughter of the second Marquis of Bath, who survived him two years, leaving a large family of sons and daughters.* The noble earl was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He entered the army before he was eighteen years of age, having obtained an ensigncy in the Grenadier Guards in April, 1814. He was at the battle of Waterloo, and was slightly wounded there, whilst bearing the standard of his regiment (June 18th, 1815). He retired on half-pay in 1820, and wholly quitted the army in 1831; but while he was on half-pay, and for several years afterwards, he held a commission in the Yeomanry Cavalry corps,

* 1, Henry Thynne, the present Earl; 2, the Hon. Egremont William, born in 1825, late captain Grenadier Guards, major 1st West York Militia; married, in 1856, Jessie Elizabeth, daughter of Neil Malcolm, Esq., and has issue; 3, the Hon. George Edwin, born in 1826; married, in 1851, Louisa Nina Murray, only daughter of the Earl of Mansfield, K.T., and has issue; 4, the Hon. Algernon Francis, born in 1828, died in 1845, buried at Harewood; 5, the Hon. Alfred Daniel, born in 1829, died in 1845, buried at Harewood; 6, the Hon. and Rev. James Walter, rector of Goldsborough, born in 1831, married, in 1856, Emma, daughter of William Miles, Esq., M.P., of Leigh Court, Somersetshire, and has a son, born in 1858; 7, the Hon. Horace Douglas, lieutenant R.N., born in 1835: 1, Lady Louisa Isabella, born in 1830; married, in 1853, Charles Henry Mills, Esq., of Hillingdon Court, near Uxbridge; 2, Lady Susan Charlotte, born in 1831; married, in July, 1855, to Lord Wharncliffe; 3, Lady Elanche Emma, born in 1833; married, in July, 1859, to Viscount Boyle, eldest son of the Earl of Shannon, and has a son, born in May, 1860; 4, Lady Florence Harriet, born in October, 1838; married to Lieutenant-Colonel John Francis Cust, of the Grenadier Guards; 5, Lady Mary Elizabeth, born in May, 1842; 6, Lady Maud Caroline, born in November, 1846.—See the *Peerages*, &c.

called the Yorkshire Hussars, from 1826 to 1831. As the Hon. Henry Lascelles, he represented the borough of Northallerton for some years in parliament. His lordship succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father, the second Earl of Harewood, at the close of 1841, and was appointed lord-lieutenant of the West-Riding on the death of Lord Wharncliffe in 1846.* His lordship died twenty-eight days and a half after suffering a fracture of the skull and other injuries from his horse falling while following the Bramham-Moor fox-hounds.† For many years he had been noted as a careful rider, and at the time of the accident was passing through an opening in a hedge which

* In 1845, great rejoicings took place at Harewood House, on the occasion of Viscount Lascelles, his eldest son, having attained his majority. Old English hospitality was dispensed with a very liberal hand, and few there were who came away empty. (For a long account of the "Grand Festivities at Harewood House," with four engravings, see the *Illustrated London News* for November, 1845.) During the last few years the mansion has undergone such extensive improvements and alterations, that the style of the exterior is altogether changed. In the centre of the north front, now considerably elevated, is exhibited the family crest, sculptured in bold relief, the whole supported by fluted Corinthian pillars, exquisitely carved. Each of the wings has been proportionately raised, so that the edifice now presents an air of solidity and grandeur which cannot fail to excite admiration. On the south front, which displays corresponding architectural beauties, a terrace has been formed that, for extent and beauty of design, is equal to anything of the kind in England. The interior has also in a great measure been changed, and the alterations effected have not only led to the formation of a greater number of apartments, but have materially improved the general plan and arrangements. The work is still proceeding, and, when completed, will have cost several thousand pounds. Among the paintings recently added is an equestrian portrait of the late (third) earl, representing him mounted on a favourite mare, ready for the chase, with a number of fox-hounds in the foreground. This portrait, presented to his lordship by the members of the hunt, was painted by Francis Grant, Esq., R.A., and is a splendid production of art. The likeness of the noble earl is well preserved, and the mare and dogs have been pronounced by that eminent artist, Landseer, to be perfect. (For a lengthened description of this equestrian portrait (Grant's *chef-d'œuvre*), and its presentation, see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for January 22nd, 1848, &c.) The situation of Harewood House is one of great natural beauty, and as the residence of a noble family it is now entitled to rank with the first in the kingdom. The church of Harewood is of great antiquity. It contains numerous monuments, the most distinguished of which is that of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, Knight, lord chief-justice of England. Near this monument rest the remains of Sir Thomas Denison, a judge, who was born at Leeds, and died in 1765, and whose epitaph, it is said, was the composition of Lord Mansfield.—See pages 70 and 169.

† On Saturday morning, the 24th of January, 1857, the "meet" took place at Stockeld Park, near Spofforth (the seat of J. B. Faviell, Esq.), and in the course of the run the noble earl took an ordinary fence, but discovered when too late that there was a sheep-net on the opposite side, in the meshes of which the hind feet of his hunter got entangled. The horse, a fine spirited animal, plunged violently, and in the struggle fell, rolling over his lordship, and inflicting, besides a compound fracture of the skull, severe internal injuries of the chest. Mr. T. P. Teale, of Leeds, Mr. G. Smith, the family surgeon, and Mr. C. Hawkins, the eminent metropolitan surgeon, were called in, and

separated two fields; but not observing a sheep-net that was affixed to the bottom of the opening, the hind feet and legs of the horse became entangled in the net, the animal was thrown down, and in its struggles to get free it kicked or struck him on the head, inflicting a compound fracture of the skull. Immediately after the accident medical and surgical assistance was procured; and, although the worst results were apprehended from the first, his lordship progressed favourably for three weeks. The Countess of Harewood, the sons and daughters of the noble earl, and other near kindred, were present when his lordship expired. The late earl was an excellent landlord, and did much to promote the moral, social, intellectual, and religious interests of his humbler fellow-beings by encouraging and supporting schools, mechanics' institutes, and churches.* It is somewhat singular that the deaths of the last two Earls of Harewood were both connected with following fox-hounds—the one died at the age of seventy-three years, when returning to Harewood House after hunting, and the death of the other was caused under the circumstances mentioned above. The latter earl had twice previously narrowly escaped serious injury or death. In the battle of Waterloo he was carried off his legs by the bursting of a bomb-shell; was reported dead, but recovered, having suffered no permanent injury; and about six years after that he was shooting sea-fowl off Cowes, Isle of Wight, when a gun burst in his hands, and did serious injury to three other persons, but little or none to his lordship. He was a Conservative; though for some years he had scarcely taken any part in politics, but confined himself to his duties as lord-lieutenant, to the promotion of various public objects, benevolent and religious,

every measure was adopted that surgical skill could devise, and the most judicious care could do, but on Thursday, February 19th, he had a sudden return of erysipelas, with increased violence; the membranes of the brain were necessarily affected; convulsions followed, and the noble earl expired on Sunday morning, February 22nd, 1857.

* "His memory will long be cherished. In all the varied duties of his position he maintained the honour and reputation of his house. As a nobleman his actions, though unostentatious and unassuming, cast a lustre over his name of which his descendants may feel justly proud, and there have been few public movements in the county of a religious or philanthropic character of which he has not been the warm supporter and patron. A sincere admirer of the Established Church, he was ever looked up to with esteem by the clergy and churchmen of all 'schools.' The last acts of his life were those of charity, and his last appearance as a public man, on the occasion of his presiding over the meeting at Leeds to promote the Bishop Longley Endowment Fund, a few days before the accident which caused his death, was combined with other acts which, if less noticeable in their nature, were equally honourable to his noble character."

and to the interests of his family and tenantry. He was an amiable man, of cheerful disposition and obliging manners, unostentatious, and living quietly in the style that became his rank and fortune. He was highly respected by his neighbours and tenants, as well as by the magistrates and gentry of the West-Riding. The noble earl was succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Henry Thynne, Viscount Lascelles, who was born on the 18th of June, 1824; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; deputy-lieutenant for the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and colonel of the West-Riding Hussars; and married, first, in 1845, Lady Elizabeth Joanna de Burgh, eldest daughter of the present Marquis of Clanricarde. Her ladyship died in 1854, leaving several children.* The earl married, secondly, in April, 1858, Diana Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Colonel J. H. Smyth, M.P., of Heath Hall, near Wakefield.—For additional particulars, see the *Leeds Papers*; the *Annual Register* for 1857, p. 293; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1857; Jones's *History of Harewood*; Burke's *Peerage*; Mayhall's *Annals of Leeds*, &c. See also a *Sketch* of the second Earl of Harewood, p. 390, &c.

1801—1857.

ROBERT HALL, ESQ., M.A., M.P.

For the borough of Leeds, died at Folkestone, after a short illness, on the 26th of May, 1857. At the general election of the preceding March he was returned after a close and severe contest, the labour and excitement of which had occasioned such debility to his system, that he died after a few days' illness of influenza.† He was born in Kirkgate, Leeds, on the

* 1, Henry Ulick, Viscount Lascelles, born August 21st, 1846; 2, the Hon. Frederick Canning, born May 6th, 1848; 3, the Hon. Gerald William, born October 26th, 1849; 4, the Hon. Charles George, born January 23rd, 1851; 1, Lady Constance Mary, born May 26th, 1852; 2, Lady Margaret Joan, born October 2nd, 1853, &c.

† The following is a portion of a leading article on “our late member,” from the *Leeds Intelligencer*:—“It is a melancholy, yet not altogether ungrateful task to pay tribute to the virtues of a good man departed. We can call to mind his many virtues, we can ponder over his good qualities, we can review his gracious acts; and, although he is lost to us, we can trust that his example will still exert its influence upon us, and that his life will not have been spent in vain. Of him it may well be said that he was a truly good man, and that his life has been well spent. Highly distinguished in his profession, he was still more esteemed in his private relations. Enemies he had none; and of those who differed from him in his opinions, there is not one, we believe, who would not bear willing testimony to his sincerity, zeal, earnestness, and truth. As a lawyer he ranked amongst the soundest; as a judge he was an ornament to the bench; as a friend he secured the love of all who knew him; as a man he diligently endeavoured to do all the good that in

15th of November, 1801, and was the only child of the (late) venerable Henry Hall, Esq., of Bank Lodge, the representative of one of the oldest and most respected families in Leeds, by Grace, eldest daughter and the only surviving child of the late Robert Butterfield, Esq., of Halifax. He was educated at the Grammar School, Heath, near Halifax, where he remained three years, and at the Grammar School, Leeds, under the care of the Rev. George Page Richards and the Rev. George Walker, M.A.* After a most successful school career, he entered as a commoner at Christ Church, Oxford. There he took the degree of B.A. in 1823, being placed in the first class in classics, and in the second class in mathematics; and of M.A. in 1826. In 1828 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. On the 8th of September, 1829, he married Maria Clay Tennant, second daughter of Thomas Tennant, Esq., thrice mayor of Leeds, and remained in Leeds until 1835, when he removed to Dean's Yard, Westminster, occupying chambers in the Middle Temple,

his sphere of life he could accomplish. To those who were not acquainted with him this may seem over-wrought praise, but those who knew him well know also that no terms of commendation can exaggerate his merits. Laudation is common-place, and is apt to run into rhapsody, and yet without laudation we cannot speak of Mr. Hall in terms that are befitting. A laborious but eminently useful life opened up to him the prospects of honourable ambition. Respected at the bar, he was still more deeply regarded on the bench; and when at length another prospect was presented to him, when his fellow-townsmen conferred upon him the highest honour they could bestow, by sending him to represent them in parliament, there was every hope that his practical usefulness, having a greater field for exertion, would be still more beneficially displayed than in that smaller area in which he had for years been unobtrusively but diligently doing his allotted work. But this was not to be. Cut off in the mid-day of life, he exemplifies the frail tenure of this world; yet leaves behind him to each of us who knew him, and who knowing him esteemed and loved him, this solemn lesson, ‘Whosoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.’ We need scarcely add that Mr. Hall was a man of deep religious convictions, and never failed in the hour of trial to find consolation in the Bible, of which he was a constant student. In the inscrutable wisdom of God he has been called to his account, when the future promised a long career of usefulness, and when he had won the honours due to the past; but in the memory which he leaves behind him there is traceable the silver lining that fringes the darkest cloud.” His remains, followed by a numerous attendance of the magistracy and gentry of the town, were interred at Whitkirk church by the Rev. Dr. Hook and the Rev. A. Martineau. His funeral sermon was preached at the Leeds parish church by the Rev. Dr. Hook, who referred to Mr. Hall’s connection with the parish church, of which he was a patron, observing that he was christened, confirmed, and married there, and that there he first became a communicant. He referred to Mr. Hall’s great attainments and his high position, and spoke of his deep religious feeling as that which afforded the strongest comfort in the hour of affliction.

* His habits at this time were steady and sedate, as in after life; and in the pursuit of his studies, which were of a preparatory character for the university, he was ever in advance of his fellow-pupils, almost invariably standing at the head of his class.

and enjoying an extensive and increasing practice to the day of his death. He was a distinguished member of the Northern Circuit, and being deeply read in law, and possessing a sound and cautious judgment, which seldom led him astray in giving his opinion on the questions submitted to him, he acquired extensive practice, with the general esteem and respect of his brethren at the bar, and the profession in general. In 1842 he was appointed deputy-recorder, or assistant at the sessions of Leeds; and in 1845 recorder of Doncaster, the duties of which he exercised until his death—with the exception of an interval in 1855, in consequence of a serious railway accident, by which both his arms and both his legs were fractured, and other severe injuries, for which, after a trial at the assizes at York, he obtained £4,500 from the Great Northern Railway Company. In 1848 he was appointed lecturer on common law at the Inner Temple, and held the appointment until 1852. His energies and talents were not exclusively devoted to his professional duties; the important social and political questions of the day largely engaged his attention. During his residence at Leeds he was a member of the committee of Pious Uses, a patron of the vicarage, and took an active interest in the prosperity of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, before the members of which he read many valuable papers, and was a supporter of the numerous charitable and social institutions of the town. The promotion of education and the social condition of the lower classes were his special objects of interest. He originated and personally superintended a Sunday school at Richmond Road, Bank; and on his removal to Westminster became a teacher of the first class in the Sunday schools of St. John's, in the church of which parish an appropriate and elegant tablet has been erected to his memory by his fellow-teachers and pupils. Of late years his studies had been directed more especially to the important question of the treatment of juvenile criminals, to which his mind was forcibly turned by the painful experiences which his judicial duties but too frequently afforded. During the long vacations he usually visited the continent, and inspected the principal reformatories in France, Belgium, and Germany, and during these tours secured the friendship of M. de Metz, one of the founders of Mettray, and other eminent philanthropists. Subsequently he published two lectures—one on *Mettray*, and the other *Visits to Continental Reformatories*, in which he gave expression to his own views* on this great

* Those views were eminently practical in their character, whilst they were thoroughly comprehensive in their object and detail, and their publication

social problem. Amongst the minor studies to which he devoted a portion of his attention, during the vacations, was that of natural history, and more especially the department of geology, of which his knowledge was very extensive. He was also a collector of coins, and well versed in numismatics. Mr. Hall inherited the political sentiments of his father, and was a consistent Conservative, anxious to extend electoral reform within what he believed to be the limits of the constitution, but earnestly and determinately opposed to extreme measures tending to revolutionize the constitution, and to swamp the representation of property in that of mere numbers. He took an active part in political questions, and was one of the most energetic supporters of Mr. Michael Thomas Sadler at the general election in 1832, and rendered great assistance to that gentleman and Mr. Richard Oastler in their effective exertions for the reduction of the hours of labour in factories for children.* The death of one endowed with more than ordinary talents, sound judgment, matured principles, and possessing the respect and esteem of all parties, was an event that not only deprived his fellow-townsmen of a representative well qualified to support their interests, but occasioned the loss of a legislator who was prepared and able to discuss, and take an active part in

placed him in the first rank of social reformers. It was to forward this great object, which had become to him one of intense and absorbing interest, that Mr. Hall more especially was desirous of a seat in parliament, and there can be no doubt, had his life been spared, that he would have distinguished himself as a legislator in all matters pertaining to social reform. His views on the subject were matured, he had attained a position where he was sanguine of giving them practical effect, and the future was before him full of hope, when his career was stayed, and he was called upon to pay the last debt of nature. The memory of the late Robert Hall, Esq., M.P., whose great abilities and public virtues are held in merited esteem by the inhabitants of Leeds, has been handed down to posterity by the erection of a statue, of white marble (colossal size, representing the learned member in his robes of office as recorder, as he appeared when presenting an address from the corporation to the Queen), in the Victoria Hall of the Leeds Town Hall. For a long description of this statue, and its inauguration, see the *Art-Journal* for July, 1859; the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for July 13th, 1861.

* At the election of 1834, on Mr. Macaulay becoming a member of council in India, he acted as chairman of Sir John Beckett's committee. He occupied the same post at the general election in 1835, and contributed to Sir John Beckett's return on that occasion, by the sound judgment and untiring energy which he displayed. The increasing professional claims upon his attention after this compelled him to withdraw for the time from active political life, and it was not until the general election of 1852, when he was nominated by the Conservatives of this borough at the eleventh hour, that we meet with him again in the arena of politics. On that occasion he was unsuccessful, but he received such support as to justify the avowal of his intention again to solicit the suffrages of his fellow-townsmen when opportunity should occur; which intention was carried out at the general election in March, 1857.

the settlement of the important social and political questions of these eventful times.* Robert Hall was the descendant of an old family, the owners of Stumpelow Hall, in the parish of Sheffield, and lords of the manor of Midhope. Henry Hall, born at Stumpelow in 1682–3, removed to Leeds in 1716, and served the office of mayor of that borough in 1751–2. Henry Hall, grandfather of Robert, was mayor in 1796, whose son Henry was born in 1773; after twice serving the office of mayor, in 1812 and 1825, he died at Bank Lodge, October, 1859, respected for his long and valuable services to the borough of Leeds. Robert Hall, Esq., was succeeded in the representation of Leeds by George Skirrow Beecroft, Esq., Conservative, in

* “It is with deep and sincere regret,” said the *Leeds Mercury* at the time, “that we announce the melancholy event of the death of Mr. Hall, so recently elected one of the members for this borough. The event is one of those solemn admonitions by which Providence so often teaches us—but so often to be neglected or forgotten—‘what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue.’ Scarcely had the deceased gentleman attained the object of his honourable ambition, to which he had been looking forward for many years, when the dart of Death was found to be concealed among the laurels of victory, and he is carried almost from the scene of triumph to the narrow house appointed for all living. (a) Mr. Hall was a very zealous adherent of the Established Church, and he bountifully contributed to many of its charities. If we have been rightly informed, the long and painful retirement consequent upon his dreadful railway accident had the effect of deepening his religious convictions. Much of his time was then spent with his Bible before him; and he devoted himself a good deal to the work of translating from the Greek Testament. For about thirty years Mr. Hall had discharged the self-denying but most useful duties of a Sunday school teacher.”

(a) LINES DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF ROBERT HALL, ESQ., M.P.

By Eliza Craven Green.

“——The actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust.”

“Mourn not that, as the victor touch’d the palm
He sank upon the threshold:—long his ear
Had heard the angel-summons, yet serene
He work’d while it was day!

“Tis only here,
Where we see darkly, that the bright career
Seems shadow’d at its noon—beyond the veil
It brightens into glory, full and clear;
The accepted service and the earnest will
That triumph’d o’er the mortal, failing clay.

“Mourn not, ye gentle souls that yet are left,
That early thus your lov’d one pass’d away,
In the fair harvest of this earth’s renown.
DEATH has unclasp’d, not sever’d the sweet links,
The golden chain of home’s dear sanctities,
And with divinest influence lifts you near,
With tenderest memories of his charities,
To where your treasure shines as one amid
The gathered jewels of Immanuel’s crown.”

opposition to John Remington Mills, Esq., Liberal.—For additional particulars, see the *Leeds Papers*, especially the *Intelligencer*, for May 30th, 1857; the *Doncaster Papers*: the *Annual Register*, p. 310; the *Illustrated London News*, with a portrait (engraved from a painting in the possession of the family), &c., for June 27th, 1857, p. 627.

1793—1858.*

DAVID COOPER, ESQ.,

A merchant of Leeds, and a deputy-lieutenant for the West-Riding of Yorkshire. A gentleman whose energy and rare business qualities gained for him a first position as a merchant. Endowed by nature with an intellect singularly clear and strong, of generous sentiments, large-hearted, and liberal of hand, he was fitted to fill, and would have graced, public office. He was, nevertheless, not ambitious of such honour, and found his highest gratification in the quiet performance of the duties of his station, rather than in the excitement, glitter, and parade of public life. In commercial circles—as, indeed, wherever known—his sterling worth, unassuming manners, quiet deportment, and uprightness of character, obtained for him universal respect, and his name will ever be remembered with a cherished regard. As a friend, the confidence he inspired was unsurpassed, and will long remain dear to memory. In him, struggling worth, irrespective of politics or sect, was sure to find a generous

*—1857. MR. THOMAS PLINT, accountant, &c., of Springfield Place, Leeds, died December 25th, 1857, aged sixty years. He was distinguished by great ability as a statist and political economist, and was a zealous supporter of the principles of free trade. He had for some years been the registration-agent for the Liberal party for Leeds and the West-Riding. The early part of his life was spent in business as a cloth-merchant, but he followed in later years the business of an accountant. In politics he was a Liberal, and was often a speaker at political gatherings of the Liberal party. During the corn-law agitation he rendered signal service to the cause of the repeal. For several years he was secretary to the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes. In 1851 he published a work entitled *Crime in England: its relation, character, and extent, as developed from 1801 to 1848*; also, “*Voluntarism in England and Wales; or, the Census of 1851*.” He was also a constant contributor to many of the leading reviews and newspapers, on political and economical subjects. The above brief *Sketch* has been kindly revised by Mr. J. C. Knight, of Leeds.—See the *Leeds Papers* for January, 1858.

—1858. For a *Sketch* of Mr. Edward Burlend, author of *Village Rhymes*, &c., who was born at Barwick-in-Elmet, near Leeds, and afterwards became a successful schoolmaster at Hunslet, see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for September 4th, 1858, &c.

—1859. MR. T. B. THOMPSON, the celebrated Temperance advocate, died January 20th, 1859, aged forty-eight years. A number of the members of the Leeds Temperance Society have by subscription recently erected to his memory a monument in Woodhouse Cemetery. The design is of the decorative Gothic style of architecture; the plan at the base is square and rises six

patron and sincere friend. As an extensive employer of labour, he commanded the devotion and respect of all in his employ, whose comfort and welfare it was his constant pleasure to promote. To the poor, also, his death will be felt as a heavy loss, to many of whom his bounty (known almost entirely to himself), has been large, in clothing and otherwise contributing to their comforts. He was suddenly cut down by the stroke of death, in the midst of his general usefulness, by an abscess in the lungs, in full possession of all his faculties, and a calmness and fortitude to the last moment of his life, rarely witnessed. He died February 1st, 1858, at Shadwell Grange, aged sixty-five. His remains were interred at Roundhay church. The above *Sketch* has been kindly revised by his brother, John Cooper, Esq., of Gledhow.

1777—1858.

MR. WILLIAM HIRST,

Cloth manufacturer, of Leeds, died August 29th, 1858, aged eighty-one years. He was born in 1777, near Huddersfield, of parents so poor that they were unable to give him the most ordinary education. He came to Leeds when about eighteen years of age, and worked first as a journeyman cloth-dresser. About the year 1810, he began business on his own account as a cloth-dresser and manufacturer. At that time Yorkshire woollen cloths were looked upon with great disfavour, the West of England cloths bearing away the palm, both as regards quality and finish; commanding nearly double the price of the former, although made from precisely the same quality of wool. This was no doubt owing to the fact that hand-labour was still employed in the north in dressing, while in the west it had given place to machinery. Mr. Hirst, therefore, in 1813, began to have his goods finished by machinery, and made woollen cloth of such a quality as had never before been thrown off a Yorkshire loom. He stood alone in this part of the country as a finisher by machinery, and his life in consequence was frequently threatened by the croppers, who thus saw their well-paid occupation entirely destroyed. The result of the new system enabled Mr. Hirst to realize from 20s. to 34s. per yard for Yorkshire cloths, which before had commanded prices varying

feet, from which springs an octagonal column, with an enriched capital and a carved terminal. The total height is sixteen feet. It bears the following inscription:—"In Memory of T. B. Thompson, who departed this life January 20th, 1859, aged forty-eight years. Having been fifteen years agent of the British Temperance League, this monument was erected by a few friends in memory of one of the most able and consistent advocates of the temperance movement."—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c.

from 10s. to 14s. per yard, and the demand much overtaxed his powers of supply. Almost every improvement in the Leeds cloth-manufacture from 1813 to 1825, was introduced by him. He introduced spinning-mules, Lewis's machine, and an important improvement upon that machine, and the first working of hydraulic presses. Mr. Hirst was always ready to show strangers and persons in the same business over his works, so that others followed in his wake, and also reaped golden harvests.* He had retired from business in 1825, having amassed a splendid fortune; but the panic of that year involved the firm that succeeded him, and he also was a great sufferer by their failure. He manfully took the concern upon his own shoulders, and, in spite of his limited capital and his bankruptey in 1830, worked it until 1833, when his mercantile career was brought to a close. He could not recover his position, and was once more a poor man. On June 14th, 1832, he published in the Leeds papers an appeal to his Yorkshire friends for pecuniary support, in which he says that—"At the time I began the new system of manufacturing and finishing cloth, I was not worth £500; the system itself enabled me in a short time to lay out in mills and machinery upwards of £80,000, and in 1824 I gave up business with a great income, but left all in the concern; but 1825 was the ruin of the concern. I thought I could save it, and, in 1826, I mortgaged my property for that purpose, but the new tariff in America, in 1828, blasted all hope." He had to appear in the *Gazette*, and he states that "his life had been a life of struggle and disappointment since 1825." His fellow-townsmen shortly after in public meeting set on foot a subscription for his benefit. Having been for a long time confined in Rothwell gaol, for debt, his Majesty on hearing of the case sent a benefaction of £20 (February 26th, 1837). His fellow-townsmen also raised a subscription for his benefit, amounting to £1,308. From this time to his dying day he believed that he was kept down by those who were reaping fortunes from his improvements. This delusion led him frequently to abuse and misrepresent parties who were no doubt anxious to assist him. Mr. Hirst has been justly styled the father of the Yorkshire woollen trade, and there is no doubt he was in his day a public benefactor, and the town and trade

* On the 30th of June, 1825, the merchants and manufacturers of Saddleworth gave a public dinner, with a silver cup of fifty guineas, to William Hirst, of Leeds, "as a testimony of the high sense they entertained of his abilities and perseverance as a woollen manufacturer; and of their esteem for his frankness and liberality in communicating his improvements to the public."

of Leeds especially are greatly indebted to his energy, skill, and perseverance. What a pity that the declining years of such a man should have been passed in poverty! In the November following his death (1858), the Earl of Derby granted £100 from her Majesty's royal bounty, on behalf of the daughter-in-law, and grandson of the deceased, who had ministered to the old man's comforts in his declining years, and a subscription was also raised in their behalf.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c.

1773—1859.*

HENRY HALL, ESQ.,

Justice of the peace, of Bank Lodge, Leeds, died October 5th, 1859, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was a native of Leeds, having been born in Kirkgate, June 11th, 1773, and he was the representative of the oldest Leeds family then resident in the town.† Having retired at an early age from business, and being of an active disposition and of high intellectual endowments, it was natural that he should be selected by his fellow-townsmen for various public functions, for which he was so well qualified. He was elected a member of the corporation on the 27th of March, 1805, taking the rank of "Assistant," as the

* —1859. For a long *Sketch* of *F. R. Atkinson, Esq.*, an eminent solicitor and literary character, who was born in Leeds, November 12th, 1784; well-known as a most judicious book-collector on an extensive scale, not only in Manchester, where he afterwards resided, but throughout England. In May, 1858, considerable interest was excited in literary circles by the sale of Mr. Atkinson's library, decided upon in consequence of his removal into the country; the sale lasted ten days, and was attended during the whole time by persons from all parts of the kingdom; a considerable sum was realized, and, although this library contained some 13,000 volumes, it is said that there was not a single volume that he was not personally acquainted with. Mr. F. R. Atkinson died in June, 1859, in his seventy-fifth year, having been on the rolls as an attorney and solicitor upwards of forty-nine years, during the whole of which time he enjoyed a high reputation.—See the *Law Times*; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1859, p. 194, &c.

† His father, also called Henry, married Elizabeth Broadbent, of Stank House, Whitkirk; by whom he had a numerous family, of whom Henry was the eldest. His father, who was a severe, stern, and self-willed man, sent him, when very young, to Hipperholme School, near Halifax, and afterwards for a short time to the Leeds Grammar School, in North Street. From thence he was sent, in 1791, to Delph, in Holland; it being the custom of the merchants of that day to send their sons abroad, in order to learn French and Dutch—those countries, especially the latter, forming no small part of the Leeds trade. In Holland he did not remain long, owing to the troubles connected with the breaking out of the French Revolution in 1793. He returned to Leeds, and was at once taken into the business as a stuff-merchant. There he remained until his father's death, though his own wish was to have taken holy orders, but the needs of a numerous family obliged his father to join him unto his own occupation. He married Grace, daughter of Robert Butterfield, Esq., of Halifax, and two sons were born to him—Henry, who died in infancy, and Robert, afterwards M.P. for Leeds.

junior branch of the municipal body was then called. On the 8th of June, 1811, he was made alderman ; and in the following year he took the office of mayor, and again for the second time in 1825.* It was during this second term of his occupying the civic chair that he was the proposer of Mr. Richard Fountayne Wilson as one of the candidates for the representation of Yorkshire. Mr. Hall was one of the aldermen in the reformed corporation, elected in December, 1835, but he only remained in that position three years. As an alderman of the old corporation he was a magistrate for the borough ; but this function being separated from aldermanic dignity by the Municipal Reform Act, in the year 1842 he was placed again on the commission, and at the time of his death he was the oldest of our borough magistrates. His father, Henry Hall, was mayor of Leeds in 1796, and his grandfather's brother, also called Henry Hall, was mayor in 1751. Besides his municipal and magisterial duties, which he ever discharged with zeal, integrity, and rare ability, Mr. Hall filled various offices of public trust in his native town. He was one of the patrons of the vicarage,† and a trustee of the Leeds Grammar School,‡ as well as of other

* In all the public movements Mr. Hall was zealous and active, and the years in which he was mayor were marked by events which made that office by no means a sinecure; in 1812, owing to the disturbed state of the West-Riding and the party of the Luddites; and in 1825-6, to an election for the whole county of York, when open house was kept for the convenience of voters from a distance. Mr. R. Fountayne Wilson and the Hon. W. Duncombe were the Conservative members. Mr. Hall acted as their chairman for the West-Riding.

† Mr. Hall strenuously upheld the rights of the Established Church, and he was an indefatigable adjutor to the vicar for the time being - for during his long life he assisted at the election of *four* vicars of Leeds. At vestry-meetings, then somewhat notorious for riot—at meetings respecting Easter-dues, he took a leading part, and not less so when subscriptions were raised to meet half of the valuation of the dues most generously offered by Mr. Fountayne Wilson. Mr. Hall, and his son Robert, were the chief means of bringing Dr. Hook, then of Coventry, before the notice of the trustees of the Leeds vicarage, and a friendship was formed which existed during life. When the parish church was restored, Mr. Hall was at his post, and his coat-of-arms, with those of the other trustees, form part of the great west window. Dr. Hook's *Church Dictionary* was dedicated to him in the following words:—"To Henry Hall, of Bank Lodge, Leeds, Esq., senior trustee of the advowson of the vicarage of Leeds; a loyal magistrate; a consistent Christian; a faithful friend; this volume is with affection and respect inscribed." A stained glass window in memory of Henry Hall, Esq., was afterwards placed in the ante-chapel of the Leeds parish church.

‡ As a trustee Mr. Hall took a deep interest in the Grammar School, and those connected with it. It had been his wish in youth to prepare for ordination, and throughout life he cherished his classical studies. He acted occasionally as assistant examiner, and in later years he was the means of assisting many who had gone to the universities, and in bearing with them the necessary expenses. Those whom he so generously aided can bear witness to the kindness and interest he showed for their welfare. It was this last, in

public institutions. He was treasurer of the Leeds Library^{*} forty years, and of the General Infirmary thirty-eight years, both unpaid but somewhat onerous offices. The former he resigned in 1853, and the latter in 1854, on account of the increasing infirmities of age; and he received from the trustees of the Infirmary a cordial vote of thanks for his valuable gratuitous services through so long a period, during which he had constantly and zealously promoted the interests, advocated the claims, and extended the benefits of that valuable charity. Nor was it only in the civil affairs of the state that Mr. Hall showed his readiness to serve his country. In the early years of the century, when England was arming against the threatened invasion of Napoleon Bonaparte, Mr. Hall held a commission in the Leeds Volunteers, and was a major in the regiment of Local Militia in which the Volunteers were afterwards merged. Again, in 1820, when a volunteer corps of infantry was raised in Leeds, Mr. Hall joined the body as a captain.[†] Mr. Hall was a steady and consistent member of the Church of England, and his religious convictions were firm and sincere. In politics it is scarcely necessary to mention that his principles were strictly Conservative; he might, indeed, be called a Tory, and would not himself have objected to the designation; but, as a man of intelligence and reflection, he was well able to vindicate his opinions; and all classes and parties agreed in acknowledging that the deceased was an able, useful, and good man. The last of a very long series of public duties in which Mr. Hall took a part was, as one of the patrons of the Leeds vicarage, of which body he was the senior member, to assist in the election of a new vicar in the place of Dr. Hook, on the 17th of August,

part, which caused him shortly before his death to resign his office of senior trustee, because he thought that the extension scheme of the school education, and the consequent fees, would prevent the poorer inhabitants of the town from enjoying the endowment.

* The Leeds Library owed its origin to him and some few other gentlemen, who, feeling the want of a library, united together and took a room in the Old Infirmary Yard, Kirkgate. This was soon found to be insufficient; it was then removed to a room under the old Rotation Office, and at last the present building in Commercial Street was erected.—The greater part of the information in these *Notes* has been kindly contributed by the Rev. W. Tutin, B.A.

† The circumstances in connection with Mr. Hall which will be most familiar to the majority of our readers are those which relate to his son, and only child, the late Robert Hall, Esq. It needs not that we should recount the events of 1857, when the father's heart was gladdened to see his son chosen to represent his native town in parliament; and then within a few weeks his fortitude was tried by the death of that son,—a trial borne as only a sincere Christian in trustful submission to the Divine will can bear such sorrow.—A lithographic portrait of Henry Hall, Esq., was executed from a photograph by Baume, of Leeds.

1859. In that important transaction Mr. Hall took a very earnest and anxious part, and, being in a feeble state of health at the time, he seemed to regard it as the closing act of his public services. He was interred in the same vault with his son (Robert Hall, Esq., M.P.), on the south-east side of Whitkirk churchyard. His funeral was attended by a large number of the borough magistrates, and of the most influential inhabitants of the town; and his funeral sermon was afterwards preached at the Leeds parish church, by the new vicar, the Rev. James Atlay, D.D. There is in the Leeds General Infirmary a fine statue of Henry Hall, Esq., life-size, and in a sitting posture, executed in marble by Behnes, erected July, 1852, which now stands in the vestibule.—For additional information, see the *Leeds Papers*, especially the *Intelligencer* for October, 1859; the *Annual Register*, p. 427, &c.

1792—1859.*

SIR GEORGE GOODMAN, M.P.,

A magistrate for the borough of Leeds, and also for the West-

* —1859. For a long *Sketch of the Rt. Hon. T. B. Lord Macaulay*, born October 25th, 1800; Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who, after being called to the bar, went the Northern Circuit, and was, in 1832, elected member for Leeds (*a*) along with the late Mr. John Marshall, jun. In 1834, he was appointed secretary to the India Board, and shortly afterwards was made a member of the East India Company's supreme court at Calcutta. He was absent in India four years. The year after his return (1839) he was elected for Edinburgh, and in the following year accepted office as Secretary at War. He was also a member of the senate of the University of London. His *Laws of Ancient Rome*, his *Essays*, and his *History of England* are well known. Macaulay was unquestionably a man of genius, as well as a scholar, critic, and reformer, and no higher compliment was ever paid to literature, and none more satisfactory to the nation, than his elevation to the peerage in 1857. Lord Macaulay was never married, and the title he had so well won consequently died with him.—See the *Public Life of Lord Macaulay*, by the Rev. F. Arnold, B.A., 1862, especially chaps. v. and vi. (from p. 89 to p. 183), relating to Leeds; *The Times* and other London Journals; the *Leeds Papers* (and here it might also be stated that Mr. T. F. Ellis, the late recorder of Leeds, one of his lordship's executors, happened to be in Leeds when the telegram of Lord Macaulay's death overtook him; he sent it to Mr. Barnes, of the *Mercury*, and from this provincial journal London and the world first heard of its loss); the *Athenaeum*; the *Literary Gazette*; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1860; the *Annual Register*, p. 151; the *Review*; Dol's late *Parliamentary Companion*; Walford's *Men of the Time*; and the late *Peerages*, &c.; Knight's *Cyclopædia of Biography*; Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual*; Mackenzie's *Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography*, with a fine portrait. For a portrait, &c., see also the *Illustrated London News* for May and June, 1846, and for January 7th, 1860, p. 13; a portrait, &c., was also published with the *Illustrated News of the World*, &c.

(*a*) MR. MACAULAY IN LEEDS.

(From the *Leeds Mercury* for September 15th, 1859.)

“The people heard him, and the people lov'd:
And oh my country, here is joy for thee.”

Riding, and formerly one of the parliamentary representatives for the borough, died at his residence at Roundhay, near Leeds, October 13th, 1859, aged sixty-seven years.* He was the son of Benjamin Goodman, Esq., a gentleman of the old English style (with a frank courtesy and simple goodness about him which made themselves apparent in all his actions), who was a consistent Christian and zealous friend to many of the local charities, and who died June 10th, 1848, aged eighty-five years.† The worthy knight, for two years before his death, had suffered from ill-health—paralysis and neuralgia—brought on by his zealous and close attention to the new and arduous duties which were imposed upon him by being elected a member of the House of Commons in 1852. Sir George was *four* times elected to the highest civic office in the borough. He was the *first* mayor under the Corporation Reform Act, being elected in

Their noble hearts responding, well were mov'd
By the old principles of liberty,
Adorn'd by high and sweet philosophy.
Our petty, local great ones coldly eyed
A stranger in their fancied seigniory.
Were he a lordling, they had not denied
The humblest homage of their calculating pride.

“But ancient name *he* needs not to inherit:
God giveth him more glorious precedence,
The innate greatness of a lofty spirit!
His, is a patent from omnipotence!
His wealth, his mind's magnificence;
For titles, he hath truth and modesty;
For power, the lightning of his eloquence;
His herald is a heart-simplicity,
That proves, while it proclaims, his soul's nobility.”

Leeds, September 11th, 1832.

* Few forms had become more familiar, few persons whose presence was hailed with more general delight, until the hour when his increasing infirmities compelled him to withdraw from those scenes of public usefulness and private hospitality which had won him the affection, no less than the esteem, of all classes of his fellow-townsmen.

† His son, Sir George, early won his way to the good-will of his fellow-townsmen by the unaffected kindness of his heart and the soundness of his business talents. Without flash or brilliancy, he possessed a judgment at once clear and reliable, a diligence which enabled him quietly to get through much work, and a cordial unaffected benevolence of disposition and manner which powerfully contributed to allay the bitterness of party-feeling and to smooth the angry passions which, as a public man, he had frequently to contend against. His presence at a committee was enough to prevent discussions from turning into personalities, and was an almost irresistible charm to draw disputants together, if not in harmony of views, at least in harmony of feeling and action. His good sense combined with his good heart to fit him admirably for the office of peace-maker. Without formal interference, he drew away attention from minor points of difference to the more serious points of union.

January, 1836;* and as a testimonial of respect, as well as to commemorate the new era in municipal affairs, a full-length *Portrait* of him was subscribed for by his fellow-townsmen, and painted by John Simpson, Esq., which now adorns the council-room at the Town Hall. It was presented to the town-council by the burgesses of this borough, October 23rd, 1837. On April 30th, 1836, a valuable chain of standard gold, weighing two pounds troy, and which cost £197 14s., was presented to him, as the *first* mayor under the new corporation. An heraldic shield, pendant to the chain, has on it the following inscription :—“Presented by the burgesses and inhabitants of Leeds to their reform corporation, as the official insignia of the mayor, in token of their approbation of representative municipal government, and to remind the chief magistrates that their powers and honours, conferred by the people, are to be held for the public welfare. George Goodman, Esq., first mayor, elected 1st January, 1836.” At a meeting of the Leeds Town-Council, May 14th, 1857, a letter was read from Sir George Goodman, in which he generously presented to the mayor for the time being, and his successors, the gold chain worn by him in private parties, during his mayoralty in 1836. This chain is a *facsimile*, upon a reduced scale, of the official chain, described above, worn by the mayors of Leeds. He was also elected mayor on the resignation of C. G. Maclea, Esq., on the 1st of January, 1847. He went out of office on the 9th of November following, but on the 9th of November, 1850, he was again elected mayor, and on the 9th of November, 1851, he was re-elected ; but on the 20th of March, 1852, he resigned the office of mayor, in order that he might be eligible to be a candidate for the representation of the borough in parliament in the spring of 1852. In 1851, Mr. Goodman might be considered as the civic representative of Leeds at the Great Industrial Exhibition in London, in reference to which her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, at the recommendation of his friend the late Earl of Carlisle, February 26th, 1852. In July of the latter year, at the general election, Sir George Goodman was elected, along with the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, as one of the members for the borough of Leeds, which he continued to represent till the dissolution in 1857, when he retired on account of ill health. ‘In politics, Sir George

* It was probably owing mainly to his impartial conciliatoriness of manner and benevolence of disposition, while filling that office, that the old and fierce feud between the Reform and Conservative parties was moderated into the temperate rivalry of recent years.

was a Liberal ; in religion, a Baptist ; in trade, a woolstapler at Leeds and Bradford ; and both in his public and private capacity he was greatly respected.* He was especially distinguished for kindness of manner and an open-hearted disposition, which gained for him the affection and esteem of all classes of his fellow-townsmen. His funeral, which took place at Whitkirk, was attended by many of the Leeds magistrates and other principal inhabitants of the town.—For further particulars, see the *Leeds Papers*, &c., especially the *Mercury*, for October, 1859 ; the *Annual Register*, p. 425 ; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November, 1859, p. 546, &c.

1786—1859.

THE REV. FRANCIS THOMAS COOKSON, M.A.,

Incumbent of St. John's church, Leeds, died December 20th, 1859, aged seventy-three years. He was the son of William Cookson, Esq.,† twice mayor of Leeds, in 1793 and 1801, who

* Few men in our town have received more numerous and unmistakable marks of popular favour, and few deserved them better. While firmly attached to his own principles, he was the very opposite of a bigot. If his head went with one party, his heart went with all. He was of too genial a disposition ever to forget that his opponents were men, and entitled to the courtesies and kind feelings which one of his temperament was inclined to accord to all men. Party rancour was a stranger to his breast. The hospitalities which he so freely dispensed were shared alike by Liberal and Conservative, by Churchmen and Dissenters. Nor were they in either case the formal decencies of civic life—ceremonies grudgingly performed because they could not with propriety be avoided. They were the genuine gifts of a genial heart which delighted in the happiness of all around him, and which never had such thorough enjoyment as in witnessing the happiness which it was in his power to bestow. Even during the most active period of his life, he had the rare good fortune to be a favourite with both parties, while known to be firmly wedded to one, and in the feelings of respect and affection which were awakened by his death, his political opponents mingled no less heartily than his political friends. It may be said, indeed, that all men were his friends, for he was accessible to all, and none ever came in contact with him without liking him. “His sunny smile, his frank reply, his ready response to every tale of distress, or to every deserving appeal to his benevolence, will” (said the *Leeds Mercury*) “be remembered by hundreds who knew nothing of his politics or business qualities, and he will be followed to the grave with the most genuine feelings of affection and esteem by all those with whom he came in contact.” His funeral sermon, preached by the Rev. Dr. Brewer, was afterwards published. The above *Sketch* has been kindly revised by his brother, John Goodman, Esq., of Gledhow House, near Leeds.

† *William Cookson, Esq.* (1749—1811), one of the senior magistrates of Leeds, and a deputy-lieutenant for the West-Riding, died, after a short but severe illness, February 1st, 1811, in the sixty-second year of his age. He was a man of the strictest integrity and the strongest understanding; both of which he devoted with unwearied assiduity to the service of benevolence. Indeed he seemed to have been born not for himself, but for others; for he sacrificed all the ease, repose, and comfort of domestic life, to the convenience, the demands, and the emolument of the public. As a magistrate he was indefatigable and upright in the administration of justice, with an ear ever

was the grandson of William Cookson, Esq., thrice mayor of Leeds, in 1712, 1725, and 1738, for a *Sketch* of whom, see p. 159. The Rev. F. T. Cookson was, at the time of his death, in the fiftieth year of his incumbency, to which he was appointed in September, 1810, as successor to the Rev. William Sheepshanks, M.A., for a *Sketch* of whom, see p. 239, &c. Mr. Cookson was a very kind-hearted and benevolent man, always ready to give with a liberal hand to the poor around him. During the last twelve years of his life he suffered severely, but with cheerful patience, from a painful affection of the nerves, with partial paralysis of the limbs, which incapacitated him from active duty; but even to within the last few weeks he was carried in a chair to his church, and performed part of the service, his voice and the fine faculty of reading for which he was remarkable, being little impaired by the malady which crippled his limbs.* He was the eleventh incumbent of St. John's church, which was consecrated by Archbishop Neale, in September, 1634.† On the 12th of March, in the following year (1860), the Rev. Edward Monro, M.A., from Harrow-on-Weald, Stanmore, near London, was appointed to the vicarage of St. John's, there being 122 candidates.—See the *Leeds Papers*, especially the *Intelligencer*, for December, 1859.

open to the complaints of the poor; as an arbitrator (an office to which he was often reluctantly pressed), he was impartial and honest, always endeavouring, like a true peacemaker, to reconcile animosities; as a friend, skilful in commercial affairs, he was peculiarly happy in disengaging difficulties and arranging disorder. He was a most loyal subject, and warmly attached to the Established Church; above all, he was so "active and faithful a servant" to this town, that his loss was long severely lamented. Another account states, that "in the private relations of life his conduct was most exemplary; as a patron of public improvements he was greatly distinguished; and as an active magistrate, always inclined to temper justice with mercy; he had few equals, and no superiors."—See the *Leeds Intell.* for February, 1811.

* He was a person of vigorous and cultivated intellect; the French, Italian, and Latin languages lending their aid in turn to relieve the monotony of his long confinement. The *Letters of Seneca*, the works of *Dante*, and *D'Alembert*; and articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (often very deep and philosophic), served to beguile many a weary hour.

† In 1831, Mr. Cookson informed the trustees of St. John's church that the tower was in an unsafe condition, and requested their assistance; but not receiving it, he took the liability on himself—the necessary amount being raised on the security of a life assurance policy, taken out for that purpose at an exorbitant premium. The reduction in his income of at least £140 per annum, lasting for twelve or fourteen years, was a heavy burden on the late vicar, and no doubt materially hastened on the infirmity under which he laboured for the last eleven years of his life. In addition to the expense of St. John's tower, for many years he paid regularly annuities to superannuated workmen, granted in better times to his servants by his father, whose death was caused in a great measure by the sudden intelligence of the rascality of his partner or agent in America. The above *Sketch* has been kindly revised by his eldest son, Francis Cookson, Esq., of Headingley.

1799—1860.*

THE RIGHT HON. M. T. BAINES, M.P.,

Died at his house in Queen Square, Westminster, January 23rd, 1860. Mr. Matthew Talbot Baines was the eldest son of the late Edward Baines, Esq., who was one of the representatives of Leeds from 1834 to 1841, and brother of Edward Baines, Esq., one of the present members. His mother, Charlotte, was daughter of Matthew Talbot, Esq., of Leeds, after whom he was named. He was originally destined to assist and succeed his father in conducting the *Leeds Mercury*, and after an ordinary grammar school education, under the late Rev. John Foster, of Leeds, and at the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar

*—1860. LORD LONDESBOUROUGH, F.R.S., &c., second surviving son of Henry, first Marquis Conyngham, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Denison (for a *Sketch* of whom, see p. 228), was born on the 21st of October, 1805. He was twice married; first, in July, 1833, to the Hon. Henrietta Maria Forester, fourth daughter of the late Lord Forester, who died in April, 1841; and, secondly, in 1847, to Miss Bridgeman, eldest daughter of Captain the Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgeman, which lady survived her husband. As Lord Albert Conyngham he served for a short period in the Royal Horse Guards, but then adopted the diplomatic service. In May, 1824, he was appointed *attaché* to the British Legation at Berlin, and in the following year removed to Vienna, where he remained until February, 1828, when he was made Secretary of Legation at Florence. He sat in the House of Commons as member for Canterbury from 1835 to the early part of 1850, when he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Londesborough. In 1849 he assumed the name of "Denison," in lieu of that of Conyngham, in accordance with the will of his maternal uncle, Mr. William Joseph Denison, of Denbies, in the county of Surrey, and of Seamer, near Scarborough, in this county. (For a *Sketch* of whom, see the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1849, p. 422.) Mr. Denison bequeathed to his nephew the bulk of his immense wealth, and thus Lord Albert Conyngham found himself at once elevated from the position of a younger son to that of one of the most wealthy noble commoners in England, coming into the immediate possession of a princely income. According to the arrangements of his uncle's will, the residue of his personal property was to be expended in the purchase of landed estates, to be entailed on three generations. The investment of this enormous property secured a rent-roll of more than £70,000 a year in the county of York alone. That property includes fine estates in each of the three Ridings of this county—Londesborough, in the East-Riding, and Grimston Park, in the West-Riding, being amongst the number. His Yorkshire residence was at Grimston Park, near Tadcaster, about thirteen miles from Leeds (which formerly belonged to Lord Howden). In politics Lord Londesborough was a Whig. In mature life his lordship's tastes for literature, science, and the fine arts developed themselves in a very striking manner. As early as the year 1843, he distinguished himself by taking an active part in the foundation of the British Archaeological Association, of which he became president. Devoted to antiquarian pursuits, it was as a collector of rare and costly objects—especially in early goldsmiths' work—that his lordship's taste and judgment were chiefly displayed. In this branch of mediaeval art there is probably no private collection in the kingdom so rich as that which was formed by the deceased nobleman. These objects have been made subservient to the general purpose of antiquarian research by their publication in a costly volume, profusely illustrated in gold and colours.

School, Leaf Square, Manchester, he was engaged for some time in the *Mercury* office ; soon afterwards, however, he was sent to pursue his studies at the Richmond Grammar School, under the late Rev. James Tate, and subsequently to Trinity College, Cambridge. It is no doubt owing to his education at Richmond and Cambridge, that he was through life a Churchman, and not, like his father and the other members of his family, a Dissenter. He was second senior optime at the B.A. mathematical examination in 1820, and he received two declamation prizes. In 1825 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and joined the Northern Circuit, of which he subsequently became one of the leaders.* He was made a Queen's Counsel in 1841, and became a bencher of the Inner Temple. When a vacaney took place in the recordership of Leeds, in 1837, the town-council unanimously memorialized the Government to appoint Mr. M. Talbot Baines to the office. A rule against appointing recorders in places where they might possess party influence prevented Lord John Russell from complying with the request ; but he

Towards the close of 1848 his lordship visited Greece and Italy ; and in the following year printed his tour under the title of *Wanderings in Search of Health*, an exceedingly readable and characteristic volume, containing much information and well-told personal adventures. His lordship died January 15th, 1860, at his town residence, Carlton House Terrace, in his fifty-fifth year ; and his remains were interred at Grimston. Two sons (the present Lord Londesborough, and the Hon. Albert Denison, a lieutenant in the royal navy) and two daughters survive by the late noble lord's first marriage, and three sons and three daughters survive by his lordship's second marriage. He was succeeded in his title and extensive landed property by his eldest son by his first marriage, the Hon. William Henry Forester Denison, born in June, 1834, late M.P. for Beverley, and afterwards for Scarborough.—For many additional particulars, see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for January 21st, 1860; the *Gentleman's Magazine*; the *Annual Register* for 1860, p. 450; the *Peerages*, &c. For an engraving of the splendid portrait by Grant, see the *Illustrated London News* for February 4th, 1860, p. 108.

* From the first his success was decided. To a chaste style of forensic eloquence he added the yet more important qualifications of sound law and great discretion. By these characteristics, combined with unremitting attention to business, he soon won the confidence of his clients ; whilst by his moral virtues honour, integrity, and kindness he commanded the respect of all his learned brethren. To the judges and to senior counsel he was respectful, without the slightest attempt to curry favour : to his juniors he was kind and fair, without any of the airs of patronage. His addresses to juries carried weight by the clearness of their expositions and the force of their arguments, not by passionate or *ad captandum* appeals or any species of forensic trickery. He did not browbeat witnesses, but ever combined the gentleman with the pleader. He brought his heart to his work, and in all things governed himself by a conscientious sense of right and duty. Such, in short, was his conduct that he won the respect of all, and the attachment of those who came into nearer contact with him. By the strictest temperance, regular exercise, early rising, and invariable punctuality, he qualified himself for hard work, and laid the foundation of the good health which he enjoyed till it was affected by causes which no prudence could control.

conferred on him the same office in the borough of Hull, whilst the recorder of that borough was transferred to Leeds. Mr. M. T. Baines was recorder of Hull from 1837 to 1847,* in which latter year he was elected one of the members for that borough. He continued to represent Hull till 1852,† when he was returned for Leeds, his native town. He was again returned at the general election in 1857, along with the late Robert Hall, Esq., but at the election in 1859, he declined to allow himself to be put in nomination, in consequence of impaired health, and he retired from parliamentary life altogether.‡ He was President of the Poor-Law Board from January, 1849, to March, 1852, and from December, 1852, till

* For ten years Mr. Baines held the office of recorder of Hull, and in his judicial conduct he displayed the same virtues, talents, and wisdom which had gained him approbation at the bar. His court held him in the highest respect: no barrister took liberties with him, and none ever complained that he treated them unfairly. So eminently *judicial* was Mr. Baines's character of mind—so impartial, so discriminating, so clear, so prompt, and so dignified,—that it was evident he would have graced the highest judicial bench in the country. To that position he was, indeed, making steady though quiet progress, when circumstances occurred to turn his abilities to another field of honourable exercise.

† In the House of Commons Mr. Talbot Baines discharged his duties with the same conscientious, steady, and indefatigable application as at the bar. His ambition was not to shine, or even to lead, but to be useful. Availing himself of his experience at the bar, and working in his own province, he brought in and carried some very useful measures of law reform. The talent for business which Mr. Baines had so often displayed induced Lord John Russell to offer him an under-secretaryship; but as the acceptance would have obliged him to retire from parliament, he declined the position. Soon after, however, in 1849, a gentleman was wanted to fill the arduous and delicate duties of President of the Poor-Law Board; and Mr. Baines was appointed to the office, which he may be truly said to have rescued from the popular odium which had for years attended the administration of the Poor-Law. The acceptance of this office, however, compelled him to abandon his own profession of the law; and in the opinion of many of his friends this was a mistake, as he was in a fair way to win the honours of the bench. The question certainly admits of doubt. But in this public office he displayed a talent for administration equal to that which he had already shown for presiding in a court of justice. At the Poor-Law Board, as everywhere, he was indefatigable, impartial, conscientious, kindly towards subordinates, conciliatory among disputants, quick in discovering the merits of a case, and resolute in enforcing what was just and right. If all public employments were discharged like his, the established character of government offices would be changed, and they would become celebrated for punctuality, promptitude, good judgment, and efficiency. He employed his patronage with scrupulous regard to the merits of the candidates, and not from personal favour or connection. Indeed no public office was ever bestowed upon any connection of his own. He would extend his private bounty towards those who needed it, but he durst not and would not use his official influence to gratify his party, his friends, or even his own amiable feelings.

‡ Mr. Baines did not take a leading part in debate; but his judgment, knowledge, and wisdom were held in the highest esteem by his colleagues, and he sought no end but the true honour and welfare of his country and

August, 1855. In December of that year he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the cabinet, which office he held until the resignation of the Palmerston ministry in February, 1858. He was, up to the time of his death, chairman of the Lancashire Quarter Sessions, and also a magistrate of the West-Riding of Yorkshire. He was born on the 17th of February, 1799, and therefore was nearly sixty-one years of age. In 1833 he married the only daughter of L. Threlfall, Esq., of Lancaster, who survives him, and by whom he has left a son and a daughter. Through her he received a handsome property. His name will be long remembered in Hull, in Leeds, in Lancaster, and in the metropolis, where his modest, unassuming manners, and honest frankness, won him numerous friends. As a straightforward, honest, reliable man of business, and sincere, warm-hearted friend, he far excelled many of his former colleagues in the cabinet, who possessed more dazzling abilities. He was also, before his death, a member of the senate of the University of London. He was buried in the consecrated portion of the General Cemetery, Lancaster.*—Chiefly from the *Leeds Intelligencer* for January, 1860. For much additional information (which would have been inserted had space allowed), see the *Leeds Mercury*; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1860, p. 302; the *Annual Register*; Mackenzie's *Imperial Dictionary of Universal Bio-*

the peace of the world. We may say with entire truth that he discharged his duty to his constituents laboriously and faithfully. According to the *Annual Register* for 1860, p. 386:—"His qualities were rather solid than brilliant, but he was much respected by his associates for sound sense and moral worth."

* This brief *Sketch of Mr. Baines's life* indicates his character. To his own talents and virtues he owed the honours to which he successively attained. A masculine intellect, corresponding with his commanding face and figure, made him the easy master of whatever branch of knowledge or pursuit of life he addressed himself to. He was quick of conception, ready in wit, fertile in speech, consummate in judgment and in taste. Had he pleased, he could have shone in parliamentary debate. But there was a moderation, a calmness, an unselfishness, a modest preference of others, together with a high prudence, which made him shrink from conflict and from display. It is possible that these qualities may have been carried in him to an excess; he would certainly have played a still higher part in public affairs, and he might have been even more useful than he was, if he had had more of that earnestness which as often leads men to commit errors as to achieve distinction. But the qualities we refer to made him one of the wisest of counsellors, one of the best of judges, and in private life one of the most amiable of men. In the domestic circle he was beloved and venerated for his noble nature, his affectionate and gentle spirit, his combination of intellectual greatness with the goodness of the heart. Seldom has any public man acted more invariably under a sense of duty. It may be said that his faults were summed up in this, that he was too modest, too moderate, too prudent, and too kind. His fine moral nature was elevated by true Christian principle; his Bible was his

graphy. For a portrait and *Sketch* of the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, see the *Illustrated London News* for October 13th, 1855; and also for February 4th, 1860, p. 101. A fine portrait, &c., was also published with the *Illustrated News of the World* for November 24th, 1860. A lithographic portrait was also published in June, 1854, by Mr. William Slade, of Leeds, from a daguerreotype by Mr. Kilburn.

1773—1860.

THOMAS WILLIAM TOTTIE, ESQ.,

An eminent solicitor, died at his house, Beech Grove, Leeds, May 10th, 1860, aged eighty-seven years.* He had been a member of the legal profession for about sixty years in this town. His decline in life may be truly described by the trite but expressive phrase, “a green old age.” His physical frame was of a tall, attenuated character, characterized, however, by good health, the result of judicious and temperate habits. Though long withdrawn from active public duties, few men were better known in Leeds than Mr. Tottie; his tall figure, snow-white hair, aristocratic bearing, and distinguished presence could not fail to be remembered by all who saw him.† In politics he was a Liberal, and was an active and zealous sup-

most prized treasure and his daily study; and on his death-bed he exhibited the humblest sense of his own merits, and declared emphatically that all his hopes were founded on the merits and atonement of his Saviour.—Within about three months Leeds saw the grave open for three men who represented it in parliament—Sir George Goodman, Lord Macaulay, and Mr. Baines. We cannot claim for the last anything like the genius of the second; but he certainly combined in some degree the political talents and usefulness of Lord Macaulay with the benevolence of Sir George Goodman.

* In the decease of this venerable gentleman, Leeds lost one of its most honoured inhabitants. From the earliest recollection of almost all of the present generation, Mr. Tottie occupied a very eminent position in the borough as a professional man, a leader of the Whig party, and a high-minded, public-spirited, and benevolent citizen. Owing to his very advanced years, which had for some time withdrawn him from active life, he was best known to the elder part of our townsmen; and, owing to the part which he long took in the political movements of the county, he was nearly as well known to the gentry and the political leaders of Yorkshire as to the inhabitants of Leeds. He survived, by a few months, the venerable Henry Hall, who was his contemporary, and, we believe, schoolfellow; and those two highly esteemed men, though belonging to, and we may even say leading and representing, the two opposite parties in Church and State throughout their long lives, continued personal friends and coadjutors in many public institutions, and descended to their graves amid the sincere lamentations of their townsmen.

† A portrait of Mr. Tottie was published by Mr. Hogarth, of the Hay-market, from a likeness by Mr. J. C. Moore, engraved by Mr. C. W. Sharpe.—For particulars, see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for February 6th, 1858.

porter of his party,* though, being a warm advocate of national education, he was opposed to some of his friends on that question. In 1836, Mr. Tottie was elected an alderman of the borough of Leeds, and in the following year he was chosen mayor. He was also placed on the commission of peace for the borough, and continued a member of the town-council for several years. The duties of the various civil offices which he filled were discharged with uprightness and efficiency, and he deservedly possessed the goodwill and respect of his fellow-citizens. About the last occasion in which he took part in any public event was in the year 1852, when he nominated the late Right Hon. M. T. Baines,† as a candidate for the representation of Leeds. We believe that the father of Mr. Tottie was a merchant in Leeds, and that he was born in Leeds. During the greater part of his life he was a Unitarian, but for the last ten years was a consistent member of the Established Church. His body is interred at Coniston church, near Skipton.—Chiefly from the *Leeds Intelligencer* for July 12th, 1860. See also the *Leeds Mercury*; and for a long pedigree of the Totties, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 119.

* His excellent abilities and high character led to his being selected, in the year 1807, as one of the principal agents of Lord Milton, in the great contested election for the county of York; and so energetic and able was his management, and so hearty his political sympathy with the cause, that he became the personal friend as well as political agent and counsellor of the Whig leaders, and so continued as long as the county of York remained an undivided constituency. In the year 1826, he was instrumental in recommending the late John Marshall, Esq., of Leeds, as the colleague of Lord Milton in the representation of the county, when, after preparing for a great contest, the parties agreed to return two Liberals and two members in the Tory and Anti-Catholic interest. On retiring from his position as agent for the Whig party, after the Reform Act, Mr. Tottie received an address signed by all the Liberal members and many of the leading gentry of the county, expressive of gratitude for his long and gratuitous services, and the highest respect for his character. Mr. Tottie was a supporter of the Reform Bill of 1831-2, and he took part in that great popular conflict and victory. But, though staunch in his principles as a reformer, his natural caution and somewhat aristocratic tastes and sympathies led him to hold aloof from many of the later efforts of the Liberal party. He was satisfied with the great constitutional advantages already obtained, and he shrunk from co-operation with some of the ardent spirits who pushed on the free trade and other contests.

† It was on the advice of Mr. Tottie that Mr. Baines, sen., educated his eldest son for the bar; and the able solicitor never ceased to take an interest in the welfare of the young barrister, whose successful and honourable career he traced with pleasure to its premature close.

‡ The deceased was, for a long course of years, the professional agent of several noblemen in the county, including Lord Palmerston and the Earl Cowper; and he was also the adviser of the trustees of the Coloured and White Cloth-halls in this town. Mr. Tottie's abilities were distinguished. His mind was comprehensive and remarkably acute. Perhaps he earned his

1786—1860.*

THE REV. THOMAS SCALES,

Independent minister, was a native of Leeds, having been born in December, 1786. His father kept an inn in Upperhead Row; but the son's tendencies as he grew up proved to be towards the Christian ministry, and with this in view he entered the Independent college (or academy, as it was then called), at Hoxton, near London, and of which the Rev. R. Simpson, D.D., was president. On the completion of his theological studies, Mr. Scales was induced by the committee to continue in residence as classical tutor; but a call from a newly formed Congregational church at Wolverhampton not long afterwards prevailed, and he first entered on the pastoral office in that town. In 1819, on the resignation by the Rev. William Eccles of the pastorate of the White chapel, Leeds, Mr. Scales was invited to succeed him, and returned to his native town with that object. He preached at the White chapel to an attached and influential congregation, who soon resolved to secure accommodation better suited to the times than the building which had seen Independency at Leeds in its infancy; and accordingly, in 1823, the first stone of Queen Street chapel was laid. From the opening

legal caution too much into the domain of politics. His sagacity and experience made him, however, a valuable counsellor. He was a man of nice and proud honour and strong will, whilst his manners were those of a gentleman of the old school, combining dignity with courtesy. He wrote and spoke with great effect. His personal appearance was commanding, and his fine intellectual head was beautified by the snows of age. Mr. Tottie was twice married, first to Miss Bischoff, sister of the late James and Thomas Bischoff, Esqs., and afterwards to the relict of Mr. Garforth, of Coniston. He left one son and one daughter.

* —1860. MR. JOSEPH GOTTL, sculptor, was a native of Calverley, near Leeds. His taste and facility in modelling attracted the notice of Sir Thomas Lawrence, who, after Mr. Gott had obtained the gold medal at the Royal Academy, London, advised him to visit Rome, and generously assisted him in prosecuting his studies. In his studies in that city Mr. Gott subsequently produced many works of great merit. Among those in our neighbourhood may be mentioned the full-length figures of the late Benjamin Gott, Esq., of Armley House, and Jonathan Akroyd, Esq., of Woodside, placed as monuments in Armley church, and the cemetery chapel, Haley Hill, Halifax, &c. The following extract is from a letter, dated Rome, January 14th, 1860:—"One of the oldest artistic residents in Rome, Mr. Gott, who has exercised his profession in the eternal city nearly forty years, died here in the beginning of the week, and was followed to his last home in the Protestant burial-ground, by most of the English, and several of the foreign, artists resident in Rome. In the course of his long career, Mr. Gott has executed many beautiful and interesting groups, and exhibited a remarkable talent for the representation of animals, which he combined in a thousand natural and graceful positions with children and youthful figures."—See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for January 28th, 1860.

For a short Sketch of John Arthur Ikin, Esq., the late town-clerk of Leeds, see the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for September 8th, 1860.

of that edifice (which was the first very spacious place of worship occupied by the denomination in Leeds) to 1849, Mr. Scales laboured there as pastor of the church and congregation. In the year last named he resigned his charge, and not long afterwards accepted the post of chaplain at the Northern Congregational School, Silcoates, near Wakefield. For some years he resided without charge at Cleckheaton, near Leeds, ever ready to give temporary help to neighbouring ministers, and to further the interests of religious associations with which he had long been connected. Though his sight failed alarmingly before he left Leeds, he had through life enjoyed unusually good health. His death was wholly unexpected; having gone to preach the funeral sermon of his friend the Rev. J. Paul, late of Wibsey, he experienced an apoplectic seizure, and died soon after, June 24th, 1860, in his seventy-fourth year. Protestant nonconformity has had no more staunch friend than Mr. Scales, who was ever ready to vindicate its principles, and to promote the success of its institutions. In 1830 he published a valuable little volume, entitled *Principles of Dissent*, which passed through two editions, and for many years past he had been engaged in collecting materials for a *History of Nonconformity in the West-Riding of Yorkshire*. He was also a zealous advocate for the abolition of negro slavery. While taking a very active part in public questions—some of them calculated to excite angry feelings—Mr. Scales showed that he never forgot his character as a Christian minister. It was his delight, too, wherever practicable, to act with members of other religious communions for common Christian objects, and as joint-secretary of the Leeds Bible Society he enjoyed for many years the friendship of men much opposed to some of his views. The late Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Leeds, in his *Memoir of the Rev. John Ely*, speaks of Mr. Scales as “blending more than any man he knew firmness and amiableness.” Mr. Scales was twice married. By his first wife (a daughter of his college tutor, Dr. Simpson) he had eight children, of whom three survive. His remains are interred in the family vault at Queen Street chapel, Leeds.—See the *Leeds Mercury*; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1860, p. 213, &c.

1789—1860.*

RALPH MARKLAND, ESQ.,

An old magistrate of the borough of Leeds, and a member of

*—1860. The third Earl of Macclesfield, born July 3rd, 1783; married, August 29th, 1807, Anne, eldest daughter of Philip, Earl of Hardwicke; succeeded

the corporation previous to the date of the Municipal Reform Bill, when he filled the office of mayor in 1828. In the first commission of the peace after the constitution of the reformed corporation his name was not inserted, but during the time Sir James Graham was Home Secretary, in 1842, Mr. Markland was made a magistrate, along with several others of the Tory party. He was anxious, after the passing of the Municipal Act, to enter the new corporation, and, after two defeats, was elected a councillor for the north-west ward, in 1838. In 1841, he was again defeated at the municipal election for the same ward, and in 1842 unsuccessfully contested Kirkgate ward, and did not afterwards seek the honour of a seat in the town-council. Mr. Markland was the descendant of an old Yorkshire family. His character was marked by great warmth,

his father (for a *Sketch* of whom, see page 319) as third earl, February 3rd, 1830; died December 25th, 1860, in Portman Square, London, at the residence of his son-in-law, the Hon. Colonel Lindsay, aged seventy-seven. The late earl, whose seat is Mexborough Hall, Methley, near Leeds, was a Free-mason, and had held for many years the position of provincial grand master of the West Yorkshire District. His lordship having been for a long time in pecuniary difficulties, Mexborough Hall was, some years ago, left unoccupied, and is now tenanted by Titus Salt, Esq., late M.P. for Bradford, the noble earl himself living in a small house on the estate in humble retirement. In politics he was a Conservative, but was never at any period a prominent public man. The deceased had issue—I. John Charles George, Viscount Pollington, born June 4th, 1810; married, February 24th, 1842, to Lady Rachel Katherine Walpole, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Orford, and by her, who died June 21st, 1854, has issue, John Horace, born June 17th, 1843. II. Henry Alexander, born in 1811; a military officer; married, in 1840, Catharine, third daughter of the late K. Pennefather, Esq., of New Park, Tipperary, and by her (who died in 1843) had a son, William, born October 8th, 1841. He died March 1st, 1850. III. Philip Yorke, born August 23rd, 1814; rector of Methley; married, January 20th, 1842, Emily Mary Brand, eldest daughter of William Hall, Esq., of King's Walden, Herts, and has issue—1, George, born April 26th, 1847; 2, Henry William, born March 9th, 1850; 3, Frederick James, born May 27th, 1851; 4, a son, born December 31st, 1859; and a daughter, Alice Mary, &c. IV. Charles Stuart, born in 1816. V. Frederick, lieutenant, R.A.; born in 1817; married, in 1839, Antonia, daughter of the Rev. William Archdall, rector of Tintern; and died April 3rd, 1851, leaving issue—1, Philip Alexander, born April 1st, 1843; Louisa, Agnes Yorke, and Sarah Elizabeth. VI. Arthur, born December 20th, 1819; in holy orders, rector of Foulmire, near Royston; married, July 13th, 1852, the Hon. Georgiana Neville, youngest daughter of Lord Braybrooke, and has had issue—Grey Henry, who died an infant, April 16th, 1858, and Elizabeth Jane, Mirabel Anne, Alethea Maud, and two other daughters. I. Sarah Elizabeth, married, in 1845, to Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay, M.P., of the Grenadier Guards, &c. He was succeeded in the family honours by his eldest son, Viscount Pollington, born in 1810, who was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, at which university he graduated M.A. in 1830. In 1831, he was returned to parliament for Gatton, and represented Pontefract in the House of Commons from 1835 to 1847.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c., for December, 1860; the *Peerages of Burke, Debrett, Lodge, &c.*

earnestness, and decision, combined with entire sincerity. From youth he was attached to the Tory, or "Church and King" party; and he was accustomed to refer to the part he took in the great county election between Lord Milton and Mr. Lascelles with feelings of special pride. It was his boast that he retained the principles of his party without swerving, when nearly all its other members followed Sir Robert Peel in embracing the doctrines of Free Trade and modifying Toryism into Conservatism. In earlier life his political feeling was peculiarly strong, but at length, finding himself left alone, he ceased to take a personal interest in politics, and indulged the natural kindness of his disposition towards his former opponents, with only an occasional burst of contemptuous indignation against all compromise. He never ceased to bewail the repeal of the Corn Laws as a gross error in policy. He was a man of great honour in public and mercantile life, a friend of local improvements, active in support of our older institutions, and diligent in the discharge of his magisterial duties, in which his long experience caused his judgment to be much esteemed. In society he was genial and cheerful, and he won the respect of all who knew him. Mr. Markland was the brother-in-law of the late Mr. Griffith Wright, proprietor of the *Leeds Intelligencer*. He was a member of the old firm of Messrs. John Scott and Co., corn-factors. His health had generally been good, and was sustained by active exercise and field-sports, of which he was passionately fond, especially of shooting. He was one of the patrons of the Leeds vicarage, and formerly a trustee of the Grammar School, from which he retired about two years before his death. He died December 17th, 1860, at his house in Brunswick Place, Leeds, in the seventy-second year of his age, after an illness of only a week's duration. His remains were interred in the family vault at Chapeltown church, near Leeds.—Chiefly from the *Leeds Mercury* for December 18th, 1860. For many additional particulars, see the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c.

1799—1861.

SIR PETER FAIRBAIRN, KNT.

Machinist, rose from very moderate and even humble circumstances, and was indeed a *self-made man*. He was the youngest son of Mr. Andrew Fairbairn, of Kelso; but his parents removed to Ross-shire when he was young, and thence to Newcastle, where, at the early age of eleven years, he was taken from school and afterwards apprenticed to the business of a millwright. His

eldest brother, William, who has since become a distinguished civil engineer and machine-maker, and a Fellow of the Royal Society, &c., was then a millwright and engineer at Manchester; and the younger brother (Peter) received part of his business-training in that establishment.* He was also for a short time with the Messrs. Rennie, in London. In 1822 he went to France, but returning to Manchester in 1823, he was again employed by his brother; and, in the following year, his talent and energy having been proved, he was received as a partner in the firm of Messrs. Houldsworth and Co., of the Anderton Foundry, Glasgow.† Here he married, in 1827, the daughter of Mr. Robert Kennedy, merchant, of that city. In the year 1828 he removed to Leeds, and commenced the business of a machine-maker, in which he afterwards rose to so much eminence. He first applied himself to the construction of woollen machinery, in which he was among the first to improve the machines, by substituting iron for wood. He then directed his attention to the making of improved machines for the preparation and spinning of flax, and for several years was largely employed by the Messrs. Marshall.‡ As an inventor and improver of machinery applied to the useful arts, Sir Peter stood high in the estimation of his country, which opinion is endorsed by the whole mechanical world; for his machines are known and appre-

* It is interesting to notice that the eldest son, William, and the youngest, Peter, the subject of this memoir, are solely indebted to their own exertions for the position they have held in the estimation of the world. Both have achieved distinction in their respective departments of mechanical industry; and while elevating themselves, they have, at the same time, materially contributed to the welfare of the country.

† This partnership, however, was not of long duration, for Sir Peter soon discovered that, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, there was but a small probability of success attending his exertions. He left Glasgow in 1828, and after some days' consultation with his brother and friends at Manchester, he determined to commence business on his own account as a machine-maker at Leeds. He entered upon his work in that capacity early in the year 1829, and from that time to the present it is well known to the public how much he has contributed towards increasing the industrial resources of the country by his numerous inventions and improvements in machinery.

‡ In dealing with this subject he was assisted not only by a vigorous intellect, but also by the experience he had derived from early association with the construction of the cotton machinery of Manchester and Glasgow. These qualifications, combined with his powers of construction and skill, effected such happy results as to give a new character and fresh impetus to the flax trade. Sir Peter was eminently successful in this special department of practically applied science, and his system, classification, and powers of combination have seldom been surpassed. The almost classical neatness of his designs gave to his constructions a style and character always in harmony with the objects for which they were intended; but this is well known to the inhabitants of Leeds, and a survey of his extensive works sufficiently reveals the order, method, and system by which his operations were regulated.

ciated in every part of the globe, where such implements are required.* He then entered largely into the construction of engineering tools of all descriptions. At the beginning of the Crimean war, the firm of which he was the head was invited by Government to commence making special tools; and he afterwards constructed a large number of machines for the manufacture of fire-arms and other warlike implements, both at Woolwich and Enfield. Before his death a considerable number of tools were made at his establishment for the manufacture of the Armstrong guns, which are now working both at Woolwich and Elswick.† In his extensive works, called the Wellington Foundry, which were planned and built under his own directions, about a thousand workmen have for some years been employed. Sir Peter Fairbairn took an active interest in public affairs, and so long ago as 1836 he was elected a town-councillor. He was chosen an alderman of the borough in 1854. He carried into public life the same energy, resolution, and business-talent, which characterized him in the management of his own affairs; and these qualities made him a useful member of the corporation; one of his chief characteristics, which distinguished him alike in municipal affairs and in his own manufactory, was the spirit of improvement; and it need scarcely be said that this spirit was much wanted in Leeds. Being a man of taste in the fine arts, and of a munificent spirit, he bestowed upon the town a marble statue of her Majesty the Queen, by Noble, which forms a chief ornament of our splendid Town Hall. This gift, and his personal qualifications for the office, led to his being chosen mayor in the year when the Town Hall was to be opened, and when the British Association for the Advancement of Science was to hold its meeting in Leeds. It required some boldness to resolve on inviting her Majesty to inaugurate the

* He was one of the improvers of the roving frame, and assisted Mr. Henry Houldsworth in the application of the differential motion so admirably adapted and so usefully employed in that machine. Although not the original inventor, he it was, at any rate, who worked out and rendered really valuable the motion known by the name of "screw gill," by making it of easy practical application. He, moreover, introduced the rotatory gill, which has been most extensively applied in tow machinery. These improvements effected almost a revolution in flax and hemp preparing machinery, and enabled spinners to produce a very superior article at much less cost than formerly, although from the same quality of material.

† Sir Peter was afterwards induced to begin making engineering tools of a general description, and up to the last month of his life he was busily occupied enlarging and organizing his establishment for this purpose. Lastly, we may mention that Sir Peter has constructed a large quantity of machinery for preparing and spinning jute, water silk, and rope yarns.—For a description of his large establishment, see Chambers's *Edinburgh Journal* for 1841.

Town Hall, and no small ability and perseverance to satisfy the royal advisers that suitable arrangements could be made for the accommodation of her Majesty. But the unflinching determination of the mayor overcame every obstacle, and perfected every arrangement. The Queen graciously accepted the invitation, and the inhabitants will long remember the exciting and delightful circumstances of the Royal visit, when, accompanied by the late much esteemed Prince Consort, and two of the princesses, Queen Victoria rode through the town, and opened the hall amidst the unbounded enthusiasm of her loyal people. Sir Peter Fairbairn placed his own residence, Woodsley House, at the disposal of her Majesty, who did him the honour to accept the accommodation. It was with a unanimous feeling that the distinction had been well earned, that the people of Leeds saw her Majesty confer upon their chief magistrate the title of knight bachelor in the presence of the corporation and a brilliant assembly in the Town Hall.* So remarkable was the success of the first year of his mayoralty, that the town-council almost forced the office upon his acceptance for a second year; at the close of which a public subscription was raised to have his *portrait* painted by one of our first artists, and the picture by Grant lately placed in the Town Hall was the result. He was on the commission of the peace for the borough and also for the West-Riding. His political principles were decidedly Liberal.† His first wife having died in 1843, by whom he had one son, Andrew, and two daughters (one of whom is married to Mr. Wailes); he was married a second time, in 1855, to

* If it were only for the exertions which Sir Peter Fairbairn made at that memorable time for the credit of the borough of Leeds, his memory would long be gratefully cherished by his fellow-citizens.

† Sir Peter Fairbairn was a member of the Church of England. In politics he usually associated himself with the Liberal party, but he was a man of moderate views, ever willing to lend his countenance to wise and judicious measures, and to oppose those of a contrary tendency. His character in all the relations of life was marked by the strictest integrity and uprightness. A striking instance of his impartiality occurred at the last nomination of members of parliament for the borough of Leeds, when as returning officer he declared the show of hands to be in favour of Mr. Beecroft (Conservative) against Mr. Forster (Liberal), and notwithstanding the clamour which was raised by the political excitement of the moment, he consistently upheld his decision. "We may conclude," says the *Leeds Intelligencer*, "this brief tribute of justice to Sir Peter Fairbairn by expressing our conviction, from which we are sure none of the inhabitants of Leeds will dissent, that his death will be a great loss to the borough. We doubt not that his name will be long cherished in grateful recollection, and that when the people of Leeds call to mind the fine, patriarchal, snow-white beard which distinguished his face in the busy street or crowded assembly, they will not forget that their town was in many ways indebted for the hearty sympathy and unflagging zeal manifested in its welfare by Sir Peter Fairbairn."

Rachel Anne, the fourth daughter of the late Robert William Brandling, Esq., of Low Gosforth, Northumberland, and widow of Captain Charles Bell, R.N. It may be truly said that the talents and taste of Lady Fairbairn contributed no little to the success of Sir Peter in the arduous duties of his mayoralty. He was born in the year 1799, and was therefore sixty-one years of age when his life, which promised much longer duration, was so abruptly terminated, January 4th, 1861.* He was buried at Adel the Wednesday following, with this inscription on the gravestone:—"Sir Peter Fairbairn, Knt.: born 11th September, 1799; died 4th January, 1861."—Chiefly from the *Leeds Mercury*, January 5th, 1861; see also the *Leeds Intelligencer*; the *Annual Register* p. 436; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1861, p. 231, &c. See his portrait

* Every plan calculated to promote the general welfare and prosperity of the borough, or to make its position as the metropolis of the West-Riding more apparent and decisive, was warmly supported by the late Sir Peter Fairbairn, and with a zeal and pecuniary sacrifice which showed that his heart was in the cause. During his two years' mayoralty, Leeds gained a prestige far greater than it had ever previously occupied, and one which ought to be so employed as to give the town a status in the West-Riding, and in the county of York, which may yet obtain for it other important distinctions and advantages. Sir Peter thoroughly understood that the progress and success of a town, like the prosperity of any mercantile establishment, depend on the discretion and energy of its guiding heads, and he set an example in this respect during the time that he occupied the highest civic office of the borough, which did credit alike to him as a man of business, and as a well-wisher to the community amongst whom he dwelt. The liberal expenditure of time and money which Sir Peter made, to add *éclat* to all the proceedings in connection with the Town Hall, is too familiar to our readers to need more special reference to; but we may again remind them of one of his acts, certainly not the least liberal or appropriate, viz., the presentation at the cost of about £1,000 of a beautiful marble statue of the Queen, which adorns the vestibule of the Town Hall. It deserves to be recorded also that he was the first mayor who manifested a thorough appreciation of the value of a cordial and friendly unity between the merchants of Leeds and the gentry of the county; and the banquet which he gave to Earl Fitzwilliam and other noblemen and gentlemen, after the inauguration of the Town Hall, was an instance of the pains and tact which he displayed to promote and thoroughly cement such a union. Not only, however, in his official capacity as mayor, did Sir Peter show his desire to advance the interests of the borough, but as a private individual his sympathy and purse were never wanting for anything which would promote this end. He was a good supporter of the various scientific, literary, and other useful institutions in the town, and a generous contributor to the local charities. He was a useful patron of the fine arts; as president of the Yorkshire Choral Union and in other ways he did much to promote the cause of music; while his admiration of the drama led him very heartily to promote a scheme for the erection of a new and commodious theatre in Leeds. Some time ago his fellow townsmen, as an expression of their sense of the value of his eminent public services, raised a subscription, and obtained a full-length portrait of Sir Peter, which was executed by Mr. F. Grant, R.A. The painting, which represents Sir Peter in the court dress and civic robes which he wore at the inauguration of the Town Hall, is placed in the council chamber.

in the *Illustrated London News* for September 11th, 1858. For *Stanzas "In Memoriam"* of Sir Peter Fairbairn, by Joseph Smeaton, of Leeds, see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for January 12th, 1861. The above *Sketch* has been kindly revised, as to facts, by his son, Andrew Fairbairn, Esq., J.P.

1795—1861.

THOMAS FLOWER ELLIS, ESQ., M.A.,

An able and accomplished lawyer, who for nearly twenty-two years was recorder of this borough, died April 5th, 1861, at Bedford Place, Russell Square, London, aged sixty-six years. He studied at Cambridge, and there laid the foundation of that compact and extensive knowledge which his literary and legal studies afterwards swelled to so vast a bulk. Having chosen the bar as his profession, he was called on February 6th, 1824. He selected the Northern Circuit, of which he was a member to the day of his death. His judgment, diligence, and large acquaintance with law recommended him as a suitable partner to Mr. Adolphus in editing the *Queen's Bench Reports*. This great work he began in Easter Term, 1835. Twelve thick octavo volumes of *Reports* were published under their joint names. A new series was then commenced, which ran through about eighteen volumes. After this Mr. T. F. Ellis continued the same great and useful work in conjunction with Mr. Colin Blackburn, who was soon after appointed to a judgeship by Lord Campbell. Of the value of this laborious record of cases, even lawyers themselves find it difficult to form an adequate opinion. Perhaps it will be best appreciated if we say that there is not a term-day in Westminster Hall, when these volumes are not cited fifty or a hundred times. In May, 1839, Mr. Flower Ellis was appointed recorder of Leeds, in place of Mr. Armstrong. Although he had not very good health, and frequently suffered severe pain from an internal disease; yet he was only absent from one sessions, besides the last, during the whole twenty-two years he was recorder. During which time he was well known to large numbers of our townsmen; and the temper, the judgment, and the other qualities he had shown in the discharge of that office had earned him universal respect and esteem. Those who had seen him most intimately had a still higher appreciation both of his character and of his abilities. His genuine worth, his genial temper, his unaffected modesty—the more admirable because united with unusually large literary attainments—his clear judgment, his ready wit, and the kindness and goodness which shone out in all his private

intercourse, made him always a welcome guest, an interesting companion, and a valued friend. Mr. Ellis was a man whose high qualities were not seen at a glance. His powers of advocacy were not great. He was a profound lawyer, but no speaker. There was no surface-glitter about the man, but a vast depth of solid matter. Few minds have been more richly stored, either with literary or legal knowledge—well digested and thoroughly mastered. He was one of the most intimate friends of the late Thomas Babington Macaulay, whose own prodigious memory and vast stores of knowledge have been the theme of universal admiration. Few men could judge better of these qualities in another, and the reliance which he placed on the judgment and learning of his friend Mr. Ellis—a reliance which lasted through life, and was most strongly marked by his appointing him one of his two literary executors—bears strong testimony in favour of the depth and solidity of his attainments. Another testimony to his sound merits as a lawyer was furnished by his appointment to the Attorney-Generalship of the Duchy of Lancaster—an appointment which he obtained neither by flashy brilliancy nor by personal favour, but simply as a tribute to his high legal acquirements. Since the death of his friend Lord Macaulay, who was M.P. for Leeds, after the passing of the Reform Bill, in 1832, Mr. Ellis has brought out an interesting volume of unpublished *Essays, Reviews, Poems*, and other literary fragments by the great historian, some of them written at a very early age. This was his last service to Macaulay, and one of his last services to the public.—Chiefly from the *Leeds Mercury* for April 9th, 1861. See also the *Leeds Intelligencer*, April 13th, 1861; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1861, p. 588; the *Annual Register*, p. 435, &c.

1823—1861.

THOMAS EDWARD PLINT, ESQ.,

Sharebroker, of Leeds, died very suddenly.* July 11th, 1861, aged thirty-eight years. Few names were better known on the London and provincial stock exchanges than that of Mr. Plint,

* It is with extreme regret we announce (said the *Leeds Mercury*), that Mr. Thomas Edward Plint, of this town, expired on Thursday, after an illness of little more than two hours' duration. He had attended to business as usual the day before, and left a meeting of the minister and deacons of East Parade chapel at ten p.m., being then, to all appearance, quite well. At about six on Thursday morning he felt faint, as he had often done before, and desired that Mr. Braithwaite, surgeon, might be summoned. That gentleman residing close by. Mr. Braithwaite, immediately attended, and prescribed a restorative, under which Mr. Plint soon rallied sufficiently to express his opinion that the affection was passing off, and that he needed no

whose transactions there were very large. He was also well known as possessor of a choice and valuable collection of paintings, including "the Black Brunswicker" and "the Proscribed Royalist," by Millais, and which was shortly to have been enriched by the addition of Holman Hunt's celebrated "Finding of Christ in the Temple;" Mr. Plint having lately bought that great work. The deceased, who was a man of excellent talents and much reading, combined in a remarkable degree energy of mind with amiability of disposition. Both these qualities were displayed in all the relations of life, winning him the esteem of everybody who knew him, and the warm affection of large numbers of persons. The energy with which his business operations were conducted was thrown into the service of religion and benevolence with yet more zest, and his death was a heavy loss to many institutions, local and general, to which it was his delight to contribute largely both in time and money. No good cause ever met with a denial of aid from him; his liberality, indeed, was most munificent.—For an account of the sale of the late Mr. Plint's pictures, which realized upwards of £18,000, with a long description of them, see the *Leeds Mercury*, &c., for March 4th, 5th, and 10th, 1862; the *Art-Journal*, &c.

1778—1861.*

JAMES HOLDFORTH, ESQ., J.P.,

Silk manufacturer, of Burley Hill, Leeds, died July 13th, 1861, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was one of our oldest and most esteemed borough magistrates—being one of the

further attendance. Within an hour, however, a fresh summons was received by Mr. Braithwaite, who obeyed it only to find that life had already begun to ebb fast away, and to witness its close at about twenty minutes past eight o'clock. Dr. Chadwick and Mr. Holwell, Mr. Plint's ordinary medical advisers, had been summoned on the occurrence of this second attack, but neither could reach the house in time to see him alive. Great feebleness, temporarily intensified, rather than actual disease of the heart, is believed to have been the cause of death. The news of Mr. Plint's sudden withdrawal from the scenes of his activity and usefulness produced a very painful impression in Leeds. He died at the comparatively early age of thirty-eight, leaving a wife (who died about two months after) and a very large family, as well as an extensive circle of friends, to lament his loss.—For *Lines "In Memoriam"* of Thomas Edward Plint, Esq., by Eliza Craven Green, see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for August 3rd, 1861.

*—1861. For a *Sketch* of *J. G. Upplby, Esq.*, of Park Place, Leeds, formerly a cloth-merchant, and a great patron of the fine arts, &c., who left many bequests to the charitable institutions of Leeds, &c., see the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for February 16th and 23rd, 1861.

For a *Sketch* of the *Rev. Samuel Bell, M.A., Ph.D.*, an eminent schoolmaster, who was born at Leeds in 1793, and died suddenly at Stockwell Green, Surrey, July 22nd, 1861, see the *Congregational Year-Book* for 1862.

twenty-two gentlemen placed in the *first* commission of the peace under the Municipal Act, in 1836. At the first election of members of the town-council under that act, he was returned as a councillor for the east ward; was the same month included in the first list of aldermen; and in November, 1838, had the higher honour of chief magistrate conferred upon him. He was one of the most assiduous and painstaking mayors this borough ever possessed, and was the first Roman Catholic mayor elected in England since the Reformation. For some years declining health and age had necessitated his withdrawal from any active public duties. During the earlier part of his life he was identified with all public matters connected with the welfare of the town. He took an active part with the late Mr. Edward Baines, the late Mr. T. W. Tottie, and the leaders of the Liberal party in Yorkshire, in carrying the Catholic Emancipation Bill, and was a friend and correspondent of Daniel O'Connell, Sheil, O'Gorman Mahon, and other Catholics of distinction. Parliamentary and municipal reforms were also objects to which he gave an earnest support, and he was always found co-operating with the advocates of these important measures. Of our public charities he was a liberal supporter. As an employer he was greatly beloved by his workpeople, large numbers of whom he employed in his extensive silk-factory, situated in the ward which, on the first occasion that presented itself, elected him as a member of the reformed corporation. In religion he was a staunch Roman Catholic, but never failed to show a careful regard for the conscientious religious opinions of others. He and his father may be said to have founded the Catholic Missions of Leeds; to each he was a large benefactor, and an unflinching friend in times of difficulty. His sympathy for the poor was conspicuous, and for many years he entirely supported a ragged school in the East ward, where, by the poor especially, he will be much missed as an adviser and advocate.—Chiefly from the *Leeds Mercury*: see also the *Intelligencer* for July 20th, 1861.

1789—1861.

RICHARD OASTLER, ESQ.,

Whose name was formerly a “household word” in every working-man’s abode throughout Yorkshire and Lancashire, and whose memory will long be affectionately cherished there, died at Harrogate, on Thursday, the 22nd of August, 1861, aged seventy-two years.* He was a native of Leeds, being born in

* “The deceased,” says the *John Bull*, “(who was popularly known in the manufacturing districts as the ‘Factory King’) was a staunch Tory and

St. Peter's Square, on the 20th of December, 1789. He was the youngest of eight, and the son of Robert Oastler, a Leeds merchant. The father was one of the earliest adherents of John Wesley, who was the constant guest of Robert Oastler, when his mission brought him to Yorkshire. On Wesley's last visit to Leeds, shortly before his death, he took little Richard in his arms, and invoked a blessing upon him.* Mr. Richard Oastler's father was a distinguished philanthropist, and upon settling in Leeds he took an active part in such public discussions as were then rife in Leeds. His mother was a very good woman, the daughter of Mr. Joseph Scurr, of Leeds, the representative of an old and respectable family. When eight years of age, Richard was sent to school at Fulneck, and when his education had been considerably advanced he desired to enter the legal profession, but to this his father objected. He was then articled to Mr. Charles Watson, then an eminent arbitrator and surveyor at Wakefield. Leaving there he went into busi-

Churchman. Long resident in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, in the midst of Radicals and Liberals, he was among the working classes one of the most popular of political leaders. This must appear anomalous to those who are ignorant of the circumstances and who knew not the man. Sincerity of character and purpose was stamped on every public act of his life. This was the key to his popularity and success; it is also the great fact to which the misfortunes of his checkered life were attributable. In 1807 he first came before the public as a staunch supporter of Wilberforce, as the advocate of negro emancipation. He was a great supporter of Queen Caroline, and supported the Roman Catholic emancipation. During the reform agitation he told the working men that all the pledges about retrenchment and economy, and the total uprooting of bribery, intimidation, corruption, pensions, and sinecures, so glibly promised, would prove to be a delusion; and when riots occurred in Birmingham and Bristol, and Nottingham Castle was in flames—when throughout the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland men were being trained to the use of arms, and the lives of those in opposition were frequently not safe, he boldly opposed the popular measure. Between 1829 and 1832 Mr. Oastler was the leader of the Ten Hours' Bill movement. From 1830 to 1847 he was engaged in an unceasing crusade against the cruelties practised in factories until the passing of the Factories' Regulation Act. He was a violent opponent of the new Poor-Law, and was a staunch Protectionist. He was editor of a periodical called *The Home*, and author of innumerable tracts, besides being a diligent newspaper correspondent. His last tract, on Convocation, appeared in 1860, and was favourably noticed in the *John Bull*. 'The Altar, the Throne, and the Cottage,' in other words, 'God, the Sovereign, and the People,' was his motto. He numbered among his friends—judges, bishops, peers, manufacturers, merchants, and operatives. At all times he was the same in manner and spirit; to the poor and to the rich—courteous, earnest, and sincere." The estimation in which Mr. Oastler was held by those who best knew him was shown by a public meeting held at Leeds a few days after his death, and attended by both millowners and millworkers, when the erection of a monument to his memory was unanimously resolved on, and a subscription at once commenced for that purpose.

* A ceremony not unfrequently performed by that venerable man upon the children of his pious followers.

ness at Leeds as a commission agent, but was unsuccessful. At Leeds he was neither idle nor a waster.* Benevolence was his characteristic, and he found in Michael Thomas Sadler and Joseph Dickenson congenial spirits to his own. Mr. Oastler's marriage with Miss Mary Tatham, of Nottingham, took place in 1816.† She was one among a thousand; a woman of much natural talent, carefully educated, of the most pleasing manners, and a devoted believer in Christ, &c. About July, 1820, he succeeded his father as steward of the Yorkshire estates of Thomas Thornhill, Esq., a Norfolk gentleman of large property. It was while living in this capacity at Fixby Hall, near Huddersfield, that Mr. Richard Oastler became a public man under somewhat remarkable circumstances. He was, in the autumn of 1830, on a visit to the late John Wood, Esq., an extensive manufacturer at Bradford, when in the course of conversation that gentleman, who had discovered somewhat of the benevolent, energetic, and impassioned nature of his guest, expressed surprise that he had never turned his attention to the "Factory System," adding that little children were by it subjected to excessive work, and exposed to much cruelty in other ways. Mr. Oastler inquired particulars, and next morning found that Mr. Wood's mind as well as his own had been so much impressed with the subject that neither of them could sleep. The consequence was an engagement on his part to obtain, if possible,

* And such was the high opinion in which he was held that his friends would have given him credit to almost any amount before he retired from business.

† Who thus became, as he himself has said, "the helpmate of him who loved her as his own soul, and during more than twenty-eight years shared his sorrows and enhanced his joys." She was born May 24th, 1793, and died June 12th, 1845. They had two children, Sarah and Robert, who both died in their infancy. The good old man, who ever after remained a widower, was seized with his fatal illness while travelling between Darlington and Bradford. He was removed to Harrogate, and survived not many days. His mind continued as clear and as calm to the last as it had ever been, full of hopeful and joyful confidence to the end. He was a sincere Christian, an honest politician, and a man who loved his God, his queen, and his country. The good he has done will live after him. He was an original thinker, and a writer of great ability: perhaps the best specimen of his writings may be found in the pages of *The Home*, a publication he used to call "his little pet, whose death" he "regretted with a father's fondness;" it was commenced on May 3rd, 1851, came out weekly, but was discontinued in June, 1853, i.e. once not self-supporting. Much, very much, might still be called from its pages, though, perhaps, not of passing interest. The remains of Richard Oastler now lie in Kirkstall churchyard, near the ruins of its venerable abbey; in that same grave also are interred the remains of his wife and their two children.—For a long description of a beautiful stained glass window, lately erected in St. Stephen's church, Kirkstall, to his memory, see the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for June, 1864.

remedies for the evils which had so deeply excited the feelings of both. The means employed were more consonant with his own fiery temperament than with the dictates of more sober judgments. Finding the manufacturers unwilling to admit his sweeping charges against the system, and afraid to risk the manufacturing pre-eminence of England, by consenting to restrictions on the labour of young persons and women which did not exist in other countries, he denounced them in unmeasured terms, confounding together the men of large benevolence, many of whom even advocated moderate restrictions, and those who undoubtedly needed legislative intervention between their cruel neglect of duty and the defenceless sufferers from that neglect. In the course of the Ten Hours' Bill agitation, in which he had several influential coadjutors, but of which he was the recognized leader out of parliament, and in opposing the application of the New Poor-Law to the parishes around Fixby, he succeeded in setting class against class to a lamentable and alarming extent.* He saw in millowners generally men of tyrannical dispositions, the sworn enemies of the operatives; and in the advocates of the New Poor-Law none but men who would grind the faces of the poor, while the Board in London were in his eyes actual "devil kings." The resistance to the application of this law in the Huddersfield and Halifax districts, fomented by him, threatened the public peace; and Mr. Thornhill was induced by a representation from the Poor-Law Board first to remonstrate, and then to deprive him of his stewardship. This was in 1838. A placard, strongly reflecting upon Mr. Thornhill appeared contemporaneously with a popular ovation to Mr. Oastler at Huddersfield, and the belief that the latter was the author of an attack he really disapproved, induced Mr. Thornhill to sue his late servant for a debt of some years' standing. Judgment was given for the plaintiff in June, 1840, and in December of that year, Mr. Oastler being unable to pay the debt, was lodged in the Fleet Prison. For more than three years he remained within the dismal walls of that prison, being cheered from time to time by the visits of attached friends, and still taking part in public questions by means of his "*Fleet Papers*." At the beginning of 1844 a public subscription was

* At first he stood almost alone, but he was not the man to be daunted by difficulties or overcome by opposition, and his exertions soon attracted the notice of other intelligent and patriotic persons. From that time he became the respected and beloved friend of the working classes of England, and his name, both as an orator and a writer, a guarantee for plain-speaking and common sense.

got up in order to pay Mr. Thornhill's claim, and by February in that year Mr. Oastler was once more a free man. He came forth with his energies abated, but unaltered in any of his views, except that he had learned charity towards former opponents, whose motives he could now believe to be as pure as his own. Some of those whom he had often in past times denounced had had the pleasure of contributing to procure his release—a circumstance his grateful heart never forgot. Up to the enactment of Lord Ashley's Ten Hours' Bill, in 1847, Mr. Oastler continued as earnest, if not so fiery, an advocate of that measure, as in former days. With its enactment his public career may be said to have closed. He lost his wife in 1845, and then resided for some time at Guildford, in Surrey. His death took place in the West-Riding, which so often formerly witnessed his immense activity. We believe he died without an enemy, and that the news of his death would be received with tears in many a poor man's dwelling. There can be no doubt that the factory operatives' condition is now vastly superior to what it was in 1830, or that to Mr. Oastler (after all drawbacks are made) this happy change is in no small measure due. He was a man of large heart, whose story may perhaps point a moral, but will certainly excite much admiration for the purity of motive, the energy of character, the indomitable perseverance with which ends, he believed to be right, were pursued, throughout a long and most checkered career.*—Chiefly from the *Leeds Mercury* for August 2nd, 1861.

1785—1861.

MR. JAMES NICHOLS,

The learned printer of Hoxton Square, London, and formerly of Leeds, died November 26th, 1861, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was a delightful friend, an accomplished scholar, an able controversialist, and a literary antiquarian of wide research and great extent of knowledge. He was born at Washington, in the county of Durham, on April 6th, 1785; but the family soon left the coal district for Bradford, in York

* See also the *Leeds Intelligencer* for August 24th and 31st, and December 7th, 1861; the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1861, p. 449, and for December, p. 689; the *Annual Register*, p. 476, &c. For much additional information, which would have been inserted had space allowed, see a long *Report* of the lecture "On the Career and Character of Richard Oastler, Esq.," by the Rev. G. S. Bull, of St. Thomas's, Birmingham, in the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for February 7th, 1863. For an interesting review, &c., of the *Speeches* of Richard Oastler, Esq., London, 1850, see the *Church of England Quarterly Review* for April, 1850, p. 330, &c.

shire. His father meeting with reverses in business, he had to begin to earn his own living at the early age of eight years; from which time till he was twelve, he worked in a factory at Holbeck, a suburb of Leeds. And here it was that he laid the foundation for his extensive acquirements: for, with that zeal after knowledge which marked him to the last, he fixed his Latin grammar against some part of the framework, and turned to it whenever his occupation as a *pieceer* left him a spare moment. Subsequently, his father's circumstances being somewhat improved, he was enabled to attend the Free Grammar School of Leeds, where he made rapid progress in all the departments of learning. Being specially distinguished for his classical attainments, he soon obtained the position of a private tutor in a gentleman's family; and from that period, until within a few months of his death, it does not appear that he ever slackened his application to his favourite studies. By habits of early rising and other methods of redeeming the time, he succeeded in accomplishing an astonishing amount of literary work, even during the years in which the cares of a large business required his attention. It is worthy of particular mention that, although he was a layman and a man of business, he loved to read the ponderous folios and quartos in Latin and in Dutch, which contain the biographies, the correspondence, and the controversial writings of the most famous divines of the continent of Europe, subsequent to the period of the Protestant Reformation, as well as the works of English historians and divines. Every diligent reader of his volumes, "Calvinism and Arminianism compared in their principles and tendency," and "The Works of *James Arminius, D.D.*, including a copious and authentic account of the Synod of Dort and its proceedings, and notices of the progress of his theological opinions in Great Britain and on the Continent," has seen with admiration how ably he executed these self-imposed and important tasks. On all hands his learning and research were acknowledged.* Among the valuable works which Mr. Nichols carefully edited may be enumerated, *Fuller's "Church History of Britain,"* his "History of the University of Cambridge and of Waltham

* The Rev. Richard Watson thus elegantly wrote: "The great object of this various, or, as we might call it, *manifold* work, is expressed in the title, 'Calvinism and Arminianism compared,' and leads the author into a wide range of historical research, often curious, always interesting, and, in very many instances, exceedingly important. We have read few works with more interest and instruction; and we may with confidence say, that till these volumes are thoroughly read, no person knows perfectly the times which they embrace. Throughout the whole, we observe in the author a clear knowledge

Abbey, with the appeal of injured innocence," and his "Holy and Profane State (with Notes)," *Faringdon's Sermons*, *Pearson* "On the Creed," "The Morning Exercises," *Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants*, *Thomson's* and *Young's* "Works,"* *Casar's* "Commentaries," and *Virgil's* "Elegies and Georgics;" all admirable editions. His third volume of the Works of *Arminius* is left in an advanced state; and, among other numerous unfinished works, one of the most interesting is a nearly completed edition of the Poems of *Samuel Wesley*. Endowed with a knowledge of modern sacred literature sufficient to adorn the highest ecclesiastical position, it is not any occasion of surprise that he was sought out in his modest retirement by *Southey*, *Tomline*, and *Wordsworth*, and other men of name in the literary world, who courted his friendship and his correspondence; and that more than once he was invited to enter the ministry of the Church of England.† Mr. Nichols was a lover of Methodism, and an ardent admirer of the character and writings of the Wesleys. Fifty years ago, when resident in Leeds, he edited the Poetical Works of the celebrated *Dr. Byrom*, of Manchester, who was a friend of the Wesleys; and, in 1813, it was a labour of love to him to report and publish the proceedings of the first Methodist missionary meeting held in Leeds. He was a large contributor to the "Theological Dictionary" of the *Rev. Richard Watson*: that celebrated divine having entertained for him a most sincere affection, and having formed the highest estimate of his learning and ability. The late *Dr. Bunting* and many other ministers of the connexion always regarded him with no ordinary measure of love and friendship. Mr. Nichols had a profound reverence for the Holy Scriptures, which he studied in the original Hebrew and Greek, as well as in the authorized English version.

of the Christian system, and an amiable and pious spirit. What every reader in earnest looks for in a work of this kind, he is sure of finding—labourous and careful research, good and acknowledged authorities, investigation carried up to the fountain-head, and plain and logical induction." In this estimate of Mr. Nichols's labours, the highest literary authorities of the day fully concurred. "This highly valuable work," said the *Quarterly Review*, "ought to have a place in every historical, and in every ecclesiastical library." See Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual*; Darling's *Catechistic Bibliographer*, &c.

* "Among the many works which he edited, there are two, at least, which cannot be surpassed for judgment, zeal, care, and a due attention on the part of the editor; namely, 'The Poetical Works of *Theodore*' and 'The Complete Works of *Dr. Young*.'" *Athenaeum*, December 7th, 1811.

† He was especially pressed to take this step by his two clerical friends, *Archdeacon Wrangham*, and *Todd*, the editor of *Jesson's* Dictionary; the latter of whom brought an urgent message on the subject from one who was well able to appreciate Mr. Nichols's qualifications, the late *Bishop Blomfield*.

That version he regarded as faithful in intention, happy in execution, and, notwithstanding any criticisms which may have been passed upon it, as a stupendous monument of sacred learning, and as the most estimable gift of God to the English-speaking populations of the world, and to the heathen nations who are receiving the Gospel from English Christians. His excellencies as a husband and a father cannot be told in this brief *Sketch*.—Abridged from the *Watchman* newspaper; reprinted, in the form of a pamphlet, with Portrait, by William Nichols, of London. See also the *Leeds Intelligencer* for December 7th, 1861; Darling's *Cyclopaedia Bibliographica*; Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual*, &c. The above *Sketch* has been kindly revised by Mr. Councillor Nichols, of Holbeck.

1784—1863.

WILLIAM BECKETT, ESQ. (M.P.),

Banker, of Kirkstall Grange, near Leeds, formerly M.P. for Leeds and Ripon, died at Brighton, January 26th, 1863, in his seventy-ninth year.* He was the principal partner in the eminent banking firm of Beckett and Co., of the Leeds "Old Bank," and for more than forty years held a leading position in this borough, and stood high in the estimation of his fellow-townsmen.† He had filled with ability, prudence, public spirit, and we may even say with meekness, a very eminent position in the banking and mercantile world. Owing to his wealth and standing, his influence was very great, and his judgment on mercantile, social, and even political questions was highly

* On the news of his death becoming known in Leeds, the mayor (Mr. March) ordered the great bell at the Town Hall to be tolled, and the passing-bell of the parish church was rung; and as their solemn tones were wafted on the sombre winter air, and their significance was understood, a sensible gloom passed over all classes of the inhabitants; every one feeling that the town had lost a worthy and honoured citizen, who had rendered in his day and generation good service, both publicly and privately, both locally and nationally, to his fellow-men, and had left behind him an unblemished and noble character, as an incentive and example for the present and future generations.

† As the liberal supporter of almost every undertaking having for its object the promotion of the moral, social, and intellectual advancement of the inhabitants of his native town, Mr. Beckett was equally held in esteem; and as a Churchman, who belonged to no narrow school of theology, he had won for himself the praise of "all sorts and conditions of men," by repeated munificent subscriptions and other gifts for the extension of the Church and education in this borough. To attempt to raise the character of Mr. Beckett in the estimation of his contemporaries by eulogistic phrases is as unnecessary as it would have been painful to his own unostentatious nature. He has left behind him, as a citizen, as a statesman, as a Christian, a truly good name,—and has obtained from those who were for years his bitterest political opponents an acknowledgment of his clearness of perception, his soundness of judgment, and his honour and faithfulness of conduct.

respected : but he was unostentatious in his mode of living, unambitious, calm, and always used his influence with moderation, and with great respect for the rights and opinions of others. His person was noble and commanding, his manners highly popular, his talents good, his mode of speaking in public clear and effective ; so that he might have taken a far more prominent position in politics if he had chosen. But his never failing moderation led him to decline any peculiar prominence. When loudly called upon by his party, in 1841,* he responded to the call, and accepted a seat for this borough in the House of Commons ;† but when the Conservative party was divided on the Free Trade question, and when he himself had wisely abandoned the views of the Protectionists, he promptly withdrew from the representation of Leeds, and sat for some years for the city of Ripon, from which he retired in the year 1857.

* After an arduous contest he was placed at the head of the poll, having received a larger number of votes than any previous candidate since the enfranchisement of the borough. The numbers on that memorable occasion were :—For W. Beckett (Conservative), 2,076; W. Aldam, jun. (Whig), 2,043; Joseph Hume (Radical), 2,033; Viscount Jocelyn (Conservative), 1,926. At the general election, in 1847, Mr. Beckett was again returned at the head of the poll, the numbers being :—W. Beckett (Conservative), 2,529; James Garth Marshall (Whig), 2,172; Joseph Sturge (Radical), 1,978.

+ On the opening of parliament in 1842, Sir Robert Peel, the first minister of the Crown, selected as seconder of the address in the House of Commons the then newly-elected member for this borough, who, if we remember rightly, appeared in full military dress as lieutenant-colonel of the Yorkshire Hussars, in which capacity he served for very many years, under the late Earl de Grey. In seconding the address, Mr. Beckett delivered an appropriate and effective speech, which met with the approbation of both sides of the House. One topic which he gracefully adverted to was the birth and baptism of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. We have not room to go into a general recapitulation of the other parliamentary services of Mr. Beckett. They were consistent throughout, and were uniformly marked with a due consideration for the public weal. He was a warm supporter of the great constitutional principles, which are involved in the maintenance of the three estates of the realm, and the union of Church and State ; but he was equally the advocate for the removal of abuses which had crept into our national policy, and for such changes in the fiscal and general laws of our country, as the altered circumstances of the age justified and prudence sanctioned. He was the warm supporter of the Factory Bill, which he advocated on the principles of humanity and justice to the females and youthful operatives employed in the various textile manufactures of the United Kingdom. Happily, though the Whigs opposed that bill, and Lord John (now Earl) Russell said in the House of Commons, on the very night that Mr. Beckett seconded the address, that “he believed that if any measure for the limitation of the industry and labour of our manufactures should be even entertained by parliament, it would cut at the root of our national prosperity,” it has long been, in substance, the law of the land, and millowners and manufacturers, as well as the working classes, acknowledge the propriety of its enactment and the good it has produced. Mr. Beckett took a leading position on the wool duty, and to his disinterested efforts, in a great measure, was owing the repeal of the import duty on foreign wools,—a measure which conferred advantages upon

No one who ever conversed with Mr. William Beckett could fail to be impressed with the fairness and impartiality of his views, the calmness of his spirit, the soundness of his judgment, and his willingness to listen to men of far humbler position and powers. These qualities naturally added to the estimation in which he was held by the judicious, though not without a slight mixture of regret that he did not always take the position he might have taken. Mr. Beckett was much attached to his native town, and was a liberal supporter of its institutions. He was the founder of several schools, and contributed largely to the support of churches, educational institutions of all kinds, and all our charities. To the Philosophical Hall, the new Infirmary, the intended Mechanics' Hall, the projected church at Headingley, and a multitude of other objects, he gave munificent donations. The conduct of Mr. Beckett and his late brother, Christopher, as bankers, at the alarming crisis of 1825, gave to the Old Bank a strong claim on the confidence, and even on the gratitude of the town. At that period they acted with bold liberality, and yet with prudence, and so as to save many of their customers from embarrassment.* Indeed, Mr. Beckett was the model of a banker; and his influence on the whole mercantile community of Leeds has been most salutary. The last occasion on which he appeared in public in this borough was in November, 1862, when he stood forward to advocate the claims of the people of Lancashire on the sympathy and help of his own fellow-townsmen. It will be remembered that Lord and Lady Palmerston were Mr. Beckett's guests on their visit to Leeds; and that the esteem of his fellow-townsmen was shown after his retirement from public life by a subscription for a full-length portrait of him, by F. Grant, R.A., at a cost of

our woollen manufactures, and, instead of being followed by a depreciation of the price of the home-grown wool, as many had anticipated, was soon succeeded by a greater demand, and enhanced prices for the produce of our own flockmasters. He supported the liberal commercial tariff introduced by Sir Robert Peel in 1842, and other fiscal changes brought forward by that statesman, including the repeal of the Corn Laws. At all times Mr. Beckett was tolerant of the opinions of others, but he never gave up his own for either party or personal purposes. Had he entered parliament at an earlier day, or had he been ambitious to distinguish himself in the administration of the affairs of the country, there is no doubt that he would have been called upon to take office in the Government.

* This wise and generous conduct was universally acknowledged, and confirmed the aphorism that "A Beckett never failed us yet." Since the day when that exclamation first found utterance from grateful lips, it has been re-echoed with popular unanimity under various circumstances; for no good movement ever lacked the munificent support of this lamented gentleman; and the frequency with which his bounty was exercised caused the expression in question to become a proverb among his old constituents and neighbours.

four hundred guineas, which now hangs in our Town Hall,* and has special interest in recalling the features and bearing of a departed *worthy*. Mr. William Beckett was the fifth son of the first Sir John Beckett, Bart., and heir presumptive to Sir Thomas Beckett, Bart. The youngest brother of that large family, Edmund (Beckett) Denison, Esq., now heir presumptive to the baronetcy, sat as member for the West-Riding in several parliaments. Mr. William Beckett was born in Leeds, in 1784, and would have attained his seventy-ninth year in March. He married, in 1841, Frances Adelina, a sister of H. C. Meynell Ingram, Esq., of Temple Newsam, who survives him, without children. He was buried at Kensal Green Cemetery, London. For a long account of his funeral, see the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for February 7th, 1863. Funeral sermons were preached at St. George's church, Leeds, by the Rev. William Sinclair, M.A., late incumbent (for long extracts from which, see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for February 14th); and at the parish church, by the Rev. Canon Atlay, D.D. For *Stanzas "In Memoriam,"* by Joseph Smeaton, of Leeds, see the *Intelligencer* for February 21st; for extracts from Mr. Beckett's will,† see the *Intelligencer* for April 4th, 1863; and for a long description of a stained glass window, which has been recently placed to his memory in St. Stephen's church, Kirkstall, see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for May, 1864. See the *Gentleman's Magazine*; the *Annual Register*; and also *Sketches* of his father and brothers in this vol., pp. 304, 418, and 422, &c.

* It well becomes the place it occupies (the mayor's reception room), being an excellent likeness of one of the noblest of the *Worthies of Leeds*—a man whose character and deeds will long shed a bright light over his native town. The following is a copy of the inscription on the frame of the picture:—

WILLIAM BECKETT, ESQUIRE,
BANKER, LATE M.P. FOR THE BOROUGH OF LEEDS :
PAINTED AT THE REQUEST OF HIS FELLOW-TOWNSMEN, AND
PRESENTED BY THEM TO THE BOROUGH AS A TESTIMONIAL
OF THEIR HIGH RESPECT AND ESTEEM.
1859.

—For a long account of the presentation of this *Portrait*, see the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for October 29th, 1859.

+ The sum of £2,000 was directed to be distributed for such charitable objects in Leeds as his executors should select, and in addition they were to continue for one year all his annual charitable subscriptions and contributions. His trustees were also directed to apply at their discretion £1,000 per annum for ten years in promoting the extension of Divine worship according to the rites of the Established Church, and the endowment of the ministers of such church, within the borough of Leeds. For a list of the charitable bequests of the late Miss Becketts, see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for June 4th, 1864.

1800—1863.*

FREDERICK HOBSON, ESQ.,

Senior proprietor of the *Leeds Times*, died very suddenly,† February 18th, 1863, aged sixty-three years. A large portion of the late Mr. Hobson's life was spent in connection with his journal. The *Leeds Times*, which first saw the light soon after the passing of the Reform Bill, was still, when it came into his hands nearly thirty years ago, in its early and precarious infancy.‡ It needed watchful care and skilful fostering. Those who know best the perils that beset a journal on all sides during the early stages of its existence can best estimate the magnitude of the difficulties which Mr. Hobson encountered and overcame. He was eminently a man of business. He understood the

*—1863. WM. MILTHORPE MAUDE, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the West-Riding of Yorkshire, died at his residence, Knowsthorpe House, Leeds, March 29th, 1863, in his eighty-sixth year. During a long and honourable career he was called to the discharge of many important public functions, and in every capacity his conduct was remarkable for ability and zeal, conscientiousness and faithfulness. He was a consistent and warm supporter of the Conservative cause, and at various periods of his life took an active interest in the great political movements of the day. He was for a long succession of years the vicar's churchwarden for the parish of Leeds; a patron of the Leeds vicarage; and one of the Pious Use trustees. His remains were interred at Roundhay church, near Leeds.

† This melancholy event occurred on Wednesday so suddenly and unexpectedly that his family and friends were entirely unprepared for the heavy loss which befell them. Mr. Hobson visited the office on Tuesday morning apparently in good health, and even more than ordinarily cheerful. He afterwards went to collect the rents of some property which belonged to him, and while in the house of one of his tenants was seized with apoplexy. He was conveyed to the office in a cab as speedily as possible, and medical aid immediately procured. Soon afterwards he was taken to his residence at Woodhouse, where he died at a quarter past three o'clock the following morning. Few men were less likely than Mr. Hobson to terminate life thus suddenly. Of spare figure, of temperate, active, and regular habits, he presented none of those characteristics which are usually considered as indicating a liability to apoplectic attacks, but from which liability, of course, none—and especially those entering upon the winter of life—are free. His good constitution was to all appearance unimpaired, and seemed of late years to have rather gained than otherwise in strength and stability. The disappearance thus abruptly of a fellow-being from the busy scene of human existence, in whose cares, and interests, and enjoyments he was but a day or two before an active participator, cannot fail to impress even the general public with a vivid sense of the uncertain tenure by which life is held, and of the great truth that “in the midst of life we are in death.” How little can any of us tell at any moment how soon the slender thread of existence may snap asunder. To those who knew the late Mr. Hobson intimately, and those who were connected with him by the closer ties of relationship, the event strikes far deeper and sadder chords of feeling.

‡ The *Leeds Times* newspaper was established by Messrs. Fenton, Roebuck, and Bingley, and within a few months of its commencement came into the hands of its late senior proprietor, Mr. Frederick Hobson. By careful management and able editing, it has attained a very high position as a Liberal provincial newspaper, and has gradually increased from a small sheet to its

importance of good financial management. To him was mainly due the credit of organizing the practical arrangements in connection with the paper; he placed them on a sound basis; he watched over them vigilantly; and he lost no opportunity of improving and extending them. The journal he had taken under his charge had, during its early course, some hard struggles to wage, and not a few trying vicissitudes to pass through; but gradually it won its way, and for many years before his death had risen to a position of prosperity and influence. His own labours were exclusively confined to the commercial department; he seldom interfered, except by occasional suggestions, with the editorial management of the paper. Satisfied as to the principles, ability, and judgment of those to whom its direction was intrusted, he wisely left them unfettered in the exercise of their functions. In his own sphere his services were invaluable. The *Leeds Times* owes much of its success to his practical acuteness and business aptitudes—his activity and enterprise. Of late years his eldest son, Mr Wm. Hobson, who joined him in the proprietorship of the paper, has taken a leading part in its editorial management and direction. The loss of Mr. Hobson, although he never took any very prominent position in public affairs, was widely and deeply felt. He was a quiet worker, and he did his work efficiently. His manners were wholly free from pretension—indeed he was unassuming and retiring almost to a fault. He was upright in business, and kind in the relations of private life. To his own family the loss must be irreparable; and, beyond the domestic circle, many who have been for years associated with him in the management of the paper will feel keenly and deeply this sudden severance of a long connection.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c., for February, 1863.

1797—1863.*

WILLIAM GOTTL, ESQ.,

Woollen merchant, of Wyther Grange, Kirkstall, and also of Bay Fort, Torquay, one of the senior partners in the eminent

present large size. It has numbered amongst its editors the Rev. Edward Parsons, the lamented Robert Nicoll, (a) Charles Hooton, Samuel Smith, &c. Its present weekly circulation is said to be upwards of 22,000 copies, and its advertisements, now numerous, have more than doubled during the last few years.

(a) For a long *Sketch* of Mr. Robert Nicoll, poet, &c., who died December 7th, 1837, in his twenty-fourth year, see Mayhall's *Annals of Leeds*, &c., p. 452, &c.

*—1863. For a *Sketch* of the late Charles Boustield, Esq., formerly of Roundhay, near Leeds; of the firm of Hudson and Boustield, woollen

and long-established firm of Benjamin Gott and Sons, cloth-merchants and manufacturers, Leeds, died somewhat suddenly, August 25th, 1863, at Patterdale, in Westmoreland, where he was on a visit for the benefit of his health. Though not what may be termed a public man, he was nevertheless a public benefactor. His loss will be felt by all our local charities, to which he was a munificent contributor. He did much good without ostentation, had a warm attachment to his native town, and loved to see its progress and improvement. Mr. William Gott possessed an accurate knowledge of business, and devoted much of his time and attention to the interests of the firm of which his revered father was the founder, and of which he and his brother (John) have been for upwards of twenty years the chief members; but he was not unmindful of the more refined pursuits of life, and his love of the fine arts formed his chief recreation at home, where he delighted to surround himself with those objects of taste which he had collected from boyhood upwards. But his was not a selfish taste: he had long been a member of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society; he was one of its vice-presidents for 1863, and in several ways, and

cloth-merchants; president of the Leeds Conservative Association; chairman of Mr. G. S. Beecroft's Committee, and his proposer at the last nomination, see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for June 6th, 1863.

1800—1863. WILLIAM WILLANS, Esq., J.P., was born at Leeds, in 1800, but removed to Huddersfield when a young man, and established himself in business, first as a commission-agent, and afterwards as a wool-merchant. By mercantile talent, prudence, and high integrity, he gained a character which raised his house to a first-rate position, and yielded him a handsome fortune. His abilities as a commercial man were held in the highest respect, which was shown by his being twice elected president of the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce—a position he filled with efficiency till his death—and also by his being chosen chairman of the Exhibition Committees of both 1851 and 1862. Mr. Willans became extensively known, not only in Yorkshire, but throughout England, as one of the principal wool-merchants of the West-Riding; and also as a leading member of the Liberal party at Huddersfield; and a zealous supporter of the voluntary principle, whether in education or religion. In 1852, at the requisition of a majority of the electors, he consented to become a candidate for the representation of the borough; at the election he was defeated by thirty-nine votes; his opponent, however, was unseated for bribery. He took an active part in Sunday schools, in British and Foreign schools, in the affairs of the Congregational church in Rainsden Street, in the London Missionary Society, the Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, the Town Mission, and almost every public association for the promotion of objects of a similar nature. He was one of the founders and most active benefactors of the Huddersfield College, and at his death, September 4th, 1863, had been for many years its president; and he also gave his aid to the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institute. He died universally lamented, and was honoured with a public funeral.—See the *Leeds Mercury*; the *Huddersfield Papers* for September, 1863; the *Illustrated London News*, &c. And for a much longer Sketch, see the *Evangelical Magazine*, and the *West-Riding Congregational Register*, &c., for 1864. The above brief Sketch has been kindly revised by his son, Jas. Edwd. Willans, Esq., of Huddersfield.

on many occasions, he gave significant proof of his appreciation of the objects which that society had been established to promote, by contributing largely in every way to it. His contributions to the museum are of great value; amongst them are the fine fossil of the great Irish elk, and the finely-preserved Bengal tiger, and other specimens of natural history, with many similar objects of interest. Many of our readers will also remember the beautiful collection of manuscripts which he sent on the occasion of the opening of the new hall of the society. Thus he endeavoured to give to others the enjoyment of those things that his means allowed him in an unusual degree to possess. His great liberality found many ways of exercising itself. There is scarcely a public institution in the town which has not been indebted to him. He was one of the largest subscribers to the New General Infirmary for the borough, and to the fund for enlarging the Philosophical Hall—to the former giving £1,000, and to the latter £500. He also gave largely to the fund for the erection of a new building for the Leeds Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society. Nor amidst these numerous gifts in the town were his own workpeople forgotten. He sought and laboured for their comfort in every way. It may not be generally known that he was the suggester of the plan for assigning allotment gardens to the mill-hands. In politics Mr. Gott was a sound Conservative, though he took no public part in them. He was very tolerant of the political opinions of others, and in all his dealings with other men he displayed an almost complete abnegation of political partisanship. In religion, Mr. Gott was a consistent member of the Church of England, whose usefulness he sought to extend, not less by his own life of practical piety, than by the way in which he aided every scheme for church improvement in the town. In concluding our brief notice, we will only add that kindness to others, sympathy with all sorrow, and a desire to make all around him happy, were the prominent points of his character; that his loss will be deplored not only by his friends, or those with whom he was brought into immediate contact, but by the town at large; and that it will be long before the void caused by his large-hearted kindness can be supplied. He did not enjoy the best health for some years before he died; but his fatal illness was only contracted a few days before his death, by his getting wet, and a serious attack of dysentery coming on, from which he never rallied. He was the second surviving son of the late Mr. Benjamin Gott, and was in the 69th year of his age. He was buried the Tuesday following, September

1st, in their family vault, at Armley church, near Leeds.*—For a long account of the funeral, with extracts from funeral sermons, see the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for September 5th and 12th, 1863.

1787—1863.

JOHN SHEEPSHANKS, ESQ.,

“The accomplished owner of the famous collection of pictures, known as the Sheepshanks’ gallery,” which he gave to the nation, was born in 1787, and was the son of a wealthy cloth-manufacturer at Leeds, where he succeeded his father in the business. The leisure which he could spare from commercial pursuits he devoted to the study of the fine arts. Having a large income at his disposal, he gradually became possessed of one of the best collections of pictures by British artists that have ever been formed, and these he munificently presented to the nation, in 1856, under certain conditions.† This collection, which embraces 233 oil-paintings and 103 sketches and drawings by Turner, Stanfield, Chalon, and most of our best modern artists, has been deposited at the South Kensington Museum, where the public are admitted free of cost at all times when the gallery is not reserved for the use of students. The liberal donor, remembering how many of the public have but one leisure day, wherein they could have enjoyment of his gift, wished that access might be given to all comers after morning church-hours on Sundays. There was a powerful sentiment which success-

* He left three legacies of £200 each to the Leeds General Infirmary, the Public Dispensary, and the House of Recovery; and a marble bust of him is being carved at Rome for the Leeds Philosophical Hall.

† Mr. John Sheepshanks had for a long time been known as a collector of choice pictures, but he led a quiet and unobtrusive life, liberal to artists, and happy in their society—though unknown to the general world, up to the act of patriotic munificence which entitled him to a nation’s gratitude. Early in December, 1856, London was surprised and delighted to hear that he had presented to the nation the whole of his splendid collection of drawings and paintings, for the purposes of public instruction in art. Mr. Sheepshanks disapproved of irresponsible management by boards like the trustees of the British Museum and the National Gallery, and made it a condition that the responsibility of taking care of his collection should rest with an individual minister—the vice-president of the Committee of Council on Education. The generous donor considered that a crowded thoroughfare was not suitable for the genial study of works of art; and he stipulated that his collection should be removed to South Kensington, giving also a liberal permission to provincial towns to have the pictures on loan, if the authorities provided suitable places to exhibit them in. Lord Palmerston accepted the splendid gift with gratitude, on behalf of the Government, and the collection was removed from Rutland Gate to South Kensington early in 1857. The collection is worth about £60,000. It is especially rich in the best works of Mulready, Leslie, and Landseer, and contains fine examples of the principal modern British oil-painters.

fully opposed that wish. Almost the only legal enjoyment which is permitted to our labouring classes, between the Sunday hours of church services, is to be found in the taverns, which are then opened. He was also, in the later years of his life, a great collector of valuable books. His death took place on Monday, October 5th, 1863, at his residence, Rutland Gate, Knightsbridge, London, aged seventy-four. His brother, the Rev. Richard Sheepshanks, F.R.S., &c., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a distinguished astronomer (for a *Sketch* of whom see page 157), died in 1855.—See the *Leeds Papers*: the *Illustrated London News*: the *Illustrated Times* for October, 1863: the *Leeds Intelligencer* for December 13th, 1856; the *Art-Journal* for 1857, p. 33, &c.

1834—1864.

ROBERT GEORGE HARDWICK, ESQ., M.D..

Physician, of Park Square, Leeds, died early on Tuesday morning, January 19th, 1864, aged thirty years. There was but one feeling of deep regret in the town at the announcement of this event.* Dr. Hardwick was a native of Leeds, had studied at the Leeds Medical School, had subsequently taken distinguished honours in the medical examinations of the London University,† had held the office of house surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary during four years, and had settled for the last four years in Leeds as a physician. His high attainments and testimonials secured him the appointment, against a formidable competition, to the post of junior physician at the Leeds Infirmary. Dr. Hardwick was also physician to the Leeds Dispensary and to the House of Recovery, and lecturer on medicine at the Medical School. Though only just turned thirty years of age, and not long established, he was beginning to gain a good practice, and was generally looked upon as a rising man in his profession. He was married about three years ago to Miss Cook, of Richmond, Yorkshire, and left, besides his widow, two infant children. The remains of this much lamented gentleman were interred on the Friday following, in Headingley churchyard. The funeral was attended by nearly

* His loss was felt in the town of Leeds by thousands, in half of persons, and by the Medical School and Infirmary authorities in full force in different capacities for many years. He was a man of unusual, and will be sorely lamented by a large number of private friends.

† Mr. Robert George Hardwick, in the year of M.D. examination in 1834, passed third in honour in surgery, and an honour in medicine, and in honours in medicine: and in the following year in 1835, the M.D. examination at the University of London.

all the medical gentlemen and medical students in the town and district, and by a large number of other friends of the deceased.*—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c.

1799—1864.

ALARIC ALEXANDER WATTS, ESQ.,

Whom some of our readers may recollect, through his connection with the *Leeds Intelligencer*, of which he was the editor about forty years ago, died in Blenheim Crescent, Kensington Park, London, April 5th, 1864, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Mr. A. A. Watts was born in London, March 19th, 1799. In 1822 he published a volume of poems, *Poetical Sketches*, which went through many editions, and in the same year he became editor of the *Leeds Intelligencer*, and continued upon it for four or five years. At that time newspaper hostilities were waged with much severity, and Mr. Watts bore his part against his antagonist, the *Leeds Mercury*, with no little spirit and ability. After this he held the editorship of the *Manchester Courier*, which he relinquished and returned to London to edit the *Literary Souvenir*, one of those “annuals” which, like the *Forget Me Not* and the *Keepsake*, enjoyed a well-earned popularity during several years. He brought out eleven volumes of the *Literary Souvenir* (1824 to 1834),† and three volumes of the *Cabinet of Modern Art* (1836–1838). From that time Mr. Watts was largely connected with the press, and was the first editor of the *United Service Gazette*. In 1850 he published *Lyrics of the Heart*; and in 1853 he obtained a literary pension of £100 a year.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for April 9th, 1864. For additional particulars, see Knight’s *Cyclopaedia of Universal Biography*; the *Gentleman’s Magazine*; Walford’s *Men of the Time*, &c.

1793—1864.

CHARLES GASCOIGNE MACLEA, ESQ.,

Justice of the peace, and formerly mayor of the borough of Leeds, died at his residence, Blenheim Terrace, Leeds, May 24th, 1864, aged seventy-one. Mr. Maclea, though descended from a good family (his grandfather, Dr. Maclea, being a clergy-

* Some of the friends of the late Dr. Hardwick, of Leeds, desirous of showing their respect to his memory, have lately subscribed upwards of £280 towards founding a prize, to be called the Hardwick Clinical Prize. It is the intention of the subscribers that this prize shall be annually awarded to the best student in clinical medicine at the Leeds General Infirmary.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for September 24th, 1864.

† For *Stanzas on “Kirkstall Abbey Revisited,”* by Alaric A. Watts, see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for December 16th, 1824, &c.

man of the Church of Scotland), was yet a self-made man, who rose to fill with universal esteem some of the highest offices his fellow-townersmen could confer. As a member for many years of the celebrated firm of Maclea and March, machine-makers, Dewsbury Road, Leeds, he gained a high character for commercial honour. Mr. Maclea, as an eminent maker of flax-spinning and other machinery, had a European fame; but for some years, we believe, he had not taken much part in the business of the firm—the conducting of which was left in the hands of his partner.* As a man of business Mr. Maclea was industrious and persevering, and showed that amount of sound judgment, coupled with courtesy and liberality in his dealings, which won for him great respect and considerable wealth. In the year 1847 he was elected on the directory of the Leeds and Yorkshire Insurance Company, and almost immediately afterwards he was appointed the chairman of the Board; and he held that honourable and responsible post with great satisfaction till the year before his death, when he resigned on account of the state of his health, and he was succeeded by Mr. Joseph M. Tennant. Mr. Maclea was placed on the commission of the peace for this borough several years ago, and faithfully discharged his magisterial duties until his declining health compelled him to relinquish them. In politics he was a consistent Whig, and was made an alderman in 1842, and retained that position until 1862, when he declined being again put in nomination. In 1846 he was elected mayor of the borough, but he soon after resigned that office on account of his health, and was succeeded by the late Sir George Goodman. In public and private life Mr. Maclea's demeanour was alike unostentatious and kind both to rich and poor, and it may safely be said that he lived and died in the love and esteem of all who knew him well.† His funeral took place at St. Mark's church,

* On his retiring from business, in January, 1843, the workmen gave him a dinner, after which they presented to him a splendid gold snuff box, from the establishment of Messrs. Wilkinson, silversmiths, of Leeds; on the lid of which was richly wrought, in high relief, York Minster, and on the bottom was the following inscription: "Presented to Charles Gascoigne Maclea, Esq., by the workmen late in his employ, as an humble testimony of their esteem and respect.—January, 1843."

† He married a daughter of the late Mr. Matthew Murray, but, having no issue, he left the greater part of his property to the children of Mr. J. O. March (the late mayor of this borough), in partnership with whom it had been made. A beautiful font, carved in Caen stone by Mr. Robert Mawer, of Leeds, was magnificently presented to St. Mark's church, Woodhouse, by Mr. Alderman Maclea; for a description of which, see *Mayhew's Guide to Leeds, &c.*, p. 641. He was also one of the jurors at the Great Exhibition in 1851 for tools and manufacturing machines.

Woodhouse, on Saturday, May 28th, 1864, and was attended by the borough magistrates and the directors of the Leeds and Yorkshire Insurance Company.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c. The above Sketch has been kindly revised.

1802—1864.

MRS. WOOD (*née Paton*),

An eminent vocalist, well known in Leeds and neighbourhood, expired July 21st, 1864, at Bultcliffe Hall, near Bretton, in this county, where she and Mr. Joseph Wood had been residing for the last twelve months. After she had retired from public life, she and her husband took up their residence at Woolley Moor, near Wakefield, where they resided until May, 1854, when, after a short sojourn in Manchester, they came to Leeds, where for several years they resided at Camden House, Woodhouse Lane, where the lady devoted herself to the teaching of music. Her labours in this department of the profession resulted in the successful scientific education of several promising English singers. We need only mention Miss Milner, Miss Pilling, and Miss Dobson, as examples of her careful musical training. Mrs. Mary A. Wood was the eldest daughter of Mr. Paton, a well educated tutor at the head of an Edinburgh mathematical establishment, and was born in 1802. From her earliest years her musical gift was prominently exhibited, and when only two years of age she could name any tone, or semitone, on hearing it sounded. At four years of age she was able to perform on the harp and pianoforte, and when five years old several fantasias were published under her name. In 1810 Miss Paton appeared at several concerts in Edinburgh, where she sang and accompanied herself on the pianoforte, and recited with considerable effect Collins's "Ode to the Passions," "Alexander's Feast," and other similar pieces of oratory. At Huntley, in Aberdeenshire (whither she had accompanied her father), the Duke of Cumberland, who was then on his way to Culloden, was so delighted with the style in which she executed several Scotch melodies, that he presented her with a superb scarf of silk tartan. Mr. Paton went up to London in 1811, but here his daughter found considerable difficulties interposed to prevent her from appearing in public, owing to the prejudices of the professors who had then the lead of the musical world; but at length Mr. Morris, of the Haymarket, agreed to give her an easy essay on the stage, and on the 3rd of August, 1822, Miss Paton made her first curtsey as *Susannah* in the "Marriage of Figaro." She was a very agreeable looking girl; her figure

was about the middle height, slender and delicate; her hair and eyes were dark, her complexion clear. Never was success more decided or more deserved. She subsequently performed *Rosina* in the "Barber of Seville," &c. Two months after Miss Paton was engaged at Covent Garden, replacing Miss Stevens in the first characters. On the 19th of October she appeared as *Polly* in the "Beggar's Opera," and repeated that character two or three times; but her name was then suddenly omitted from the bills until the 7th of December, when she appeared as *Mundane*. Curiosity was naturally excited, and it then appeared that Miss A. M. Tree had peremptorily refused to perform with Miss Paton, except on the condition of her rival playing second to her, which the quality of their respective voices rendered absurd; besides, Miss Paton had been engaged to perform first characters only.* Her unhappy marriage with Lord William Lennox took place in 1824, but it was not publicly avowed till two years later.† After her marriage with Mr. Wood she enjoyed a prosperous career, and after a few years retired in a great measure from public engagements, taking up her residence at first near Wakefield, and afterwards at Leeds. About a year ago (1863), Mr. and Mrs. Wood

* The revival of Shakspeare's plays with music proved a more fertile source of jealousy between the rival sirens. In February, 1823, they performed together in the "Comedy of Errors." Miss Paton, as *Adriana*, sang the "Willow" song from *Othello*, and "Come, live with me and be my love," very sweetly, but she surpassed herself in "Lo! here the gentle lark," from *Venus and Adonis*. The duet with Miss Tree, "Tell me, where is fancy bred?" was finely executed. When Miss Stevens's engagement at the English opera house was concluded, Miss Paton took her place to execute the music of "Der Freischutz," which was produced July 22nd, 1823. She was then essentially acknowledged to be a British songstress. Her voice was sweet, brilliant, and powerful, its compass extending from A to D or E, or above eighteen or nineteen notes, and her intonation was correct. In October, 1823, at a concert given by her for the benefit of the nascent Royal Academy of Music, almost the only encore of the night was accorded to the duet "Sull'Arni," sung by Miss Paton and Miss A. M. Tree. This sweet and beautiful melody was "made a mere ground for the ladies to embroider upon, and they manifested as much ingenuity and as much execution as possible, though at the expense of a sound taste." In addition to the allurement of conscious power, Miss Paton began to imitate Catalini, and she did so with success, however much it was regretted by true lovers of song.

† After her marriage the unhappy wife's health became so impaired that even when the curtain rose to crowded audiences, the public were never certain that they might not be met by a medical certificate of Miss Paton's "total incapacity to play that evening." An estrangement from her husband, followed by a divorce, terminated her unlucky marriage. For her second husband Miss Paton selected Mr. Wood, a kind-hearted young vocalist, who had lately appeared on the Covent Garden boards. He was a fine and good looking man, with a very sweet and agreeable voice, and in some characters was a pretty good actor. Mrs. Wood gradually recovered her health, which, as Lady William Lennox, she had lost, and the cheerfulness and variety of early

removed again to the neighbourhood of Wakefield, where Mrs. Wood died, as already stated, after a long declining state of health.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c.; and for many additional particulars, see the *Leeds Times* for July 23rd, 1864.

1792—1864.

JOHN HOPE SHAW, ESQ.,

An eminent solicitor, died on Saturday morning, August 20th, 1864, at his residence at Headingley, near Leeds, in the seventy-second year of his age.* To his kindred and more intimate friends the death of Mr. Shaw was not an unexpected event; for, although he was of good sound constitution, and had not been confined to his house for more than a few weeks, there were certain premonitory symptoms at the early stage of his illness which caused serious apprehensions as to its probable result. By the death of Mr. Shaw, the town of Leeds lost one of its most distinguished members—a man who, it is not too much to say, in this borough had no equal in the grasp of his intellect, the depth of his knowledge, and the soundness of his judgment. Nor was he deficient in the softer feelings of humanity; for, though his demeanour was grave and dignified, and occasionally marked with a degree of reserve amounting to coolness, there was no forbidding hauteur in his bearing, and his whole public conduct was free from those “fantastic tricks” which the great dramatist rightly assigns as the besetting failings of many men “dressed in a little brief authority.” To the humble as well as the exalted he was always courteous; and the many personal labours and personal sacrifices which he made, year after year, for a long period of time, are an indisputable evidence that to promote the moral, the intellectual, and the social advancement of the middle and lower classes of the community was to him not only an object of commendable

days returned. Her first appearance in public, after her marriage with Mr. Wood, was on February 24th, 1829, at Covent Garden, as *Reiza* in Weber’s “Oberon.” Her powers were found unimpaired, and were never more brilliantly displayed. Tempting offers induced Mr. and Mrs. Wood to cross the Atlantic in 1840. On their return, they judiciously invested their earnings in the purchase of an estate in Yorkshire, intending to retire and enjoy the ease and quiet which they had fairly won.

* All ranks and parties in the borough of Leeds learnt with feelings of deep regret the death of John Hope Shaw, Esq., one of the most eminent of the Leeds magistrates, the head of a long-established legal firm, and a man who has filled in the course of the past half century some of the most honoured and most useful posts which could be conferred upon him by his fellow-townsmen.

ambition, but a real labour of love.* In his profession as a solicitor and attorney, Mr. Shaw may be said to have stood on the topmost pinnacle. His great talents, in the course of his long professional career, received several marks of recognition. He was elected—if not the first—one of the earliest presidents of the Provincial Law Association; and as a token of their deep respect for him, and as a tribute to his great legal knowledge, and the valuable services which he had rendered to the profession, the members of the association presented him with a handsome testimonial. A further tribute to his legal knowledge and personal character was subsequently paid to him by his being elected a member of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society, and as such an examiner of candidates for the profession of attorney of her Majesty's courts of law. The Metropolitan and Provincial Law Society had elected him president for the year 1864, and if he had lived he would have taken the chair at the annual meeting of that association, which was shortly afterwards held in Leeds, and at which many eulogies were pronounced to his memory. In his magisterial capacity, Mr. Shaw was exemplary beyond question. In every sense he was an ornament to the bench of this borough. His legal knowledge surpassed that of any man that ever sat there; in his administration of justice he was patient in the investigation

* Mr. John Hope Shaw was for many years an alderman of this borough, in which capacity he rendered valuable service to the corporation and the burgesses. His personal and public character alike commanded the unanimous respect of his townsmen, who had been accustomed to see him for many years a foremost and eloquent advocate of religion, education, and liberty. Mr. Shaw was a warm and staunch friend of all associations for the mental and moral improvement of the working classes. Few men had a stronger sense of the duty which the educated and upper classes owe to those less favourably circumstanced than themselves, or more readily and frequently responded (at the sacrifice of his valuable time) to the call for his services at public meetings in various parts of the West-Riding to promote the cause of popular education. His great abilities were combined with independence of thought, calmness and soundness of judgment, and moderation; so that the highest respect was accorded by men of all parties and classes to the conclusions at which he arrived. As a magistrate he was most conscientious, painstaking, enlightened, and firm: the character of his mind was eminently judicial, and his loss was deeply felt by his brother-magistrates. His written compositions were marked by accuracy and elegance, and as a public speaker he was perspicuous, lucid, and effective. In private life Mr. Shaw was most estimable; of domestic habits and affectionate disposition, he was warmly beloved by his family and intimate friends. Quiet and somewhat reserved in general conversation, he was nevertheless valued as a charming and instructive companion by those who had the advantage of his friendship. In his character there was the most perfect honour, and in his manners an unassuming dignity. "We need not say," said the *Leeds Mercury*, "that the death of such a man is a great public loss to the town of Leed", and as such it will be felt by all classes of our townsmen."

of the circumstances of the cases brought before him; his decisions were marked by logical and legal acumen, and were pronounced with clearness and precision. In private life Mr. Shaw was kind and amiable, and was much beloved by his kindred. He was, we believe, a native of Otley, at which place his father was a surgeon. His wife, to whom he was married late in life, died a few years ago, leaving no offspring. Having glanced at Mr. Shaw's general character, both public and private, we will now briefly enumerate some of the public offices which he filled. He was three times elected mayor of Leeds, namely:—On the 9th of November, 1848; on the 20th of March, 1852; and on the 9th of November, 1852. In the last year of his mayoralty he laid the foundation-stone of the Town Hall, on the 17th of August, 1853. In the latter part of 1848 Mr. Shaw was placed on the commission of the peace for the borough. In 1837 he was elected a member of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society; and, besides soon after being appointed one of its council, he was seven times elected the president of the society, the duties of which he discharged with almost unequalled efficiency. The settlement and adoption of rules for the society under its recent new organization are greatly due to Mr. Shaw's judicious and persevering labours.* It would occupy too much of our space to enumerate all the offices in connection with public institutions which Mr. Shaw was called upon to fill. We may name two or three in addition to those to which we have called attention. He was for several years the president of the Leeds Mechanics' Institute and Literary Society, and he was also one of the vice-presidents of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes. He was the president of the Leeds Recreation Society. He was also president of the Headingley Mechanics' Institute, and he was often called upon to take a leading part at the annual meetings and *soirées* of various kindred institutions in different parts of this county. He was likewise the president of the Leeds Society for the

* In the course of his thirty-seven years' membership of the society, he read the following papers:—"On Capital Punishment," read October 21st, 1842; "On the Origin, Progress, and Present State of the English Jury System," read October 20th, 1843; "On Capital Punishment," read December 17th, 1847; "On the History of English Municipalities," read October 14th, 1854; "On the Origin of the English Parliament," read October 30th, 1855; and "On the English Parliament from the Reign of Edward I. to the Revolution of 1688," read October 21st, 1856. These papers were marked by great research, patient investigation, and cogent reasoning. In style they were lucid and forcible, every sentence almost being so accurately and perspicuously constructed that the removal or displacement of a word would have impaired the beauty or the clearness of the ideas intended to be conveyed.

Promotion of the Observance of the Sabbath. He was one of the trustees of the Leeds parish church, and, being a sound Churchman, he was a warm and liberal supporter of church schools and missions, and often was an effective speaker at meetings held for their promotion. He was also one of the vice-presidents of the Leeds Church Institute. In politics Mr. Shaw was a Whig, and he held his opinions with a commendable toleration of those who differed from him. As a party man on most public questions he acted with his party; but he held his principles too broadly to be tied down to any mere sectarian action, as was shown in his strong advocacy of state-assisted education in opposition to some of the leading Liberals (who so frequently proclaim themselves to be the only friends of the people). Whether in public or private life, as we have already intimated, Mr. Shaw deservedly won the affection and the esteem of his fellow-men, and he died beloved by his relatives, friends, and associates, and greatly respected by all classes of the public.* The body of Mr. Shaw was interred at the Leeds Cemetery, Burmantofts, where rest the remains of his wife. The funeral was attended by a large number of our leading fellow-townsmen, and the solemn event was marked by the tolling of the Town Hall bell, and the bells of the parish church.—Chiefly from the *Leeds Intelligencer*, which see for a long account of the funeral, &c. See also the *Leeds Mercury*, &c.

* STANZAS ON JOHN HOPE SHAW.

From the Leeds Intelligencer.

"The silver cord is loos'd, the golden bowl is broken!"
Those golden sands of life lie flooded o'er
By that resistless, cold, relentless ocean
That beats for ever on Life's yielding shore.

But through the blackness of these fatal waters
Illumining the gloom through which they shine;
Behold true splendours of a lifetime, making
Goodness in Death seem almost all divine.

Nor Bench, nor Bar, might boast a nobler chieftain;
Forensic learning knew no wiser son;
Justice and Honour lose a great disciple;
In him faith, knowledge, conscience blent in one.

Ah, never more the Town shall look upon him,
The tall lithe figure with the scholar's stoop,
The bald broad forehead and the bright eyes glowing,
He the chief presence oft of many a group!

His works could be but fragrant and refreshing;
His whole course be but bright, and fair, and pure;
A blessing he to all for whom he laboured,
A precious memory now that shall endure.

1834—1864.

MR. JAMES EDWARD FAWCETT, R.N.,

Surgeon to H.M.S. *Racehorse*, which was wrecked on the 4th of November, 1864, whose premature death was caused thereby. He was born at Woodhouse, near Leeds, in April, 1834, and received his early education at Mr. Richard Hiley's, Queen's Square, and at the Grammar School, Leeds. In 1849 he joined the Leeds School of Medicine, being also an assistant at the Leeds Dispensary. He took out his diploma in the Royal College of Surgeons, London, in August, 1855, and in October of the same year he was commissioned as assistant surgeon to the *Waterloo*, then lying at Sheerness. In the summer of 1856 he was appointed to the *Acorn*, in which he sailed for China, and served until 1859, when he was appointed to the *Chesapeake*, then the flagship on the China station. He was present at the taking of Canton, the battle of Fatshan, and at both attacks on the Peiho forts—after the latter of which he was raised to the rank of full surgeon by Admiral Hope, in January, 1861, and was confirmed in that rank on his return home in December, 1861. In the many actions he was concerned in, he was distinguished for his coolness and courage in the midst of danger and in the performance of arduous duties, especially after the Peiho engagement in 1859, when, after exposure in three different gunboats during the day, he remained throughout the night attending to the sick and wounded with a perseverance and fortitude under great difficulties which could hardly be excelled. In May, 1862, he was commissioned to the *Racehorse*, and sailed in August for Japan, where he arrived in time to take part in the engagement against the forts at Kagosima. The *Racehorse* had not been engaged in any action since, and was on her way from Shanghai to Cheftoo Cape when the melancholy accident occurred which caused the death of so many brave men. Mr. Fawcett's death was lamented by all who knew him, as he was not only a good officer and a skilful surgeon, but a good Christian and gentleman.—See the *Leeds Papers*, &c.

1804—1864.

HENRY SMITH, ESQ.,

Artist, of Leeds, died at his residence in Brunswick Street, on Monday evening, November 21st, 1864, in the sixtieth year of his age. Mr. Henry Smith was well known as an able portrait-painter. He began his art-studies with the late Joseph Rhodes, the instructor of W. Robinson, F. Topham, Cromek, and the late John N. Rhodes, as well as other local celebrities. On

his removal to London he first commenced the study of the antique in the British Museum; and his works there soon gained him admission to the life-school of the Royal Academy, in which institution he acquired great power and skill as a draughtsman, as well as a rich and glowing colourist of the human figure. He prosecuted his studies also at Rome, Florence, and other continental cities; and in Rome, where his ability was understood and appreciated, he was hailed by the artists there as "Yorkshire Smith." After his return from Rome, Mr. Smith was much employed in his profession, both in London and the provinces. His kindness of heart and goodness of disposition endeared him to a large circle of friends, by whom his loss will be long and sincerely lamented.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c. This *Sketch* has been kindly revised.

1826—1864.

JOHN FOWLER, ESQ.

In all parts of England, among manufacturers no less than among agriculturists, the announcement of the death of Mr. John Fowler, of Leeds, whose mechanical genius in the invention and construction of the steam-plough has given his name a world-wide celebrity, was heard with the deepest regret. The rapid progress of agriculture in its scientific, and what may be called its mechanical, branches, had few warmer friends, and no more ardent and successful helper, than Mr. Fowler. He was comparatively a young man, having died at the age of thirty-eight, and was only just entering on manhood when the repeal of the corn-laws threw the agriculturists of this country on their own resources, and obliged them to look out for improvements of every kind in the mode in which they carried on their work. His powerful mind, like that of many other able men, was turned to the great national want. America had already made some progress in several branches of farming machinery, and Europe was leaving us behind in the mechanical knowledge without which no person can hope to keep up with the times in the production of crops. England, however, made a great start. Had Mr. Fowler not appeared, the Howards of Bedford, and several other agricultural implement makers, would have shared the glory of introducing splendid and almost unrivalled improvements in the manufacture of this class of tools.^{*} It would be beyond the

* There were especially many competitors for the honour of giving to the world a really perfect steam-plough, which, as it is one of the simplest and most necessary of agricultural implements, is one of the last to admit of improvement, and one of the most difficult to bring to anything like a perfect

purpose of this obituary notice if we were to enter into any details as to the mode in which Mr. Fowler, and his various able and formidable competitors, tried to meet the mechanical difficulties which stood in the way of any perfect construction of this complicated machine. Suffice it to say here that Mr. Fowler from the first bid fair to distance all competitors. But the race was not to be won in a single year. His own machine, although it received the highest prize, was not by any means perfect, and his competitors were men whose rivalry no one could afford to despise. Year after year each produced some improvement on his former system, so that probably the first machine of one year might, if not considerably altered, have been the last of the year following. Mr. Fowler, however, never lost his lead, and each year saw him gaining something further on those who were striving to outstrip him in the excellence of their work. For a series of years his magnificent machine was rather the wonder of the curious than the desire of the practical agriculturist.* But against these prejudices, against the caution of the prudent, the blindness of the ignorant, and the rivalry of able competitors, Mr. Fowler fought with a brave determination which secured his final triumph. In Europe and America, no less than in our own country, he stood forth as the champion of his own inventions, and overthrew in fair fight

condition. In the ordinary ploughs almost every agricultural implement maker produced some improvement. The frames were made at once lighter and stronger; the quality and shape of the shares were altered so as better to adapt them to their purpose. But something more than this—a plough which could work economically and successfully by steam-power—was imperatively demanded by the more sanguine and advanced class of agricultural reformers. Many schemes were set on foot for this purpose. Some machines, such as Romaine's digger, were made to move like locomotives over the soil, scattering and pulverizing the earth in all directions, with powerful spades attached to a revolving drum which worked at the back of the machine. The more general idea, however, was that which in the end has proved the most successful, and is now adopted by all who seek to urge their various improvements in this branch of steam cultivation. It was to make the engine stationary, and to move the plough up and down the field by means of ropes attached to a drum. This general principle was common to Howard, Fowler, and all other competitors; but in the construction of the plough, the arrangement of the rope, the shape of the anchors, and the mode of winding the rope on and off the drum, the varieties were almost infinite.

* It was impossible, indeed, to see it tearing its way through the soil with the same calm steady motion with which a ship ploughs up the waves of the ocean, tossing the earth, like water, in ridges from its prow, without being struck with admiration both of its beauty and its power. Equally impossible was it to see the admirable arrangement of the anchors which guided its direction, and of the powerful engine by which it was moved, without rejoicing in the wealth of mechanical ingenuity and beautiful adaptation which every part of the contrivance seemed to indicate. But the price of such an implement was necessarily large, and the economical advantages had

every competitor who took the field against him. By successive steps he brought it nearer and nearer to perfection, and at length it seemed to have reached its highest point. All practical difficulties had been overcome. Its uncontested superiority over all rivals had been established. More than all, its excellence was beginning to break down the scepticism and prejudices of the farmer, and the appreciation in which it was held by the great agriculturists was manifesting itself in the way at once most practical and most pleasing to an inventor, whose strength had hitherto been devoted to the perfecting of his discoveries with only partial and honorary rewards. A noble prospect of fame and fortune seemed to be opening before the deep thinking and patient inventor, and it appeared as if he were about to reap the rich harvest for which he had so diligently sown and so faithfully laboured. But it was not to be. The great mental strain to which Mr. Fowler had been subjected had gradually told upon his health. His brain and nervous system were wrought into a state of undue activity, and his medical men advised much active out-door exercise as the best cure. He accordingly left Leeds, and went to reside at Ackworth, whence he rode to this town, a distance of more than twelve miles, nearly every day. This, however, was not sufficient, and his medical men advised him to take still more active exercise, especially in the hunting field. It was accordingly to this sport that he now devoted his spare time and energies. Three weeks before his death he was riding in the chase, when he received a severe compound fracture of the arm by a fall from his horse. The nature of the injuries was such as to cause some anxiety, and the best medical advice was obtained. For a time all seemed to be going on well, and by the Thursday preceding his death all apparent cause for anxiety had departed, and the fears of his friends were almost entirely dissipated. On that day, however, new and fatal symptoms made their appearance, and at five o'clock on Sunday evening he died, December 4th, 1804. He

to be very fully proved, before the author's birth, before he was allowed to expend so heavy a sum on a machine which might after all prove a total failure. Nor were the profits on which he calculated, even allowing other few or easily overruled, to cover distinctly a sum of time lost necessarily assured an inventor that the number of horses required to turn water into the engine would have paid him the profit on the same, though further inquiry and calculation proved that the half dozen horses supposed to be engaged all day in turning water for the engine, were not really single horses, which had to go from one end of the reservoir during the course of the day, and was employed in other work in the reservoir. See the *Local Memoirs* for July 6th, 9th, and 16th, 1804, with diagrams.

was a man of great mechanical and inventive genius, of indomitable perseverance, and of frank, generous, and lovable nature. His loss was regretted no less by the large circle of his friends on account of his private worth, than by the general public on account of his great services as an inventor. The value of his mechanical triumphs will not, perhaps, be fully appreciated for years after his untimely death. But if not fully appreciated, they are at least widely known. In the granary of the Roman world his machines are to be found performing their herculean task, turning up the soil which, from the days of the Pharaohs till now, the Nile has washed down from its hidden sources to fertilize the country of the pyramids and the sphinxes. In Hungary, Mr. Smallbones, the enterprising agriculturist who manages Prince Esterhazy's vast domains, employs several of his largest ploughs, and other large proprietors in that country have, we believe, also imported them. But their general use in this country is only just beginning. They will, probably, before many years as completely supersede the ordinary hand-plough as the power-loom is superseding the hand-loom, or the combing machine the process of hand-combing. But the reward will go to other hands and will gladden other hearts—for his, who toiled so bravely and skilfully to win it, beats no more. Mr. Fowler married a daughter of Joseph Pease, Esq., formerly member for the county of Durham, whom he leaves, together with five young children, to mourn his loss. His great manufacturing works at Hunslet, originally begun in conjunction with Mr. Kitson and the late Mr. Hewitson, are carried on by his partners.—Chiefly from the *Leeds Mercury* for December 7th, 1864. See the other *Leeds Papers*, and also the *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c.

—1865.

ADMIRAL HENRY MEYNELL,

Second son of the late Hugo Meynell and the Hon. Elizabeth Ingram, second daughter and co-heiress of Charles, ninth and last Viscount Irwin (for a *Sketch* of whom, see pages 178 and 179, with *Notes*), and only surviving brother of Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram, Esq., of Temple Newsam, Yorkshire, and Hoar Cross, Staffordshire; and also of Mrs. William Beckett, of Kirkstall Grange, near Leeds, died March 24th, 1865, at Paris, whither the Admiral had been summoned at the early part of the winter on account of the illness of his sister, Mrs. Waymouth, who died a few days before him. The gallant admiral's early life was passed in the active duties of his pro-

fession, his career having commenced some time before the close of the French war.* During the captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena, he was flag-captain to Sir P. Malcolm, the admiral on the station, and attracted the attention of the French Emperor by his refined manners and gentlemanly bearing, joined with the frankness and openness of the sailor. Some years afterwards Captain Meynell entered into parliament, and was returned on the Conservative interest for Lisburn. When Sir Robert Peel took office in 1841 he was made a Groom of the Bedchamber, and in that capacity was able to render some important services with respect to the department in the Royal household that came under his observation, which services were duly appreciated by her Majesty and the late Prince Consort. In 1845 Captain Meynell had an opportunity of showing the independence of his character, by refusing to vote for the Maynooth Endowment Bill, of which he disapproved. His office was, we believe, placed at the disposal of the Premier, but Sir Robert Peel, to his credit, magnanimously refused to punish a faithful public servant for voting according to his conscience. At the dissolution, in 1847, Captain Meynell retired from parliament, and since then has lived a quiet, unobtrusive life, amidst a wide circle of admiring friends and relatives, by whom his loss is deeply lamented. Those who have ever had the good fortune to be in his company will have recognized and admired the high breeding of the finished gentleman, the frankness of the sailor, united to the kindness and simplicity of manner that denote the amiable Christian man. It is well known to many, both in this neighbourhood and elsewhere, with what liberality his purse was opened at all times to claims of Christian charity, especially with regard to institutions con-

* He entered the navy in June, 1803, and was actively employed during his first seven years in the service in the Mediterranean and home stations, and afterwards sailed as lieutenant of the *Thecher*, with a convoy, for the East Indies and China. He was appointed acting commander of the *Aurora*, at Bombay, in 1813; and in August, the same year, promoted to be commander of the *Cornwallis*. He subsequently (in 1816) became senior captain of the *Newcastle*, bearing the flag of Sir Pulteney Malcolm at St. Helena. He had not been afloat since September, 1817. The late Admiral Meynell, soon after his return to England, was, in the spring of 1820, appointed gentleman usher to George IV., which office he held until the king's death. He also held the same post for a short time in the household of William IV., and for some years, up to April, 1845, was one of the grooms-in-waiting in her present Majesty. The late admiral, for more than twenty years, represented the borough of Lisburn in the House of Commons, notably, from 1826 until 1847. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, November 2nd, 1809; commander, August 24th, 1813; captain, April 10th, 1816; rear-admiral (reserve), April 29th, 1851; vice-admiral, July 9th, 1857, and admiral, October 4th, 1862.

nected with his own profession. He was sincerely attached to the Church of England, and was very liberal in his donations for church building and church restoration, in which he showed great taste. The inhabitants of the neighbouring parish of Whitkirk have reason to remember with thankfulness the munificence which he displayed in contributing to the restoration of their church, as well as the readiness which he always showed to assist in promoting the spiritual and educational condition of the parish.—Chiefly from the *Leeds Intelligencer*; see also the *Leeds Mercury*; the *London Papers*, &c.

CONCLUSION.

We have now given *Biographical Sketches*, as complete as the nature and limits of our work would allow, of the most celebrated men born and living in Leeds, and neighbourhood, from the Norman conquest to the present time. Let us, in contemplating their characters, learn to imitate all that was excellent in them, and avoid all that may be deemed blamable. Let us, from these examples, learn to turn the full force of whatever talents or favouring circumstances we may be blessed with, to some good and honourable object. It has been said, that any man may be whatever he wishes to become: it is certain that we may all be useful to society in some way if we endeavour to be so; and let us constantly bear in mind, that in proportion as we minister to the happiness of others, we take the most effectual means to augment our own.*

* He must, indeed, be an inveterate *laudator temporis acti*, who, in our days, confines himself to the veneration due to the illustrious dead, and is insensible to the *existing* claims to his admiration and respect, whether in arms, in arts, in letters, in science, or in all the benevolent and dignified qualities of human nature, which manifest themselves on every side, in cheering and honourable variety. One of the most beneficial tendencies of *necrological reading* is, to teach us, while we lament that of which we have been deprived, to *value that which we retain*; and not churlishly to withhold the expression of our applause and gratitude, until those, to whom the approbation of their contemporaries might yield a generous and well-deserved gratification, have become tenants of that cold and narrow dwelling, into which the voice of human praise or censure can never penetrate.

The original number of pages fixed upon were 512, but finding that much interesting information of later date would have to be omitted, it was at last decided to print thirty-two extra pages, which will account, to a certain extent, for the delay in publication.

In addition to Alphabetical and Chronological Lists, it was also intended, had space allowed, to have given Professional Lists; and, also, at the end of the Appendix, a list of the *Centenarians* of Leeds and neighbourhood.

APPENDIX.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

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44 38 After England add—Ailred of Rievaulx, in the preface to his *Life of Edward the Confessor*, says:—“By recording the *lives* and actions of the good, those who come after them have encouragement to imitate their virtues; and nothing more inciteth the mind of man to an emulation of others than to hear the report of their noble achievements. It is a fair step towards happiness and virtue to delight in the company and conversation of good men; and where these cannot be had, it is better to keep no company at all.”

“ Pitch thy behaviour low, thy projects high,
So shalt thou humble and magnanimous be,
Sink not in spirit: who aimeth at the sky
Shoots higher much than he that means a tree.”

GEO. HERBERT.

In point of biography, according to Dr. Whitaker, in his *Loidis and Elmete*, the precincts of Leeds, while they can scarcely be said to have produced a genius in any way of the highest order, have given birth, education, or residence to many learned and excellent men of inferior rank, who were blessings to their own times and examples to ours.

It is always interesting to read the *lives* of men distinguished in any of the walks of life; but our interest becomes deeper when they are individuals who have lived in places well known to ourselves, and been natives of the same village, town, or district in which we ourselves first drew our breath.

59 14 After 1186 add Many of the fields near Knostrop bear the names of very ancient proprietors, as Dame Ellen Flats and Paulino Flats, from Paulinus de Leedes, who lived about the year 1207. It is also remarkable for a very ancient Hall, with turrets like a castle: in the front of the court are two antique stone chairs. It is uncertain at what period the hall was erected. Galfridus de Knostrop was witness to a deed dated in the year 1335.

60 36 For Rumille read—Rumeli, as it is also, and perhaps preferably, spelt.

66 49 For Eurique read—Enrique.

68 19 For Leur read—Seur.

72 8 After magistrate add—For a poetical Sketch of Sir William Gascoigne, see “*The Bar, with Sketches of Eminent Judges, Barristers, &c.; a poem, with notes*,” published at Leeds in 1825, p. 13.

72 13 After Dictionary add—Foss’s *Judges of England*, vol. iv., pp. 163–170; Lord Campbell’s *Lives of the Chief Justices of England*, vol. i., pp. 121–138.

72 - After second note add—Thomas Gascoigne, Esq. (1403–1457), son of Richard Gascoigne, Esq., was born at Hunslet, in the parish of Leeds, in 1403; educated in Oriel or Balliol College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of D.D. In 1432, he was made Chancellor of

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St. Peter's Cathedral, at York. In 1434, he was elected Vice-Chancellor, and in 1442 Chancellor, of the University of Oxford, where he died March 13th, 1457. His writings were many and various.—See Wood's *Athenae Oxonienses*, by Dr. Bliss.

73 18 After Whitaker add—For an engraving of the brass tablet on his tombstone, see Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, vol. ii., pp. 52, 53; Wardell's *Antiquities of Leeds*, &c.

74 17 Add—*John Forman* (circa 1510). It is pleasant to see how, in times of warlike commotion, the quiet paths of scholarship are not always forsaken. Some men are as undisturbed by the tumult as the deaf and dumb soldier by whom General Brook was shot at the siege of Lichfield. Such a one was Sir Thomas Browne, and such a one, in his degree, was John Forman, a native of Rothwell, near Leeds, who, in the year 1461, endowed Magdalen College, Oxford, with a fellowship. The holder of it was to be one of his own kindred, or, in default of that, one born in or near to the parishes of Rothwell and Ruston; of the first of which he was a native, and of the second, vicar. In January, 1502, he founded a school at Ruston (or Royston). See Wood's *Historia and Antiquities of Oxford*, edited by the Rev. Philip Bliss; Zouch's *Works*, vol. ii.; Lupton's *Wakefield Worthies*, &c. See also *Simon Forman, M.D.*; Wood's *Athenae Oxonienses*, p. 371, &c., and the New Edition, by Dr. P. Bliss, vol. ii., p. 98.

74 18 After Spottiswoode add—*Robert Furzer*, Bishop of St. David's, and martyr, obiit 1555, who was born, according to some, at Esholt, near Leeds, according to others, at Halifax.—*Owen Oglethorpe*, Bishop of Carlisle, who crowned Queen Elizabeth, born at Newton Kyme, near Tadcaster.—*Burnabas Oley*, president of Clare Hall, Cambridge, born at Thorpe, near Leeds, died 1686.—*William Pettyt*, keeper of the records in the Tower, born at Storithes, near Hazlewood, about 1636.—*Silvester Pettyt*, a great benefactor, born at Storithes, near Hazlewood, about 1636. *James Craggs*, postmaster-general, once a menial servant at Holbeck; see *History of Durham*, &c.—*Dr. Alexander Leighton*, whose son, Robert, was the celebrated Archbishop of Glasgow, lived for some time at Little Woodhouse, Leeds.—The *Rev. Francis Roberts*, born at Methley, rector of the parish, wrote a book called *Clavis Biblica*, or a key to the whole Bible.—The *Rev. Joseph Proctor, D.D.*, master of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, from 1790 to 1845, and vice-chancellor of the university in 1825, was educated at the Leeds Grammar School.

74 22 After 1545 add—His mother was the Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of Queen Margaret of Scotland, by her second husband, Lord Angus, and niece of Henry VIII.

75 9 After chamber add—On his bed was embroidered the proud motto, “Avant Darnley, jamais derrière,” with which his ancestor had rallied the French at Orleans under the famous Maid, and also pointing to the proud aspirations doomed to extinction amid the horrors of the kirk of Field.

75 42 After resided here add—Temple Newsome figures as “Temple Stowe” in Sir Walter Scott's celebrated romance of *Ivanhoe*.

76 4 After lived add—For a much longer account of Henry (Stuart), Lord Darnley, who died in 1567, with a fine portrait, from the original, in the collection of the late Earl of Seaforth, at Brahan Castle, see Lodge's *Portraits of Illustrious Personages*, vol. ii., p. 27.

77 1 Add—*Christopher Saxton* received his education at the University of Cambridge, but in what house or college, or at what particular period, we are unable to ascertain. He seems to have been an acquaintance of Sir John Cheke. On July 22nd, 1577, being then servant to Thomas Seckford, Esq., Master of the Requests, he obtained the queen's patent for the sole publication during ten years of maps of England, and of the several counties thereof. This useful work,

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which also includes a general map of Scotland, and maps of the counties of Wales, came forth in 1579, having been commenced in 1574. Some of the maps were engraved by Sexton himself, who was assisted by Augustus Ryther. These maps seem to be the first ever published from actual survey. Each map has the arms of the queen, and of Mr. Stockford. Sir William Cirell, Master of the Rolls, was a great encourager of Sexton. It has been conjectured that he was buried in the church of Batley, near Leeds. His epitaph, in Latin, is given in Cooper's *Athenae Cantab.*, vol. i., pp. 420, 568. See also Gough's *British Topography*, vol. i., p. 88; Thoresby's *Diary, Leicestershire*, p. 195; Whitaker's *Lidz*, p. 249; Walpole's *Picture*, p. 851; Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ii., p. 584; Nichols's *Literary Illustrations*, vol. iv., p. 232; Thoresby's *Diary*, vol. iii., p. 60, &c., &c.

78 31 After see add—Wood's *Athenæ Oxfonienses*, p. 395, and Bliss's New Edition, vol. ii., p. 153.

79 12 After Lord Savile add—Who died Aug. 31st, 1630, aged 74 years.

81 17 After see add Wood's *Athenæ Oxfonienses*, p. 515, and Bliss's Edition, vol. ii., p. 535.

81 38 After Edward Fairfax add—Who is said to have lived for some time in Kirkgate, Leeds.

83 27 After Englishman add—Clarendon's *Yesterdays Worthies*, p. 176, note; Chambers's *Cyclopedia of English Literature*, vol. i., p. 103.

85 - After antiquity, end of first note, add—For many additional particulars of Sir Ralph, Lord Hopton, see Warburton's *Report of the Cavaliers*, vol. ii.; Burke's *Eminent Persons*, &c. And for a fine portrait of Lord Hopton, born in 1598, by Vandylke (1652), from the original in the collection of the Right Hon. the Earl of Egremont at Petworth, see Lodge's *Portraits of Illustrious Personsages*, vol. v., p. 25, &c.

86 - After death, end of note, add—For a more lengthened account of Ep. Hopton, see Wood's *Athenæ Oxfonienses*, p. 689, and Dr. Bliss's Edition; Cooper's *Athenæ Cantab.*, vol. i., p. 186; Thoresby's *Diary*, p. 187; Whitaker's *Lidz*, p. 360, &c.

88 37 After biography add—Darling's *Topographical Bibliography*, i., 520.

89 42 After Elmste adl—Hunter's *Survey of Yorkshire*, vol. i., pp. 94, 122.

102 39 After Adel add—Edward Rivers, M.A., of Cambridge University, an eminent divine, born at Marley, near Lichfield, in 1600. See his *Works*, &c., in Calamy's *Nonconformists' Memorials*, &c.

103 23 After descendants add—The Rev. Adam Baynes, of Aldwick Rectory, Bucks, had a fine, full-length portrait of Captain Adam Baynes, by Sir Peter Lely; and also one of his wife, Martha Dawson, by Van dyke, which are now in the possession of his son, Edward Robert Baynes, Esq., of Church Street, Aylesbury.

107 23 After Yorkshire add—Eastman's *History of Kirby Muxloe*, Appendix.

111 8 NOTE. After 1661 add—The late old church, at Holbeck, was built at the instance of the Rev. John Nelson, A.M., the parson minister there, when his learned son, Dr. John Nelson, the historian, was born, who, as appears by the parish register, was baptised August 2nd, 1637. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Thos. Sharp, Esq. The Rev. John Nelson, LL.D., author of the *Collection*, an impartial collection of the greatest divines of the age, which bears his name, and of several publications in favour of Church and State, was rector of Doddington, in the Isle of Ely, where he married Miss Peyton, and had issue. He was called to a prebendary of the Cathedral of Ely in 1684, and died March 24th, 1686, aged forty-eight years. For his epitaph, &c., see Beaumont's *Diary*, p. 262. For letters from Sir Roger L'Estrange, and the Rev. John Lupton, M.A., to the Rev. Dr. Nelson, see Nichols's *Literary Illustrations*, vol. iv.,

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pp. 68, 81; and p. 865 for a copy of his son's epitaph, in Latin (the Rev. Valentine Nalson, M.A.), at St. Martin's, Coney Street, York, where he died in 1722, aged forty years. See also James's *History of Bradford*, p. 428, &c.

116 13 After Leeds add—Darling's *Cyclopaedia Bibliographica*, vol. ii., p. 1,757, &c.

120 21 After years insert—(About 1649).

121 8 After by him add—He was a successful editor of Schrevelius's *Greek Lexicon*; and he also wrote the "Zealander's Choice," and a "Dissertation Concerning the Antiquity of Temples; wherein is shown that there were none before the Tabernacle, erected by Moses in the wilderness: from histories, sacred and profane," 4to., London, 1696.—See Thoresby's *Duc. Leod.*, p. 175; Darling's *Cyc. Bib.*, vol. i., 1483.

121 11 After Wilson's insert—*Historical*.

121 - 1st Note. After Peregrine insert—Who.

122 24 After Lodge add—See also Note, p. 374.

127 42 After age add, as Note—LINES on the death of the Rev. John Killingbeck, B.D., vicar of Leeds, by one of the patrons of the Leeds parish church, 1839:—

"True to the charge committed to his trust,
To mankind faithful, to his Master just:
God and religion did his hours employ,
Goodness his choice, and charity his joy!
Cheerful thro' life, in every healthy scene—
In sickness patient, and in death serene;
Translated hence, of man and God approv'd,
He lives and triumphs in the world he lov'd."

From FURBANK'S *Votive Offerings*, p. 167.

136 37 Under 1729 add, as a Note—Mrs. Mary Potter, who bequeathed £2,000 for the erection and endowment of the almshouses, near St. John's church, Leeds, died May 31st, 1729. Pursuant to her will, they were built in 1738, and have quite recently been rebuilt.

143 23 After Wm. Congreve Esq., insert—Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes* (Index); Mackenzie's *Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography*. See also the poem to the memory of Congreve, by James Thomson, edited by Cunningham, 1843.

150 18 After Leeds add—See also Note, p. 307.

158 11 After Gloucester add—For a portrait of the Rev. Dr. Bentley, see the *European Magazine*, vol. lxiii., p. 111; and also the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September, 1830, from a painting by Sir J. Thornhill.

158 14 After Biography add—Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes* (Index), and *Illustrations*, vol. i., p. 406, and index to the last two volumes; Darling's *Cyclopaedia Bibliographica*; Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual*; Mackenzie's *Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography*.

158 See a fine portrait of Dr. Bentley in the library of the Leeds Philosophical Hall, from a painting by Hudson, in Trinity College, Cambridge, with a short letter (seal, and autograph), dated December 30th, 1702.

168 5 After Worthies add—Mackenzie's *Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography*.

169 8 NOTE. After Durham add—And died in July, 1861, aged forty-seven.—For a long account of Sir C. H. Ibbetson's funeral, see the *Leeds Papers*, &c., for July 16th, 1861. His only sister, Laura, was married to Marmaduke Wyvill, jun., Esq., M.P.—See the *Baronetages*.

174 16 After see insert James's *History of Bradford*, pp. 436, 437, &c.

177 9 After Anecdotes add—Mackenzie's *Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography*.

183 3 After Elmote insert—James's *History of Bradford*, pp. 431, 432.

185 4 After Note about *Portraits of Leeds Worthies*, add the following:—“It is needless,” observes Mr. Lodge, in his *Preface* to the *Portraits*

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and Biographical Sketches of Illustrious Personages. “to descent largely on the extended information and delight which we derive from the multiplication of portraits by engraving, or on the more important advantages resulting from the study of biography. Separately considered, the one affords an amusement not less innocent than elegant, inculcates the rudiments, or aids the progress of taste, and rescues from the hand of time the perishable monuments raised by the pencil. The other, while it is, perhaps, the most agreeable branch of historical literature, is certainly the most useful in its moral effects; stating the known circumstances, and endeavouring to unfold the secret motives of human conduct; selecting all that is worthy of being recorded; bestowing its lasting encomiums and chastisements; it at once informs and invigorates the mind, and warms and mends the heart. It is, however, from the combination of portraits and biography that we reap the utmost degree of utility and pleasure which can be derived from them; as, in contemplating the portrait of an eminent person, we long to be instructed in his history, so in considering his actions we are anxious to behold his countenance. So earnest is this desire, that the imagination is generally ready to coin a set of features, or to conceive a character, to supply the painful absence of one or the other.”

Sir Walter Scott said:—“It is impossible for me to conceive a work which ought to be more interesting to the present age than that which exhibits before our eyes our ‘fathers as they lived,’ accompanied with such memorials of their lives and characters as enable us to compare their persons and countenances with their sentiments and actions.”

186 10 After Leeds *add* For additional information, see also Note, p. 447.
 191 34 After injudicious *add* For a portrait, &c., of Dr. Berkenhout, see the *European Magazine* for September, 1788.
 191 36 After Biography *insert*—Mackenzie’s *Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography*.
 200 7 After Whitkirk *add* For a portrait, &c., see also the *European Magazine* for November, 1792; Mackenzie’s *Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography*.
 201 - Add to John Lee, Esq., M.P. This justly celebrated counsellor, well known at the bar by the name of *Honest Jack Lee*, was appointed Solicitor-General to the king, first, upon Mr. Mansfield’s promotion in 1782; and, secondly, upon Sir Richard Arden’s removal in 1783. In the latter year he was appointed Attorney-General, upon the death of Mr. Wallace. At the time of his death he was Attorney-General of the county palatine of Lancaster. He left a widow and a daughter to lament his loss; and several relations at Leeds, in Yorkshire. His memory is thus preserved in Staindrop church, Durham:—“Near this place are deposited the remains of John Lee, Esquire, one of his Majesty’s counsellors-at-law; Attorney-General for the county palatine of Lancaster, and some time for this county also, and member of parliament for Higham Ferrers. He died on the fifth day of August, 1793, in the sixty first year of his age, after having attained, by means equally honourable to his abilities and principles, an eminent rank in his profession, and successively filled the office of Solicitor and Attorney-General to his Majesty. During the course of an active and useful life, he was distinguished for a natural eloquence singularly adapted to forensic disputation; an indefatigable zeal in promoting, as an advocate, the interest of individuals; and a warm, invariable attachment to the laws and constitution of his country. Free from all religious bigotry, he manifested, both in his public and private conduct, a firm belief in the Christian Revelation, and uniformly acted on the persuasion, that an observance of its precepts is its best support. A benevolent cheerfulness of disposition,

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united with a peculiar pleasantry in conversation, procured him the esteem of numerous friends, whom no change of fortune could induce him to neglect. And by the practice of every social virtue, as well as a steady exertion of his uncommon talents in support of justice and rational liberty, he acquired an indisputable claim to the remembrance of all who admire superior parts, or respect integrity of character." See Nichols's *Literary Illustrations*, vol. iv., p. 832, &c.; "The Bar, with Sketches of Eminent Judges, Barristers, &c.; a poem, with notes," published at Leeds in 1825; p. 114.

208 10 Under 1798 insert, as a Note—*J. Tyson* published a volume in 1790, under the title of "The Poetical Works of J. Tyson, Grammarian and Mathematician, Leeds;" with a dedication to the Rev. R. Scott, M.A., of Kirby-Ravensworth, from "Boar Lane, Leeds." There is a paraphrastic translation by him of Metastasio's *Hymn to Venus*, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c.—*John Edwards*, an estimable man, and a pleasing poet, was born in the Moravian community, at Fulneck, near Leeds, December 5th, 1772, which place he left about 1790, and went to Derby. His first publication was "All Saints' Church," a blank verse composition, in 1805; his next, "The Tour of the Dove, or a visit to Dovedale," published in 1821. Smaller pieces appeared from his pen afterwards, as "Recollections of Filey," &c.—See the *Poets of Yorkshire*, &c.

210 2 For Newcome read—Occasionally, and more appropriately, spelt Newcombe.

212 - End of Note. After works add—See also a "Sermon preached at York, December 31st, 1800, on occasion of the death of the Rev. N. Cappe, with memoir of his life, by the Rev. W. Wood, of Leeds."

226 9 After Hall add—For a portrait, &c., of Dr. Priestley, see also the *European Magazine* for Aug., 1791; Mackenzie's *Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography*.

226 23 After portrait add—*Public Characters* for 1799, vol. i.

238 16 NOTE. After 202, &c., add—For a short account of *William Walker, Esq.*, of Killingbeck Hall, see the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for April, 1817. —*George Walker, Esq.*, of the same place, artist and author of the "Costumes of Yorkshire," &c., died about 1855–6.

240 2 NOTE. After lieutenant add—For a short account of whom, see the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for February 2nd, 1861.

247 17 After 1750 add—Brother of the Rev. Henry Jowett, and son of Mr. Henry Jowett, of Leeds; the celebrated Professor Jowett's son, Mr. John Jowett, married a sister of Mr. Wm. Hey, F.R.S.

259 18 After Sotheby add—We understand that Mrs. Cookson, of Headingley, relict of the late Rev. F. T. Cookson, vicar of St. John's, Leeds, possesses portraits of the Rev. Jos. Cookson, the Rev. Dr. Scott, and the Rev. Richard Fawcett, all *Leeds Worthies*.

268 29 After institution add—On the resignation of Mr. Billam.

Francis Billam, Esq. (son of John Billam, Esq.), of Leeds, senior surgeon to the General Infirmary at Leeds, from its institution till his resignation, in 1773. He married Anne, daughter and co-heir of the Rev. John Jackson, rector of Rossington, county of York, and domestic chaplain to Queen Caroline, wife of George II.; and by her had two sons and a daughter, viz.—John, his heir; Francis Thomas, lieutenant in the 62nd regiment, died, unmarried, February 10th, 1840; and Anne, who married Edward Kenion, Esq., of Knayton, county of York, and by her (who died in 1805), left an only daughter, Anne Billam, married to Charles Bissatt Walker, Esq. The eldest son, John Billam, Esq., of Wales, county of York, M.D., of Trinity College, Cambridge, married Mary, eldest daughter of George Baron, of Leeds, merchant, and by her (who died January 31st, 1827) left at his decease, December 20th, 1825, Francis, his heir; John Baron, married, September 20th, 1814, Maria, youngest daughter of Harper

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Soulby, Esq., of Cliffe House, county of York, and has issue—John, Harper Soulby, Frank Baron; Maria, Dorothy, and Sarah Jane. Francis Billam, Esq., of Newall Hall, near Otley, J.P., born May 3rd, 1800; married, January 10th, 1818, Anne, relict of Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., of Winterburne, county of York, and only daughter and heiress of Thomas Clifton, Esq., of Newall and Clifton, and has issue (with one daughter, Mary Anne Wilkinson). Thomas Clifton Billam, Esq., J.P., of Yorkshire, married, September 20th, 1842, Julia Jemima, second daughter of the Hon. Henry Butler, and has Thomas Clifton, born in 1844, and other issue. See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, &c.

275 10 After M.P., &c., add—For additional particulars, see Note, p. 437.

275 - Mr. Matthew Talbot was a man of scrupulous conscientiousness, great learning, and unbounded perseverance. By trade he was a currier, but he retired from the business in consequence of the imposition of a new tax, which he regarded as unjust. He was afterwards secretary of the Leeds General Infirmary, which office he filled with rigid punctuality and care for thirty-three years, till his death: and it is characteristic of him that he died at the Infirmary, having persisted in going there when dangerously ill to attend to his duties, and the effort bringing on almost immediate death. There was in his character and tastes a venerable simplicity. The Bible was his daily study. He was well versed in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, and he himself formed more than one translation of the entire Scriptures from the original tongues. He made and published an “*Analysis of the Holy Bible*, containing the whole of the Old and New Testaments, collected and arranged systematically, whereby the dispersed rays of truth are concentrated, and every scriptural subject defined and fully exhibited.” This was a work of prodigious labour, and displayed much judgment. It illustrated a remark that once fell from him: “I can honour any draft drawn upon the bank of patience.” He was a great admirer of Milton's *Paradise Lost*; and it was one of his herculean, self-imposed tasks, to commit the whole of that magnificent epic to memory. He also wrote a translation of the Scriptures in English verse, and illustrated it, ingeniously but quaintly, by devices of his own. The *Pilgrim's Progress* was one of his favourite books. He was a devoted admirer of nature, and would walk many miles to witness from some hill-top the rising of the sun. He wrote respectable blank verse. His temper was not sociable, but he was very fond of children, and would unbend to join in their sports, and even to devise games for them. His spirit was as independent as his perseverance was indomitable. He was indifferent to money, beyond the means of humble comfort. His religious views were evangelical; and so resolutely did he follow the dictates of his conscience, that had he lived in the days of the Reformers or early Puritans, he would, in all probability, have become a martyr.

283 3 After magazine add—*Public Characters* 1 + 1800, vol. ii.

283 8 After 300 add—See also *Christian Observer* for 1842, pp. 733, 791.

304 - End of Note add—Who presented, in September, 1864, to the inhabitants of Earsley a large and handsome building erected by him for a Dispensary. In addition to the building, he also gave the sum of £5,000 to be invested, the interest to go towards maintaining the establishment.—See the *Leeds Mercury*, &c., for Sept. 12th, 1864.

306 14 NOTE. After estates add—see the *Illustrated London News* for April, 1847; the *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c.

307 1 After friends add, as a Note—For a long description of the altar-piece at St. George's church, Leeds, painted by his son, Mr. C. W. Cope, now a well-known Royal Academician (which would have been inserted had space allowed), see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for May 2nd,

Page. Line. 1840, and for February, 13th and 20th, 1841; the *Literary Gazette*; the *Art-Journal*, &c.

321 21 After of Leeds add—For additional information, see a *Funeral Sermon* (entitled “The Cherished Remembrance of Departed Worth”) for E. S. George, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Leeds, 1839.

336 8 NOTE. After remembered add “Dr. Hird, the biographer of Fothergill (says another writer), was a physician of great skill, and a man of exquisite taste.”

350 7 After 1853 add —For a longer description of this memorial window, see the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for April 2nd, 1853.

353 11 After pursued add—For further particulars, see a “Funeral Sermon for the Rev. Wm. Vint.” preached at the Independent chapel, Idle, by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, 1834.

359 3 After Samuel Fenton, Esq., add, as a Note—For a long account of the Fentons, a very old Leeds family (omitted for want of space), see Thoresby’s *Ducatus Leodiensis*; Burke’s *Landed Gentry*, &c.

362 43 For now vicar read —Late vicar, &c.; and add, Now vicar of St. Paul’s, Bedford.

363 - Last line, after transactions, add —And also a work on the *Civilization of India*, &c.—See James’s *History of Bradford*, p. 429, &c.

367 - After end of second Note add—For a note on Heald’s *Brunonianad*, see “*The Bar, with Sketches of Eminent Judges, Barristers*,” &c., p. 63.

374 33 After 1859 add —For portraits, &c., of the late Duke of Leeds, see the *Illustrated London News* for December 16th, 1854, and for July 14th and 21st, 1859, pages 478, 485, &c.

385 - Note, 14th line. After F. C. Trench, Esq., add —Late captain in the 65th Foot. 15th line—For, on his marriage, read—After the birth of his son. 16th line. For Colonel read—Late honorary-colonel of the Leeds Engineers; now lieutenant-colonel in the Leeds Volunteer Artillery. 16th line. For now high-sheriff, read—Late High Sheriff, &c.

399 14 After profession add—A monument was afterwards erected to his memory in St. George’s church, Leeds.

402 20 After 1841 add In the year 1843 he carried through parliament an act which, though since repealed in favour of a more extended measure, first gave to scientific societies exemption from the payment of local rates.

402 27 After Leeds add—By Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Joshua Rayner, Esq., of Leeds, merchant, and eventually co-heir (with her sister, Sarah, the wife of William Smithson, Esq., of Heath), of their brother, Milner Rayner, Esq.

402 - After first Note insert William Smithson, Esq., lieutenant-colonel commandant of the two regiments of Leeds local militia, and formerly an alderman of this borough, died at Harrogate on Thursday, the 19th of August, 1830, in his eighty-first year. Previous to his death he retired to Heath, near Wakefield, where the circumstances of the times called for the exertion of his services in different grades of the militia, in which he acquitted himself honourably, and was sincerely esteemed and regretted by his friends.—See the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for August, 1830. Colonel William Smithson (successor to Colonel Thomas Lloyd) was during many years a leading merchant in Leeds, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Milner Rayner, Esq. He afterwards resided at Ledstone Park, near Ferrybridge. Colonel Smithson’s only daughter, and heiress, married Thomas Burrough, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Hulland Hall, Derbyshire, whose son, John Charles Burton Burrough, Esq. (born in 1810; married in 1848, and has a son, John Sidney, born in 1852, &c.), of Chetwynd Park, Newport, Shropshire, magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for that county, and high-sheriff of Shropshire in 1844, is the present

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representative of Colonel Smithson, and was until recently the owner of considerable property in Leeds. See Burke's *Lord & Gent.*, &c.

402 - After third Note *add*—At the same election Mr. G. W. Wood's partner, Mr. Mark Philips, was returned at the head of the poll for the town of Manchester, which he continued to represent for twelve years. George William Wood's sister, Louisa Ann, was married, in November, 1823, to the Rev. Samuel Crawford, and had surviving issue two sons—William Crawford, Esq., barrister-at-law, who married a daughter of William Blanshard, Esq., barrister-at-law, late of Leeds; and Alexander Crawford, Esq., architect; and also a daughter, Jane.

409 14 After ground *add*—His portrait is one of those included in the well-known "Centenary Picture."

424 24 After see *add*—The *Illustrated London News* for June, 1847.

426 15 After York *add*—His fourth son is James Montagu, Esq., of Ingmanthorpe, near Wetherby, and Normanton, in Rutland.

430 3 After 1833 *add*—He also published an "Appeal to the Religious Community," 1s., 8vo., 1838.

441 6 For two, read four.

444 12 For, From 1811 to 1813 he served, read—He served for upwards of four years.

444 23 After 1813 *add*—C.B. in June, 1815.

445 14 For Tregonell read Tregonwell.

447 17 After barrister-at-law *add*—Only son of John Hill, Esq. (see Note).
447 - Second Note. First line, *dule* Hepworth. Second line, *after* died *add*—At the age of eighty-nine. Seventh line, *after* Major *add*—He afterwards became lieutenant-colonel. The following are the dates of his various commissions: Second-lieutenant of the Leeds corps of Volunteers, Dec. 26th, 1794; Captain, Leeds Volunteer Infantry, Sept. 7th, 1803; Major, ditto, April 17th, 1807; Major of the 2nd Battalion of the Leeds local Militia, Sept. 24th, 1808; Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Regiment Leeds local Militia, June 18th, 1810. He was also one of the twenty-four patrons of the parish church of St. Peter's, whose coats-of-arms are in the west window.

450 1 Third Note. For Busfield *read*—Busfeild (as the name is now spelt). William Busfeild, Esq., M.P., who died in 1851, was the elder brother of the Rev. Johnson Atkinson Busfeild, D.D., who died in 1849, and of Currer Fothergill Busfeild, Esq., whose eldest son is the present William Busfeild Ferrand, Esq., M.P. of St. Ives, near Bingley, &c.

450 4 Fourth Note, *after* sermons, &c., *add*—Also *Exposition of St. John*, 3 vols., and *Exposition of the Acts*, 3 vols.

455 7 After charity *add*—In consideration of the able and zealous manner in which he had discharged his duties.

455 20 For in the church *read*—In holy orders; and for one daughter, *read* two daughters, one of whom is, &c.

455 21 After M.A. *add*—Late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and formerly of the Grammar School, Leeds.

455 24 For some additional information respecting the Rev. Dr. Holmes, and also the Rev. Thomas Numms, M.A., late incumbent of Holy Trinity church, Leeds, see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for October 20th, 1855. For a fine engraving of the interior of the old Grammar School, see Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 83.

456 Last line, Note. *Add*—For a description of his monument in St. George's church, with the inscription, see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for April 17th, 1858.

464 25 After perfect *add*—Grant's celebrated portrait of the Earl of Harewood was afterwards engraved by Ward.

474 12 Second Note. *After* death *add*—And afterwards with other partners, until about 1820, when he retired from business, and

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devoted the rest of his life to the public service. *After married add*
—October 17th, 1798.

475 7 Second Note—*For chief read principal.*

476 5 First Note. *After erected add*—It also owed much of its progress to his efforts, for he acted as its secretary and librarian even before he became treasurer. He also lived to see the payment of the debt that had been incurred for the new building.

480 16 *For 1793 read 1783.*

481 5 First Note. *After born add*—The Rev. F. T. Cookson married a daughter of the Rev. Richard Fawcett, late vicar of Leeds, and the Rev. William Williamson, late incumbent of Headingley, married another.

481 19 *After M.A. add*—(For a short account of whom, see the *Leeds Intelligencer* for March 17th, 1860.)

491 23 *After "Intelligencer" add*, as a *Note*—Married, Monday, October 2nd, 1815, Ralph Markland, merchant, youngest son of Edward Markland, Esq., Police-office, Shadwell, London, to Frances, younger daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Wright, printer of the *Leeds Intelligencer*.

538 31 *Under 1865 add*, as a *Note*—For a long account of Wm. Lyndon Smith, Esq., who was drowned whilst nobly attempting to rescue from a watery grave the daughter of George Bulmer, Esq., see the *Leeds Intelligencer*, &c., for January 28th, 1865.

DEATH.

“ Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas.
Regumque turres.”

“ Sed omnes una manet nox,
Et calcandas emel via lethi.”

HOR.

“ DEATH with impartial pace doth tread,
And heedeth none: or rich, or poor;
He visiteth the poor man's bed,
And knocketh at the rich man's door.

“ Alike by all one path is trod,
Which leadeth to eternal night,
To pain, to woe; or else to God
And sempiternal bliss and light.

“ Life's dreams are fading, fleeting fast,
Life's moments swiftly pass away;
None can recall the moments past:
Oh, work then, now, while yet 'tis day!

“ Oh, well for them whose course is run,
And won the goal to which they prest;
Oh, joy to them, their fight is done,
And from their labours they shall rest.

“ The grave hath lost its victory,
Death unto them is robb'd of pain;
From care, from fear, for ever free;
To them, to them, ‘to die is gain.’”

R. C., *Leeds.*

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OR,

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